1991

קבל [illegible] עם [illegible] [illegible]
כסלו

הצגה ל[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

מדען [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

חנוכה ב כסלו 1991

INTERNET SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP CONFIRMATION

Member Name:	Dov Winer
Company:	Makash - Advancing CMC Applications
Address:	Kibbutz Bror Chail D.N. Hof Askelon 79195 ISRAEL
Member Number:	1314867
Invoice Number:	1744
Invoice Date:	01/23/1992

____ I am interested in continuing my 1992 membership. Enclosed is a check made payable to the Internet Society for my 1992 dues.

____ I am interested in continuing my 1992 membership. I would like to pay by credit card. Here is the appropriate credit card information:

Name on Credit Card: ______________________________

Credit Card Type: ____ Amex ____MC ____ VISA

____ Carte Blanche ____ Diner's

Credit Card Expiration Date: _________

Amount: $**70.00

Signature: ____________________________________

____ I am not interested in continuing my 1992 membership. (Please give reason why below.)

____

____

____

Internet Society
Suite 100
1895 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 22091
USA

Tel: +1 703 648 9888
Fax: +1 703 620 0913
ISOC@NRI.RESTON.VA.US

Internet Society
1895 Preston White Drive
Suite 100
Reston, VA 22091
USA

Internet Society

January 24, 1991

Dear Internet Society Member:

It is a distinct pleasure to welcome you to membership in the Internet Society. Your participation and support in this inaugural year is of vital importance and is gratefully acknowledged.

The Internet Society secretariat would like to make sure that your registration information is accurate. Please take a moment, now, to review the data on your membership card and remit stub. Make any necessary corrections on the remit stub and mail to the Society along with any 1992 balance due. Email corrections may be sent at any time to the Secretariat (see below).

A copy of the Society Charter has been provided for your information and comment. Your suggestions for refinement and improvement would be much appreciated. These along with general correspondence may be sent to the Secretariat at:

isoc@nri.reston.va.us

You should receive soon the first issue of the Internet Society News edited by Anthony M. Rutkowski and Joyce K. Reynolds. The global nature of the Internet and its constituents is readily apparent. Succeeding issues will illustrate this point further; I hope many of you will take time to share your Internet perspectives and experiences with the editors. I want to remind you that the annual conference of the Internet Society, INET, will take place in Kobe, Japan, June 15-19, 1992 under the able general chairmanship of Prof. Hideo Aiso of the University of Tokyo. Details for registration, travel and submission of papers may be found in the News. I look forward to seeing many of you there.

Warmest regards,

Vinton G. Cerf

VGC/tw

Enclosures

Tel: +1 703 620 8990
Fax: +1 703 620 0913
ISOC @ NRI. RESTON. VA. US

Please make any necessary changes and return in enclosed envelope.

Name
Dov Winer

Company
Makash - Advancing CMC/Applications

Address (1)
Kibbutz Bror Chail

Address (2)

Internet Email
viner%bguvm@taunivm.tau.ac.il

City
D.N. Hof Askelon

Telephone

State / Province

FAX

Postal Code
79195

Country
ISRAEL

Please return this stub in enclosed envelope.

Internet Society
Suite 100
1895 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 22091
USA

Payment Method:

___ Check

___Money Order

Please make check / money order payable to Internet Society in US Dollars.

Internet Society

Invoice Number
1744

Date Due
04/22/1992

Member Name
Dov Winer

Member Number
1314867

Member Dues
$**70.00

Total Due $**70.00

___Credit Card

___American Express

___Visa

___Mastercard

___Diners

___Carte Blanche

Credit Card Number
____

Expiration Date
____

Signature
____

Please keep for your records.

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1895 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 22091
USA

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Member Name
Dov Winer

Member Number
1314867

Member Dues
$**70.00

Total Due $**70.00

Name
Dov Winer

Membership Number
1314867

Member Since
Jan 1992

Expiration Date
Dec 1992

Vinton G. Cerf
President

Pioneer

Internet Society

```
Dov  Winer
Makash - Advancing CMC/Applications
Kibbutz Bror Chail
D.N. Hof Askelon,  79195
ISRAEL
```

Internet Society

Dear Internet Society Member:
Welcome. This is your membership included as a benefit of your INET'94 registration. Please make any necessary changes by fax or email. We appreciate your continued support of the Society and its work.

Society Membership Record:

Name
Bernerdo Winer

City
Zur Hadassah

Telephone
+972 2 332286

Organization
MATIMOP/BEN GURION UNIVERSITY

State/Province

Fax

Address (1)
P.O. Box151

Postal Code

Address (2)

Country
Israel

Internet Email
rdinfo@matimop.org.il

Payment: ********* DO NOT PAY *********

Internet Society
12020 Sunrise Valley Dr. Suite 270
Reston VA 22091
USA
Fax: +1 703 648 9887

Method:

____ Check

____ Money Order

____ Credit Card

____ American Express

____ Visa

____ Mastercard

____ Diners

____ Carte Blanche

Please make check/money order payable to **Internet Society** *in US dollars*

Credit Card Number
____

Expiration Date
____

Signature
____

Invoice Number
incl. INET94
Date Due
xxxx
Member Name
Bernerdo Winer
Member Number
1320285
Member Dues
$**35.00
Total Due
Paid

Please keep for your records

Internet Society
12020 Sunrise Valley Dr. Suite 270
Reston VA 22091
USA

Tel: +1 703 648 9888
Fax: +1 703 648 9887
membership@isoc.org

Invoice Number
incl. INET94
Date Due
xxxx
Member Name
Bernerdo Winer
Member Number
1320285
Member Dues
$**35.00
Total Due
Paid

Bernerdo Winer

Membership Number
1320285
Member Since
Jul.94
Expiration Date
Jun.95

Internet Society

Vinton G. Cerf
Vinton G. Cerf
President

Bernerdo Winer
MATIMOP/BEN GURION UNIVERSITY
P.O. Box151

Zur Hadassah
Israel

Please make any necessary changes and return in enclosed envelope.

Name
Dov Winer

Company
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President

Internet Society

Pioneer

```
Dov Winer
Makash - Advancing CMC/Applications
Kibbutz Bror Chail
D.N. Hof Askelon,   79195
ISRAEL
```

CHARTER OF INTERNET SOCIETY

1. Name

The name of the Society is Internet Society ("the Society").

2. Purposes

The Society has been organized to be a nonprofit organization which shall be operated exclusively for the following educational, charitable and scientific purposes:

A. To facilitate and support the technical evolution of the Internet as a research and education infrastructure, and to stimulate the involvement of the scientific community, industry, government and others in the evolution of the Internet;

B. To educate the scientific community, industry and the public at large concerning the technology, use and application of the Internet;

C. To promote educational applications of Internet technology for the benefit of government, colleges and universities, industry, and the public at large;

D. To provide a forum for exploration of new Internet applications, and to stimulate collaboration among organizations in their operational use of the global Internet.

The Society shall take such actions as may be necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes for which the Society is organized.

3. Board of Trustees

The initial Board of Trustees of the Society are the following individuals, namely, Juergen Harms, Robert E. Kahn and Kenneth M. King.

4. Restrictions

No part of the net earnings of the Society, if any, shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, any of the Trustees or officers of the Society, or any other person, except that the Society shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered. No substantial part of the activities of the Society shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation. The Society shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

5. Dissolution

Upon any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Society, after all of its liabilities and obligations have been paid, satisfied and discharged, or adequate provision has been made therefor, all of the assets of the Society (if any) shall be distributed exclusively for such educational, charitable and scientific purposes as the Board of Trustees (or such other persons as may be in charge of liquidation) shall determine.

6. Amendment

The Charter may be amended by the affirmative vote of at least four-fifths of the members of the Board of Trustees then in office, except that unanimous consent of the members of the Board of Trustees then in office shall be required for any amendment of Article 4 or of Article 5 above or of this Article 6.

This Charter has been adopted by the initial Board of Trustees of the Society.

December 20, 1991	Jürgen Harms
Date	Juergen Harms
December 16, 1991	Robert E. Kahn
Date	Robert E. Kahn
December 16, 1991	Kenneth M. King
Date	Kenneth M. King

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של איל"א

דף המידע הלאומי של ישראל ברשת האנטרנט - www.il

הצעה - מוגשת לבקשת תמיכה למשרד התקשורת - 30.4.1996

מבוא

השירות המתפתח בקצב המואץ ביותר ברשת האנטרנט כיום הוא ה- World Wide Web ; הוא מסביר יותר מ- 20% של תנועת ה- Packets ברשת העולמית ועושים בו שימוש יום-יומי מיליוני משתמשים מכל רחבי העולם.
מערכת ההפרטקסט זו מאפשרת אנטגרציה של השירותים השונים הקיימים ברשת; מאפשרת למשתמשים גישה נוחה וידידותית למשאבים השונים באמצעות "מדפדפים" Browsers גרפיים וטקסטואליים.
נהוג במדינות בהם השימוש ברשת האנטרנט נפוץ להקים "דף לאומי" כשרת WWW. דף לאומי הינו שרת WWW בו ניתנת גישה מרוכזת למשאבי הרשת באותה המדינה. אופן ניהול הדף הלאומי חשוב בהצגת המדינה בפני העולם בהיבטיה השונים: מידע בסיסי על המדינה, גישה מרוכזת לשרתי משרדי ממשלה, שרתי מוסדות השכלה גבוה, מוסדות חינוך ובתי ספר, ערים, אגודות, עסקים ועוד.
סיווגם של השירותים השונים בצורה נבונה ואמצעי אחזור נוחים לתפעול יכולים לקדם נוכחות המדינה ברשת האנטרנט. לאור המספר הרב של משתמשי האנטרנט בארץ ובעולם והפרופיל הדמוגרפי המיוחד של אוכלוסיה זו נוכחות ישראל ברשת באמצעות דף לאומי ברמה גבוה הוא אנטרס לאומי משמעותי.
בישראל נעשה נסיון להקים דף לאומי על ידי מחב"א. הדף שהוקם לפני כשנה וחצי אינו מתוחזק באופן שוטף ולמרות עדיין ניתן לגשת אליו הוא אינו מעודכן יותר. מחב"א הביע נכונות להעברי ניהול הדף הלאומי של ישראל לרשות איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי, ארגון מתמחה של אילא, המהווה מסגרת לכל בעלי העניין ברשת האנטרנט במדינת ישראל. ההצעה שדלהלן קובעת הפרמטרים שינחו ניהול הדף הלאומי והמשאבים הנדרשים להקמתו וניהולו בשנה הראשונה.
בהמשך הדף ימשיך להיות מתוחזק על ידי אגוד האנטרנט הישראלי באמצעות מקורות תקציביים מגופים ציבוריים, עבודתם של יועצים וחברות קבלניות ועבודתם של מתנדבים חברי האגוד.

מטרה

דף המידע הלאומי, www.il מיועד לשמש כשער הכניסה לאנטרנט בישראל למשתמשים מהארץ ומכל העולם. הדף ירכז הגישה של משתמשי האינטרנט בעולם למשאבי האנטרנט בישראל. הדף ישמש לריכוז תהליך הרישום של משאבים ויבליט הגישה למידע בסיסי על המדינה ולכלים היחודיים הנדרשים לשימוש ברשת בישראל (שימוש בעברית).

רציונל

הרחבת הגישה והשימוש באינטרנט מעבר למגזר האקדמי לכל מגזרי הפעילות העסקית, חינוכית, תרבותית וחברתית בישראל דורש שההקמה והניהול של

הדף הלאומי יונחה על ידי גוף בו ייצוג נרחב של משתמשים, ספקי מידע, חברות וכל בעלי העניין בקידום האנטרנט בישראל.

ניהול הדף

ניהול הדף יעשה באמצעות תת-ועדה של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי, ארגון מתמחה של אילא. הועדה תפקח על תהליך הקמת הדף ותתחזק אותו באמצעות יועצים, חברות קבלניות ומתנדבים שיועסקו למשימות מוגדרות.
ניהול הדף יחתור לשמור על אופי ממלכתי ולא מסחרי.
לצורך מימון פעולות תחזוקת הדף האיגוד יסתייע בגופים ציבוריים המעוניינים לקדם נושא התקשוב בישראל.

גישה לשירותים

מוצע לרשום ולתת גישה באמצעות הדף למשאבים לשירותים הבאים:

<u>מסמכי יסוד:</u>

◊ גישה למידע בסיסי על ישראל המתוחזק על ידי מוסד/ות ממשלתיים או וגופים ציבוריים. דף כזה יפנה המשתמש באופן מרוכז לשרת של משרד החוץ, בעתיד אולי למשרד התיירות, החינוך וגופים ציבוריים עקריים המציעים מידע על ישראל.
◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על הרשת בישראל (מוחזק על ידי הנק נוסבכר).
◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על השימוש בעברית באנטרנט (יגוייס מתנדב/ים לתחזוקת המסמך):
◊ גישה לדף המידע של איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

<u>המשאבים המוצגים</u>

הרישום של המשאבים השונים יעשה על פי קטיגוריות פונקציונליות (על פי סוג שירות רשת) והן על פי מילות מפתח שיאפשרו הצבתם של המשאבים השונים בקטיגוריות תוכניות הומוגניות. הדף, במתכונתו הסופי, יאפשר רישומם וגישה למשאבים הבאים:

◊ דפי ההפרמדיה, WWW, המוקמות ומתוחזקות בישראל
◊ ארכיוני הקבצים הציבוריים בישראל (Anonymous FTP Sites) ודפי גופר
◊ מאגר פרטיהם של המשתמשים ברשת בישאל
◊ קטלוגים של הספריות בישראל
◊ מאגרי מידע, ספריות דיגיטליות ומנועי חיפוש מידע ברשת (דוגמת Glimpse, Harvest וכד') המתמקדים במשאבים ישראליים.
◊ קבוצות Usenet News ישראליות
◊ קבוצות תפוצה של דואר אלקטרוני בישראל

תהליך הרישום

בנספח מובאים שאלוני רישום המשאבים הנהוגים ב- Taiwan ושאלונים הנהוגים במרכז ה- Internic המנוהל על ידי חברתב AT&T עבור הקרן הלאומית למדע. מוצע שבשאלון שלנו שיבוסס על שאלונים אלה יתווסף שדה בו הרושם המשא יתראר אותו באמצעות מילות מפתח. מילות המתח ישמשו להצת המשאב בקטיגוריות התוכן המשמעותיות להצגתו.
השאלון יוצב בשרת באמצעות דפי קליטת נתונים (Forms)

ריבוי שפות

רישום המשאבים ותצוגתם יעשה בעברית ובאנגלית. בעתיד עם ריבוי המשאבים הישראלים בערבית תינתן אפשרות לניהול מערכת שלישית בשפה הערבית. יוצבו מצביעים בדף האנגלי לעברי ולהיפך.

אמצעי תצוגה

הגישה למשאבים השונים תיעשה באמצעות דפי הפרטקסט WWW . בפועל קישורי ההפרטקסט למשאבים השונים יעשה באמצעות:
- ◊ טקסט מסומן
- ◊ טבלאות
- ◊ מפות רגישות על פי האזורים בארץ.

תיתנן גישה למשאבים השונים על ידי ריכוזם בדפים על פי:
- ◊ הקטיגוריה הפונקציונלית
- ◊ הקטיגוריה המוסדי, דוגמת ריכוז המשאבים בדף הלאומי של פינלנד (ראה נספח) . להוציא הקטיגוריה על פי ספקי גישה לרשת (ISP).
- ◊ קטיגוריות התוכן שיצויינו על ידי הרושם באמצעות מילות המפתח.

מילות מפתח

מילות המפתח ישמשו להצתבם של המשאבים השונים בדפים על פי התוכן. ניתן להגביל מספר מילות המפתח שישימשו להצבה של המשאבים בקטיגוריות השונות.

מובילי הפרוייקט

אחראים לפרוייקט הדף במסגרת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של אילא:

ג'ורג' מאייר
הנק נוסבכר
דב וינר
ד"ר מורטון טרגין

קורות חיים של מובילי הפרוייקט מצורפים בנספח.

תקציב שנה א'

מחשב שרת וציוד נלווה	45,000
קו חיבור לרשת האנטרנט (64k/s)	48,000
התקנת תוכנות	8,000
התאמת תוכנות אחזור	16.000
שירותים גרפיים	36,000
שירותי כתיבת html, cgi-bin, java	24,000
ניהול השרת ושירותי ייעוץ	40,000
ס"ה	217,000 ש"ח

מבוקשת תמיכה ממשרד התקשורת על סך של 70,000 ש"ח שהם כ- 30% מעלות הקמה ותחזוקת שרת הדף הלאומי הישראלי (WWW) ברשת האנטרנט.

ארגון ותחזוקה

1. נוהל גבית כספים והוצאתם באמצעותם אילא
2. קבלת תמיכה תקציבית לניהול הדף הלאומי
3. השגת תרומה של שרת - מחשב מנהל הרשת וציוד נלווחה (בערך של כ- 15,000 דולר.).
4. הבטחת תרומה של מחב"א של חיבור השרת לרשת (בערך של 17,000 דולר לשנה)
5. חלוקת אחריות על ניהול המשימות השונות שהוגדרות לעי"ל בין חברי הועדה
6. גיוס System Manager ונוהל מתן הרשאות גישה לשרת
7. נוהל שילובם של חברות מסחריות ועבודת מתנדבים
8. קביעת נוהל מתן קרדיט עבור עבודתם של המתנדבים והחברות (גודל אותיות ומיקום בדף).
9. קביעת נוהל רישום משאבים
10. הקמת הדף והרצה נסיונית
11. הכרזת על הדף ותחזוקה שוטפת

לוח זמנים

חודשים

משימה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	X											
2	X	X										
3	X											
4	X											
5	X	X	X									
6			X									
7		X	X	X								
8			X									
9			X	X								
10				X	X							
11					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Date: 1991-08-21 14:38:28
From: KIDSNET MAILING LIST KIDSNET@vms.cis.pitt.edu

Subj: Internet Society (from COM-PRIV)

Date: 23 Jul 91 19:47:16 GMT
From: isoc@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Subject: Internet Society
Newsgroups: cis.internet.com-priv

The following is a copy Internet Society information and a registration form as requested by Phill Gross. If I can be of further assistance please contact me via email at: isoc@NRI.Reston.VA.US

Thank you,
Sharon Sliz

THE INTERNET SOCIETY

Abstract

The purpose of this document is to provide a brief description of the Internet Society and its goals and objectives. It will function as a professional society to facilitate, support and promote the evolution and growth of the Internet as a global research communications infrastructure. The suggestions and recommendations of all parties interested in the Internet are solicited to assist in making the Internet Society robust, productive and structured to meet the needs of its members.

The Internet Society

The Internet, is a collection of cooperating, interconnected, multiprotocol networks which supports international collaboration among thousands of organizations. Because of its current scope and rapid rate of growth, the Internet will benefit from a more organized framework to support its objectives. To this end, an Internet Society is being formed to foster the voluntary interconnection of computer networks into a global research and development communications and information infrastructure. The Internet Society will not operate the Internet. Internet operation will continue to be a collaborative activity which the Society will seek to facilitate. The Society will provide assistance and support to groups and organizations involved in the use, operation and evolution of the Internet. It will provide support for forums in which technical and operational questions can be discussed and provide mechanisms through which interested parties can be informed and educated about the Internet, its function, use, operation and the interests of its constituents.

Membership

The Internet Society will be a membership organization

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Membership

The Internet Society will be a membership organization with voting individual members and non-voting institutional members. There will be several classes of institutional members. The society will produce a newsletter on a regular basis and hold an annual meeting to which all members and other interested parties will be

invited. The topics of the annual meeting will vary, but are expected to focus on current research in networking, Internet functionality and growth, and other interests of the Society constituency. All members will receive the newsletter and an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Internet Society.

Membership dues will vary according to class of membership. The amounts of these dues and the basis on which they are set will be determined by the Board of Trustees of the Society and may be revised from time to time as set forth in the By-Laws.

Charter

The Society will be a non-profit organization and will be operated for academic, educational, charitable and scientific purposes among which are:

A. To facilitate and support the technical evolution of the Internet as a research and education infrastructure and to stimulate involvement of the academic, scientific and engineering communities, among others in the evolution of the Internet.

B. To educate the academic and scientific communities and the public concerning the technology, use and application of the Internet.

C. To promote scientific and educational applications of Internet technology for the benefit of educational institutions at all grade levels, industry and the public at large.

D. To provide a forum for exploration of new Internet applications and to foster collaboration among organizations in their operation and use of the Internet.

Activities of the Society

a. Support for Internet Technical Evolution

The Internet Activities Board (IAB) has been concerned with the development and evolution of architectures supporting the use of multiple protocols in a networked environment. The Internet Society will incorporate the IAB and its functions into the operation of the Internet Society. The Internet Society will work with other interested organizations to support and assist efforts to evolve the multiprotocol Internet. The Internet Society will use the Internet Engineering and Research Task Forces to stimulate networking research and facilitate the evolution of the TCP/IP protocol suite and the integration of new protocol suites (e.g. OSI) into the Internet architecture.

The Internet Society will work actively with parties and organizations interested in fostering improvement in the utility of the Internet for its constituent users.

b. Meetings and Conferences

Internet Society will convene an annual meeting and will organize and facilitate workshops and symposia, jointly with other organizations where appropriate, on specific topics of interest to the Society membership. The annual meeting will address issues of global and regional importance to the evolution and growth of the Internet. In particular, future INET conferences will be incorporated into the Society's annual meetings.

c. Information and Infrastructure Services

The Internet Society will publish an Internet Newsletter providing members with information about the international activities of Internet constituents. In addition, the Society will also provide assistance to and support for organizations responsible for maintaining the databases crucial to Internet function (e.g. the Domain Name System, X.500 Directory Services, etc.) and organizations concerned with the security of the Internet (e.g. the Software Engineering Institute Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) and its CERT-System). The Society will assist in the development of educational, advisory and informative materials of use to Society members. Where appropriate, the Society will organize or support activities which aid in the coordination among the organizations operating components of the Internet.

The Society will refer members to appropriate parties involved in operating the various parts of the Internet where they may be helpful with specific questions. Where possible, the Society would seek to provide access to its information on-line, but would also offer hard copy and, perhaps eventually, CD-ROM-based information resources.

Plans

The initial organizers of the Internet Society include the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI), EDUCOM and the Internet Activities Board. During the six month period from June - December 1991, the organizers will work with interested parties to prepare for beginning operation of the Society by the end of 1991. Computer networking has become a critical infrastructure for the research and development community and has the potential to become the basis for world-wide collaboration and cooperation in every field of human endeavor. The Internet Society will seek to solidify, enhance and encourage further international collaborative networking. Individuals joining the Society during its formation will receive special recognition as Society pioneers and will have the opportunity to shape the early agenda of Society activities. Opportunities for organizational and

institutional participation are also available.

It is time. The technology is available. A global renaissance of scientific and technical cooperation is at hand. You are cordially invited to take part in an enterprise without precedent and an adventure without boundary. The Internet Society sets sail in January of 1992 on a voyage of internetwork discovery. Will you be aboard?

APPENDIX

A Brief History of the Internet and Related Networks

Introduction

In 1973, the U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) initiated a research program to investigate techniques and technologies for interlinking packet networks of various kinds. The objective was to develop communication protocols which would allow networked computers to communicate transparently across multiple, linked packet networks. This was called the Internetting project and the system of networks which emerged from the research was known as the "Internet". The system of protocols which was developed over the course of this research effort became known as the TCP/IP Protocol Suite, after the two initial protocols developed: Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP).

In 1986, the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) initiated the development of the NSFNET which, today, provides a major backbone communication service for the Internet. With its 45 megabit per second facilities, the NSFNET carries on the order of 7 billion packets per month between the networks it links. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. Department of Energy contributed additional backbone facilities in the form of the NSINET and ESNET respectively. In Europe, major international backbones such as NORDUNET and others provide connectivity to tens of thousands of computers on a large number of networks. Commercial network providers in the U.S. and Europe are beginning to offer Internet backbone and access support on a competitive basis to any interested parties.

"Regional" support for the Internet is provided by various consortium networks and "local" support is provided through each of the research and educational institutions. Within the United States, much of this support has come from the federal and state governments, but a considerable contribution has been made by industry. In Europe and elsewhere, support arises from cooperative international efforts and through national research organizations.
During the course of its evolution, particularly after 1989, the Internet system began to integrate support for other protocol suites into its basic networking fabric. The present emphasis in the system is on multiprotocol interworking,

and in particular, with the integration of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) protocols into the architecture.

Both public domain and commercial implementations of the roughly 100 protocols of TCP/IP protocol suite became available in the 1980's. During the early 1990's, OSI protocol implementations also became available and, by the end of 1990, the Internet has grown to include some 5,000 networks in over two dozen countries, serving over 315,000 host computers used by as many as 3,000,000 people.

Much of the support for the Internet community has come from the U.S. Federal Government, since the Internet was originally part of a federally-funded research program and, subsequently, has become a major part of the U.S. research infrastructure. During the late 1980s, however, the population of Internet users and network constituents expanded internationally and began to include commercial facilities. Indeed, the bulk of the system today is made up of private networking facilities in educational and research institutions, businesses and in government organizations across the globe.

The Coordinating Committee for Intercontinental Networks (CCIRN), which was organized by the U.S. Federal Networking Council (FNC) and the European Reseaux Associees pour la Recherche Europeenne (RARE), plays an important role in the coordination of plans for government-sponsored research networking. CCIRN efforts have been a stimulus for the support of international cooperation in the Internet environment.

Internet Technical Evolution

Over its fifteen year history, the Internet has functioned as a collaboration among cooperating parties. Certain key functions have been critical for its operation, not the least of which is the specification of the protocols by which the components of the system operate. These were originally developed in the DARPA research program mentioned above, but in the last five or six years, this work has been undertaken on a wider basis with support from Government agencies in many countries, industry and the academic community. The Internet Activities Board (IAB) was created in 1983 to guide the evolution of the TCP/IP Protocol Suite and to provide research advice to the Internet community.

During the course of its existence, the IAB has reorganized several times. It now has two primary components: the Internet Engineering Task Force and the Internet Research Task Force. The former has primary responsibility for further evolution of the TCP/IP protocol suite, its standardization with the concurrence of the IAB, and the integration of other protocols into Internet operation (e.g. the Open Systems Interconnection protocols). The Internet Research Task Force continues to organize and explore advanced concepts in networking

under the guidance of the Internet Activities Board and with support from various government agencies.

A secretariat has been created to manage the day-to-day function of the Internet Activities Board and Internet Engineering Task Force. IETF meets three times a year in plenary and its approximately 50 working groups convene at intermediate times by electronic mail, teleconferencing and at face-to-face meetings. The IAB meets quarterly face-to-face or by videoconference and at intervening times by telephone, electronic mail and computer-mediated conferences.

Two other functions are critical to IAB operation: publication of documents describing the Internet and the assignment and recording of various identifiers needed for protocol operation. Throughout the development of the Internet, its protocols and other aspects of its operation have been documented first in a series of documents called Internet Experiment Notes and, later, in a series of documents called Requests for Comment (RFCs). The latter were used initially to document the protocols of the first packet switching network developed by DARPA, the ARPANET, beginning in 1969, and have become the principal archive of information about the Internet. At present, the publication function is provided by an RFC editor.

The recording of identifiers is provided by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) who has delegated one part of this responsibility to an Internet Registry which acts as a central repository for Internet information and which provides central allocation of network and autonomous system identifiers, in some cases to subsidiary registries located in various countries. The Internet Registry (IR) also provides central maintenance of the Domain Name System (DNS) root database which points to subsidiary distributed DNS servers replicated throughout the Internet. The DNS distributed database is used, inter alia, to associate host and network names with their Internet addresses and is critical to the operation of the higher level TCP/IP protocols including electronic mail.

There are a number of Network Information Centers (NICs) located throughout the Internet to serve its users with documentation, guidance, advice and assistance. As the Internet continues to grow internationally, the need for high quality NIC functions increases. Although the initial community of users of the Internet were drawn from the ranks of computer science and engineering, its users now comprise a wide range of disciplines in the sciences, arts, letters, business, military and government administration.

Related Networks

In 1980-81, two other networking projects, BITNET and CSNET, were initiated. BITNET adopted the IBM RSCS protocol suite and featured direct leased line connections

between participating sites. Most of the original BITNET connections linked IBM mainframes in university data centers. This rapidly changed as protocol implementations became available for other machines. From the beginning, BITNET has been multi-disciplinary in nature with users in all academic areas. It has also provided a number of unique services to its users (e.g., LISTSERV). Today, BITNET and its parallel networks in other parts of the world (e.g., EARN in Europe) have several thousand participating sites. In recent years, BITNET has established a backbone which uses the TCP/IP protocols with RSCS-based applications running above TCP.

CSNET was initially funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to provide networking for university, industry and government computer science research groups. CSNET used the Phonenet MMDF protocol for telephone-based electronic mail relaying and, in addition, pioneered the first use of TCP/IP over X.25 using commercial public data networks. The CSNET name server provided an early example of a white pages directory service and is still in use at numerous sites. At its peak, CSNET had approximately 200 participating sites and international connections to approximately fifteen countries. Today, CSNET still provides services to a number of industrial sites and small colleges.

In 1987, BITNET and CSNET merged to form the Corporation for Research and Educational Networking (CREN). A key feature of CREN and its predecessors is that they were entirely dependent on voluntary user fees; BITNET from the beginning and CSNET after the expiration of its initial five year NSF grant.

==

Announcing ....

THE INTERNET SOCIETY

* A new international membership organization to promote the use of the Internet for research and scholarly communication and collaboration.

* A forum for government, industry, and individuals to debate and formulate network policies and procedures.

* A focus for development and evolution on Internet technology

* A means to advance the sharing of open scholarship in all countries

THE INTERNET SOCIETY ....

- expects to begin operations by the end of 1991

- will be governed by an elected Board of Trustees

- will launch a global renaissance in scientific collaboration

Joining now will ....

- make you a pioneer member of the society
- entitle you to a member newsletter and a semi-annual journal recording important developments in the technical and operational evolution of the Internet
- help shape the international agenda for the Society

~~~~~~

Please enroll me as a pioneer member of the Internet Society. Please bill me for the $70 annual dues (note, these dues will cover the first year of membership which begins in January 1992). I understand that I may cancel membership with no obligation for dues after receiving invoice.

__ Please add me to your mailing list and send additional membership information to the address(es) below:

Name: ____

Postal Address: ________________________________
____
____
____

Internet Address: ______________________________

~~~~~~

Mail this form to:

The Internet Society
1895 Preston White Drive, Suite 100
Reston, VA 22091
USA

or send to the email address: isoc@nri.reston.va.us

~~~~~~

Further information may be obtained via the Internet by e-mail requests to "isoc@nri.reston.va.us".

==

** END OF MESSAGE **
~~~~~~

פקס: 03-5126109

לכ'

ד"ר יהודה קלע

אגף תקשוב ומידע

משרד התקשורת

יהודה שלום !

בעקבות שיחתנו על הרעיון של סניף ישראלי של ה Internet Society התגלגל הרעיון הצנוע הרבה יותר של קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א.

אני מעביר אליך נייר ראשוני עם הצעה להקמת קבוצת עבודה כזו.
הפעולות שאתה מנהל לפתיחת ה Internet יביאו בזמן הקרוב ליצירת קהל משתמשים בחוג הרבה יותר רחב: אנשי תעשייה ומסחר, אנשים מכוני מו"פ, פקידי ממשלה, מידענים, אנשי חינוך, ועוד.
יצירת מסגרת פתוחה לציבור זה לליבון בעיות, הכשרה והפצה יכולה לתרום להפקת מירב התועלת מתשתית לאומית זו.
פעילות זו תשלים ותתמוך בפעילות המרכזית של קביעת מדיניות, ארכיטקטורת הרשת, רישוי, יצירת תשתיות - המונחית על ידיך ועל ידי מחב"א.
אודה לך מאוד על חוות דעתך והערותיך.

בברכה,

דב וינר

3.8.1992

הצעה

הקמת קבוצת עבודה/ארגון מתמחה במסגרת איל"א
בעניין ה Internet

הוכן ע"י דב וינר

להלן הצעה להקמת קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א. הצעה מובאת לאור השיחה שקיימנו אתמול בירושלים רפי הורידה; אודה לכם על הערותיכם והצעה בדבר הצעדים הבאים המוצעים על ידיכם.

הקדמה

ה Internet הינו קבוצה של רשתות תקשורת המוכות בשיתוף פעולה בין אלפי ארגונים ברחבי העולם. תחומי העיסוק של ארגונים אלה מגוונים וכוללים תעשייה, צבא, ממשל, מוסדות בינלאומיים, מכוני מחקר ואוניברסיטאות.
קצב הגידול של ה Internet הוא מהיר ביותר ומספר המחשבים המחוברים עבר כבר מספר ה 700,000. השירותים הנפוצים ביותר הם דואר אלקטרוני, העברת קבצים, הפצת ידיעות (News Distribution), כניסה למערכות מרוחקות (Remote Login) וגילוי ידע (Knowledge discovery).
הצלחת ה Internet הינו ביטוי של קבלת הסטנדרדים הבינלאומיים שנקבעו על ידה כאמצעי מרכזי לקידום גישת המערכות הפתוחות, הניהול והשימוש של ציוד, רשתות וישומים מגוונים.

יש בכוחה של ה Internet בישראל להוות משאב תשתית בעל חשיבות לאומית ממדרגה
ראשונה. יצירת התשתית המוצעת ברמה הגבוה ביותר והרחבת חוג המשתמשים בתעשייה המתוחכמת, בחינוך, בממשל, ובמגזרים אחרים יכול לתרום להגברת רמת הידע, היצירתיות, כושר התחרות ונוכחותו של המשק הישראלי ברחבי העולם.

מדיניות הליברליזציה של משרד התקשורת והרחבת רשיון של מחב"א להפעלת רשת ILAN יאפשרו כבר בזמן הקרוב ביותר התחברותם של משתמשים רבים שאינם נמנים עם חוגי האקדמיה.
מוצע להקים קבוצת עבודה בעניין Internet במסגרת איל"א לשם

קידום הנושא בישראל.

מטרות קבוצת העבודה

1. להפיץ ולהרחיב הזמינות של טכניקות וטכנולוגיות המאפשרות מערכות מידע שונות ומגוונות להתקשר באופן פתוח אחד עם רעותה.
2. לידום פעולות לשם שיפור והגדלה של תשתיות התקשורת והמיחשוב הדרושות לשם שימוש יעיל ב Internet .
3. לסייע ליחידים, קבוצות וארגונים להשתמש, לתפעל ולקדם ה Internet .
4. לקיים דיונים לליבון בעיות טכניות, תפעוליות ותכניות. ליצור מסגרות לשם הפצת מידע והכשרה על השימושים ותפעול ה Internet .

אמצעים שינקטו

קבוצת העבודה:

1. תידום ותקיים סמינרים, ימי עיון, כנסים בנושא ה Internet - תפעולה ותכניה.
2. תידום הפצתם של פרסומים על ה Internet בעתונות המקצועית והכללית.
3. תקים תת-קבוצות כפי שידרשו לטיפול בהיבטים מיוחדים הנדרשים לקידום מטרותיה
4. תקיים יחסי גומלין עם ארגונים מקצועיים וקבוצות שמטרותיהן דומות במדינות אחרות ובמיוחד עם ה Internet Society ומוסדותיה.
היא תסתייע בגורמים אלה בהגברת מודעות לחשיבות ה Internet- במיוחד בקרב הממשל והתעשייה בישראל.
5. תידום הקמת ועידה אלקרטונית על ה Internet ב ישראשל שתהיה פתוחה ומופעלת גם ברשתות תקשוב חיצוניות לה (Fido , רשתות מסחריות ופרטיות).

תוכנית עבודה ראשונית לשנה הקרובה
1. השגת משאבים בסיסיים ומתנדבים לתמיכה בפעילות.

2. קיום ישיבה מיוחדת במסגרת כנס איל"א הקרוב שיוקדש ל Internet. מוצע הזמנת keynote speaker לישיבה זו. (צ־ין כאן ש Dr.Art St George אחד מעורכי ה Society Newsletter

Internet ו ויוזם ה Consortium for School Networking הגיע נכונות עקרונית להגיע לארץ לשם כך.

3. הכנת תוכנית מפגשים לאורך השנה. מוצע להתמקד בשני מישורים עקריים:

א. מפגשים המיועדים להציג משאבי ה Internet בתחומי עניין מוגדרים כגון:

1. ספריות ומערכות מידע הפתוחות לציבור ב Internet (OPACS)
2. הגישה למשאבי-על באמצעות ה Internet - שירותים, מחירים ודרכי גישה.
3. ממשקים הומוגניים למאגרי מידע הטרוגניים: יישומים של פרוטוקול Z39.50
4. ספריות תוכנה ב Internet - מיליון קבצים לרשותך - מה מותר ומה אסור ? איך לברור.
5. חינוך מדעי וחברתי לבתי ספר תיכוניים באמצעות ה Internet: הזדמנויות והישגים.
6. השכלה גבוה באצעות תקשורת מתווכת מחשב
7. משאבי ה Internet לרשות שיתוף פעולה בינלאומי
8. משאבי ה Internet לרשות ה חקלאות
9. משאבי ה Internet לרשות מדעי הבריאות
10. Internet כאמצעי למתן גישה לתיעוד ממשלתי.

ועוד...

ב. מפגשים המיועדים ללבן נושאים הנוגעים לתשתית, מחירים, טכנולוגיות, תקנים ועוד. במפגשים אלה ידונו היהבטים שונים הנוגעים לישומם של רשתות ברוחב פס

1. Internet Appropriate Use Policies
2. Entry-level Technologies
3. Internetworking: how to integrate different platforms
4. Techniques for High Speed Data Communication
5. Routing and Addressing
6. Efficient and Flexible Hierarchical Address Assignment
7. Flow Control in High-Speed Networks with Long Delays
8. Multimedia Conferencing

הסעיפים הנ"ל מובאים למטרות הדגמה בלבד והכנס הספציפי יקבע בהתייעצויות שיקויימו בתהליך הקמת קבוצת העבודה.

… # דב וינר

ת.ד. 151 צור הדסה דואר האלה 99875 טלפון: 02-332286 050-552065 dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il

1.12.1996

לכ'
ח"כ מיכאל (מיקי) איתן
הכנסת

העתק:
אמיר עציוני, מרכז, ועדת התקשוב של הכנסת

שלום רב !.

הנדון: ביקור של Dr. Artur Serra בארץ - תוכניות אירופאיות להשתתפות אזרחית רחבה בחברת המידע.

בימים אלה קיבלנו אישור ממשרד החוץ שהזמנתו של ד"ר ארתור סררה, מה- Polytechnic University of Catalunya ליטול חלק בכנס של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי אכן תתממש. הכינוס יתקיים ביום א' ה- 15.12.1996 בכפר המכבייה. ד"ר סררה אמור להגיע ביום שישי ה- 13.12 ויחזור לספרד ביום ב' ה- 16.12 .

ד"ר סררה, הוא מרצה במחלקה לאדריכלות מחשבים באוניברסיטה הפוליטכנית של קטלוניה ונשיא האגוד האנטרנט הקטלאני. הוא ארגן ועידת ה- InterMed 96 שהתכנסה בינואר 1996 וריכזה משתתפים ממדינות אגם הים התיכון, מאירופה, אפריקה והמזרח התיכון. הועידה הזו מהווה אחד מהמסגרות ליישום הכרזת ברצלונה של האיחוד האירופאי לשיתוף פעולה אירופאי ים-תיכוני בחברת המידע. אני מצרף כתובת דף הבית של ד"ר סררה ותקציר (טקסט) שדליתי מאותו הדף.

ד"ר סררה מעורב במספר פרויקטים החותרים להרחבת חוג האזרחים הנוטלים חלק פעיל בחברת המידע. הדבר נכון במיוחד לגבי הרשת הקהילתית של ברצלונה ,BCNet Project building a civic network at Barcelona ובמסגרות אירופאיות:
EPITELIO(1996-99), an European telematic project against social exclusion

בפגישה שהתקיימה לפני כשבועיים עם הנהלת אילא והנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי נתת ביטוי להשקפה הדוגלת בשיתוף חוגים נרחבים ככל האפשר של אזרחים בחברת המידע. לאור זאת ולאור יזמותיך בקידום נושא התקשוב בארץ יהיה טעם רב בפגישה שלך עם ד"ר סררה. אשמח אם תיענה להצעה זו.

בברכה,
דב וינר

http://www.upc.es/~artur.html/

WELCOME TO ARTUR SERRA'S HOMEPAGE

An anthropologist at the UPC

Research Projects

* INTERMED 96,a conference on the Mediterranean and the global information society
* BCNet Project, building a civic network at Barcelona
* EPITELIO(1996-99), an European telematic project against social exclusion .
* Building the Catalan Chapter of Internet Society (july 1995)
* COMIC (1992-95),an ESPRIT project on Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Education courses

* KNOWING INTERNET,technological and cultural problems in the global information society (feb-jun96), an UPC's Fundacio Politecnica Postgraduate Course on Internet.

Research papers

* 1995.I*EARN,an organisational learning network.UPC
* 1995.El projecte "Transferencia Telematica de Tecnologia"CDI.
* 1992."CMU as an American Computer University". Paper presented at the 91th Congress of the American Anthropological Association

Research team

* Distributed Systems.Department of Com puter Architecture. UPC
* GAIA Team, Group of Advanced Internet Applications
* Leandro Navarro
* Gerard Rodriguez

Some Personal Bookmarks

Organisations

* Internet Society
* American Anthropological Association
* Pangea network

The COMIC Project

Computer-based Mechanisms of Interaction in Cooperative Work

ESPRIT Basic research Project 622S

COMIC, a multi-site multidisciplinary ESPRIT research project investigating the basic principles, techniques and theories to support CSCW systems, ran from September 1992 to August 1995.

The COMIC Project is one of the European Commission's 101 Success Stories from ESPRIT.

The problems selected to constitute the detailed research agenda for the COMIC project were drawn from examples of real world cooperation and the problems this cooperation faces. The overall project structure exploited four major themes. These themes were selected to represent distinct but related theoretical issues central to CSCW systems development.

Organisational Context

CSCW Systems Development

Notations of Interaction

Shared Interaction

Barcelona * Internet [illegible] *
[illegible] ←
www.il *

MINUTES / ISOC-IL meeting on January 29th, 1996

Attending: Yehavi, Hank, Doron, Dov, Vilma, Georges

1. There were positive recations from the following internet providers to the letters sent out to them by ISOC-IL re the IIX:
   Machba, IBM, Trendline, Netmedia, Infolink

2. Internet providers' complaints were discussed.

3. IEC agreed to house the IIX.

4. Netcom's letter to Hank re its offer of the router and its housing was distributed among the attendees.

5. It was agreed to accept Netcom's offer provided that:
   a. Netcom is not connected.
   b. ILA will be responsible for the contents of the advertising.
   c. Terms are negotiated for ending the relationship with Netcom if and when ISOC-IL deems necessary.

   Doron offered to meet with Netcom and discuss the terms of agreement.

6. isoc.org.il
   iix.net.il
   were registered as domains.

7. It was decided to set up an arbitration panel which will resolve disputes concerning domain names and IP addresses. The panel will include four members from the board of ISOC-IL, one from the ministry of communications and two members from licensed internet providers.

8. Dov distributed in writing detailed suggestions for the the content of www.il and its management. Included were examples from Finland and Taiwan.
   The finnish model was adopted.
   It was decided to continue the discussions during the next meeting, including the subject of criteria for censorship.

9. The document on IIX Bylaws was adopted.

10. Corrections to be made to the RFP for people.

11. A meeting with the internet providers was scheduled for March 3d, 15.00 pm, at the ILA premises.

12. Next meeting of ISOC-IL on February 19th.

סיכום ישיבה

הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

19.2.1996

נוכחים: דורון שיקמוני, יהבי בורבין, הנק נוסבכר, וילמה סולניק, ג'ורג' מאיר, דב וינר

1. שרת עבור האיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הוסכם שג'ורג' ימשיך בפעולות במטרה להשיג תרומה של תחנת Unix שתשמש כשרת. במידה ולא יצלח הדבר בטווח הקרוב יובא הצעה לרכישת מחשב Pentium שישמש כשרת. דורון מוסר על אפשרות התקנת השרת אצלו (כבר רשם ה- domain name). נותרת פתוחה שאלת ה- System Manager עבור השרת.

2. IIX

2.1 נתב
התקבלו מכתבי כוונות התחברות מחמישה חברות; יתכן מאוד שגם Euronet תצטרף.
דורון שקמוני דיווח בהרחבה על המשא ומתן שניהל עם חברת נטקום בדבר התנאים של רכישה/השאלה של ה- Router ותחזוקתו.
הובא מכתב מסכם (הסכם לאכסון IIX מה 7 פברואר 1996 - מכתב של בשם האיגוד למר חזי מקמל, חב' נטקום) שמצורף.
דורון העלה הבעייתיות של סעיף 8 פסקה 2. הוסכם שיעשה ניסיון לשפר הניסוח כך שהמילה "השאלת הנתב לאיגוד" תוחלף במילה "סיוע לאיגוד".

2.2 תמיכה טכנית

נטקום תעמיד שירות 24 שעות ביממה בתנאים שנמסרו בישיבה הקודמת.

סיכום:

הנק נוסבכר סיכם והסיכום התקבל:

מקובל על חברי ההנהלה שהמכתב שנוסח על ידי דורון עם נטקום. הוחלט שג'ורג' יוציא מכתב להנהלת איל"א עם סיכום המהלכים בנוגע להקמת ה- IIX ובקשה של פתיחת קו מימון של 10,000 דולר לביצוע. ההכנסות לשנה הראשונה צפויות להיות בסך של כ- 30,000 דולר.
הוחלט להופיע בפני הנהלת איל"א לדיווח בעניין ה- IIX ופעולות האיגוד. במידה ולא תתקיים ישיבת הנהלת איל"א בשבועיים הקרובים עמירם שור יתבקש לערוך סבב טלפונים לשם אישור הסיכום בכתב (שישלח לחברי ההנהלה בפקס) של המסגרת התקציבית להפעלת תוכנית ה- IIX .
יש לבצע הדבר עד ה- 29.2 .

2.3 RFP לאנשים ל- IIX

התקבלה ההצעה המצורפת עם פירוט הדרישות של ממלא תפקיד בקרת התפעול השוטף של ה- IIX . לאור העדר סיכום סופי עם איל"א בעניין מימון הביניים, בסעיף "compensation" ייכתב "to be negotiated" .
הנק יעביר הנייר אחרי שיפוצים לאישור סופי באמצעות הרשת.

הוסכם שעל המועמדים להיות חברי איל"א ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

המכרז יפורסם ב: IL-IFP , ILA-INT , CJI , IL-JOBS.

2.4 כנס ספקים IAP

הכנס נדחה לאחר הסיכום עם נטקום ועם איל"א

3. ניהול תקציבי של האיגוד

דב וינר מוסר שמצא סעיף בתקנות איל"א המסדיר עניין הניהול התקציבי של ארגונים מתמחים.
החוברת "דרכה של איל"א - מטרות, מהות ומבנה ארגוני" מאת ד"ר מיכה חנני מהווה קובץ של תקנות איל"א והחלטות של המועצה וההנהלה.
בפרק הדן ב- "מסגרות לפעילות מקצועית פנימית" מופיעים התקנות בנוגע לארגון מתמחה.

" * תקציב

לאיגוד מתמחה יהיה תקציב עצמאי במסגרת תקציב איל"א. התקציב ינוהל על ידי האיגוד המתמחה, בפיקוח הנהלת איל"א. "

בוסכם שדורון שקמוני (בשיחה עם משה גוטליב) וג'ורג' מאייר יטפלו ביצירת המסגרת,ההסדרים וההבנות עם הנהלת איל"א שיאפשרו להוציא לפועל ניהול תקציבי עצמאי של האיגוד בפיקוח איל"א.

4. הקמת ועדת ערער בעניין רישום שמות (domain registration)

התקיים דיון ראשוני בדבר הקמת ועדת ערער להחלטות רשם השמות (domain name). ההצעה הנוכחית היא שארבע מחברי ההנהלה בתוספת שני נציגים של IAP ונציג משרד התקשורת ישמשו כוועדת ערער.
הוצא להביא הדבר לבחירת הנציגים בכנס הספקים ולהציע תהליך של רוטציה של נציגי הספקים.
התקיים דיון בעניין הקריטריונים שינחו ועדת הערער. דורון שיקמוני הציע לגבש קריטריונים חיוביים:
* שם ה-domain חייב להיות בעל גישה ברורה לשם הארגון הרושם אותו.
* לא ירשמו שמות גנרליים שאינם בעלי זיקה.
הדיון יימשך על הנושא הזה. בעניין הבעיה העומדת על הפרק - רישום השם sex.co.il הועדה הנוכחית תכריע בעניין.
רק אחרי הקמתה הסופית של הועדה החדשה היא תתחיל לפעול.

5. www.il

דב וינר הביא הצעה מתוקנת (מצורפת) עם הצעה לאופי של דף השער הלאומי. התקיים דיון.
הוצעו תיקונים קטנים שעיקרם פירוט יתר של תצורת הדף.
הוחלט שה- credits לשירותים מרכזיים יינתן בדף הראשי (פונט 1- ולוגו של תורם השירותים - שרת, תוכנות ותחזוקתם, פיתוחים המשמשים כלל השרת ועוד). בדפים המשניים יינתן credit למתחזקים אותם הדפים.
במסגרת ההצעה המתוקנת יפורט הדבר.
הוצע שהדף יתוחזק על ידי מתנדבים שעבודתם תנוהל על ידי אדם ו/או חברה שיקבלו משכורתם מידי האיגוד. התקבלה ההצעה שהמרכז יפעל במסגרת של כשליש עד חצי משרה בהנחיית עבודתם של המתנדבים; בכל מקרה עבודת הריכוז וההנחיה לא יעשו בהתנדבות.
ההצעה בדבר הקמת הדף והשירותים הנלווים תוגש ל- "קול קורא" של

משרד המדע ושל משרד התקשורת להשגת מימון ציבורי לאורך זמן.
הוחלט שבינתיים עד קבלת מסגרת המימון המצופה האיגוד יפנה לאיל"א עם בקשה פתיחת קו מימון של כ- 6,000 דולר לחודשים הראשונים של הפעלת הדף.

6. כנס ה- Inter-Med בברצלונה

וילמה סולני ודב וינר השתתפו ב- 22/23.1 בכנס בברצלונה כנציגי האיגוד על פי הזמנת Artur Serra מאוניברסיטה פוליטכניקה של קטלוניה והאיגוד האינטרנט הקטלוני.
דוח על נכונותם של מדינות אירופה ומדינות ערב לשיתוף פעולה וההערכה הרבה שרוחשים למעמדה של ישראל בתחום האינטרנט; דוח גם על התפקיד הבעייתי של ה- Institute for Progressive Communications בכנס.
דב וינר דיווח על הצעדים לקראת הקמת מסגרת של שיתוף פעולה ים תיכוני בעניין ה- Internet, ביניהם הקמת Information Center Network ים תיכוני.
דב מסר על יוזמה שהוא התחיל לגלגל יחד עם Artur Serra ו- Matteo Fici מאיגוד האינטרנט בסיציליה להקמת רשת של שירותי הדרכה חקלאית ושל מדריכים חקלאים באגם הים התיכון.
דורון שיקמוני בירך על היוזמה והציע, במידה והיוזמה תצבור תנופה לצאת בהודעה לעיתונות בעניין יוזמה ישראלית זו.

7. נוער אינטרנט

דב וינר ביקש לכלול בסדר היום של אחד הישיבות הקרובות הקמת מסגרת של פעילות נוער באיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

8. תאריכים לישיבות הקרובות

הפגישה הבאה נקבעה לתאריך 3/3/96 בשעה 16:00 בבר-אילן
כנס הספקים נקבע לתאריך 20/3/96 בשעה 16:30 באולם באיל"א.

סיכום ישיבה

הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

19.2.1996

נוכחים: דורון שיקמוני, יהבי בורבין, הנק נוסבכר, וילמה סולניק, ג'ורג' מאייר, דב וינר

1. שרת עבור האיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הוסכם שג'ורג' ימשיך בפעולות במטרה להשיג תרומה של תחנת Unix שתשמש כשרת. במידה ולא יצלח הדבר בטווח הקרוב יובא הצעה לרכישת מחשב Pentium שישמש כשרת. דורון מוסר על אפשרות התקנת השרת אצלו (כבר רשם ה- domain name). נותרת פתוחה שאלת ה- System Manager עבור השרת.

2. IIX

2.1 נתב

התקבלו מכתבי כוונות התחברות מחמישה חברות; יתכן מאוד שגם Euronet תצטרף.

דורון שקמוני דיווח בהרחבה על המשא ומתן שניהל עם חברת נטקום בדבר התנאים של רכישה/השאלה של ה- Router ותחזוקתו.

הובא מכתב מסכם (הסכם לאכסון IIX מה 7 פברואר 1996 - מכתב של בשם האיגוד למר חזי מקמל, חב' נטקום) שמצורף.

דורון העלה הבעייתיות של סעיף 8 פסקה 2. הוסכם שיעשה ניסיון לשפר הניסוח כך שהמילה "השאלת הנתב לאיגוד" תוחלף במילה "סיוע לאיגוד".

2.2 תמיכה טכנית

נטקום תעמיד שירות 24 שעות ביממה בתנאים שנמסרו בישיבה הקודמת.

סיכום:

הנק נוסבכר סיכם והסיכום התקבל:

מקובל על חברי ההנהלה שהמכתב שנוסח על ידי דורון עם נטקום. הוחלט שג'ורג' יוציא מכתב להנהלת איל"א עם סיכום המהלכים בנוגע להקמת ה- IIX ובקשה של פתיחת קו מימון של 10,000 דולר לביצוע. ההכנסות לשנה הראשונה צפויות להיות בסך של כ- 30,000 דולר.

הוחלט להופיע בפני הנהלת איל"א לדיווח בעניין ה- IIX ופעולות האיגוד. במידה ולא תתקיים ישיבת הנהלת איל"א בשבועיים הקרובים עמירם שור יתבקש לערוך סבב טלפונים לשם אישור הסיכום בכתב (שישלח לחברי ההנהלה בפקס) של המסגרת התקציבית להפעלת תוכנית ה- IIX . יש לבצע הדבר עד ה- 29.2 .

2.3 RFP לאנשים ל- IIX

התקבלה ההצעה המצורפת עם פירוט הדרישות של ממלא תפקיד בקרת התפעול השוטף של ה- IIX . לאור העדר סיכום סופי עם איל"א בעניין מימון הביניים, בסעיף "compensation" ייכתב "to be negotiated" . הנק יעביר הנייר אחרי שיפוצים לאישור סופי באמצעות הרשת.

הוסכם שעל המועמדים להיות חברי איל"א ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

המכרז יפורסם ב: IL-IFP , ILA-INT , CJI , IL-JOBS.

2.4 כנס ספקים IAP

הכנס נדחה לאחר הסיכום עם נטקום ועם איל"א

3. ניהול תקציבי של האיגוד

דב וינר מוסר שמצא סעיף בתקנות איל"א המסדיר עניין הניהול התקציבי של ארגונים מתמחים.
החוברת "דרכה של איל"א - מטרות, מהות ומבנה ארגוני" מאת ד"ר מיכה חנני מהווה קובץ של תקנות איל"א והחלטות של המועצה וההנהלה.
בפרק הדן ב- "מסגרות לפעילות מקצועית פנימית" מופיעים התקנות בנוגע לארגון מתמחה.

" * תקציב

לאיגוד מתמחה יהיה תקציב עצמאי במסגרת תקציב איל"א. התקציב ינוהל על ידי האיגוד המתמחה, בפיקוח הנהלת איל"א. "

בוסכם שדורון שקמוני (בשיחה עם משה גוטליב) וג'ורג' מאיר יטפלו ביצירת המסגרת,ההסדרים וההבנות עם הנהלת איל"א שיאפשרו להוציא לפועל ניהול תקציבי עצמאי של האיגוד בפיקוח איל"א.

4. הקמת ועדת ערער בעניין רישום שמות (domain registration)

התקיים דיון ראשוני בדבר הקמת ועדת ערער להחלטות רשם השמות (domain name). ההצעה הנוכחית היא שארבע מחברי ההנהלה בתוספת שני נציגים של IAP ונציג משרד התקשורת ישמשו כוועדת ערער.
הוצא להביא הדבר לבחירת הנציגים בכנס הספקים ולהציע תהליך של רוטציה של נציגי הספקים.
התקיים דיון בעניין הקריטריונים שינחו ועדת הערער. דורון שיקמוני הציע לגבש קריטריונים חיוביים:
* שם ה-domain חייב להיות בעל גישה ברורה לשם הארגון הרושם אותו.
* לא ירשמו שמות גנרליים שאינם בעלי זיקה.
הדיון יימשך על הנושא הזה. בעניין הבעיה העומדת על הפרק - רישום השם sex.co.il הועדה הנוכחית תכריע בעניין.
רק אחרי הקמתה הסופית של הועדה החדשה היא תתחיל לפעול.

5. www.il

דב וינר הביא הצעה מתוקנת (מצורפת) עם הצעה לאופי של דף השער הלאומי. התקיים דיון.
הוצעו תיקונים קטנים שעיקרם פירוט יותר של תצורת הדף.
הוחלט שה- credits לשירותים מרכזיים יינתן בדף הראשי (פונט 1- ולוגו של תורם השירותים - שרת, תוכנות ותחזוקתם, פיתוחים המשמשים כלל השרת ועוד). בדפים המשניים יינתן credit למתחזקים אותם הדפים.
במסגרת ההצעה המתוקנת יפורט הדבר.
הוצע שהדף יתוחזק על ידי מתנדבים שעבודתם תנוהל על ידי אדם ו/או חברה שיקבלו משכורתם מידי האיגוד. התקבלה ההצעה שהמרכז יפעל במסגרת של כשליש עד חצי משרה בהנחיית עבודתם של המתנדבים; בכל מקרה עבודת הריכוז וההנחיה לא יעשו בהתנדבות.
ההצעה בדבר הקמת הדף והשירותים הנלווים תוגש ל- "קול קורא" של

משרד המדע ושל משרד התקשורת להשגת מימון ציבורי לאורך זמן.
הוחלט שבינתיים עד קבלת מסגרת המימון המצופה האיגוד יפנה לאיל"א עם בקשה פתיחת קו מימון של כ- 6,000 דולר לחודשים הראשונים של הפעלת הדף.

6. כנס ה- Inter-Med בברצלונה

וילמה סולני ודב וינר השתתפו ב- 22/23.1 בכנס בברצלונה כנציגי האיגוד על פי הזמנת Artur Serra מאוניברסיטה פוליטכניקה של קטלוניה והאיגוד האינטרנט הקטלוני.
דוח על נכונותם של מדינות אירופה ומדינות ערב לשיתוף פעולה וההערכה הרבה שרוחשים למעמדה של ישראל בתחום האינטרנט; דוח גם על התפקיד הבעייתי של ה- Institute for Progressive Communications בכנס.
דב וינר דיווח על הצעדים לקראת הקמת מסגרת של שיתוף פעולה ים תיכוני בעניין ה- Internet, ביניהם הקמת Information Center Network ים תיכוני.
דב מסר על יוזמה שהוא התחיל לגלגל יחד עם Artur Serra ו- Matteo Fici מאיגוד האינטרנט בסיציליה להקמת רשת של שירותי הדרכה חקלאית ושל מדריכים חקלאים באגם הים התיכון.
דורון שיקמוני בירך על היוזמה והציע, במידה והיוזמה תצבור תנופה לצאת בהודעה לעיתונות בעניין יוזמה ישראלית זו.

7. נוער אינטרנט

דב וינר ביקש לכלול בסדר היום של אחד הישיבות הקרובות הקמת מסגרת של פעילות נוער באיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

8. תאריכים לישיבות הקרובות

הפגישה הבאה נקבעה לתאריך 3/3/96 בשעה 16:00 בבר-אילן
כנס הספקים נקבע לתאריך 20/3/96 בשעה 16:30 באולם באיל"א.

סיכום ישיבה

הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

19.2.1996

נוכחים: דורון שיקמוני, יהבי בורבין, הנק נוסבכר, וילמה סולניק,
ג'ורג' מאייר, דב וינר

1. שרת עבור האיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הוסכם שג'ורג' ימשיך בפעולות במטרה להשיג תרומה של תחנת Unix שתשמש כשרת. במידה ולא יצלח הדבר בטווח הקרוב יובא הצעה לרכישת מחשב Pentium שישמש כשרת. דורון מוסר על אפשרות התקנת השרת אצלו (כבר רשם ה- domain name). נותרת פתוחה שאלת ה- System Manager עבור השרת.

2. IIX

2.1 נתב

התקבלו מכתבי כוונות התחברות מחמישה חברות; יתכן מאוד שגם Euronet תצטרף.
דורון שקמוני דיווח בהרחבה על המשא ומתן שניהל עם חברת נטקום בדבר התנאים של רכישה/השאלה של ה- Router ותחזוקתו.
הובא מכתב מסכם (הסכם לאכסון IIX מה 7 פברואר 1996 - מכתב של בשם האיגוד למר חזי מקמל, חב' נטקום) שמצורף.
דורון העלה הבעייתיות של סעיף 8 פסקה 2. הוסכם שיעשה ניסיון לשפר הניסוח כך שהמילה "השאלת הנתב לאיגוד" תוחלף במילה "סיוע לאיגוד".

2.2 תמיכה טכנית

נטקום תעמיד שירות 24 שעות ביממה בתנאים שנמסרו בישיבה הקודמת.

סיכום:

הנק נוסבכר סיכם והסיכום התקבל:

מקובל על חברי ההנהלה שהמכתב שנוסח על ידי דורון עם נטקום. הוחלט שג'ורג' יוציא מכתב להנהלת איל"א עם סיכום המהלכים בנוגע להקמת ה- IIX ובקשה של פתיחת קו מימון של 10,000 דולר לביצוע. ההכנסות לשנה הראשונה צפויות להיות בסך של כ- 30,000 דולר.
הוחלט להופיע בפני הנהלת איל"א לדיווח בעניין ה- IIX ופעולות האיגוד. במידה ולא תתקיים ישיבת הנהלת איל"א בשבועיים הקרובים עמירם שור יתבקש לערוך סבב טלפונים לשם אישור הסיכום בכתב (שישלח לחברי ההנהלה בפקס) של המסגרת התקציבית להפעלת תוכנית ה- IIX .
יש לבצע הדבר עד ה- 29.2 .

2.3 RFP לאנשים ל- IIX

התקבלה ההצעה המצורפת עם פירוט הדרישות של ממלא תפקיד בקרת התפעול השוטף של ה- IIX . לאור העדר סיכום סופי עם איל"א בעניין מימון הביניים, בסעיף "compensation" ייכתב "to be negotiated" .
הנק יעביר הנייר אחרי שיפוצים לאישור סופי באמצעות הרשת.

הוסכם שעל המועמדים להיות חברי איל"א ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

המכרז יפורסם ב: IL-IFP , ILA-INT , CJI , IL-JOBS.

2.4 כנס ספקים IAP

הכנס נדחה לאחר הסיכום עם נטקום ועם איל"א

3. ניהול תקציבי של האיגוד

דב וינר מוסר שמצא סעיף בתקנות איל"א המסדיר עניין הניהול התקציבי של ארגונים מתמחים.
החוברת "דרכה של איל"א - מטרות, מהות ומבנה ארגוני" מאת ד"ר מיכה חנני מהווה קובץ של תקנות איל"א והחלטות של המועצה וההנהלה.
בפרק הדן ב- "מסגרות לפעילות מקצועית פנימית" מופיעים התקנות בנוגע לארגון מתמחה.

" * תקציב

לאיגוד מתמחה יהיה תקציב עצמאי במסגרת תקציב איל"א. התקציב ינוהל על ידי האיגוד המתמחה, בפיקוח הנהלת איל"א. "

בוסכם שדורון שקמוני (בשיחה עם משה גוטליב) וג'ורג' מאיר יטפלו ביצירת המסגרת,ההסדרים וההבנות עם הנהלת איל"א שיאפשרו להוציא לפועל ניהול תקציבי עצמאי של האיגוד בפיקוח איל"א.

4. הקמת ועדת ערער בעניין רישום שמות (domain registration)

התקיים דיון ראשוני בדבר הקמת ועדת ערער להחלטות רשם השמות (domain name). ההצעה הנוכחית היא שארבע מחברי ההנהלה בתוספת שני נציגים של IAP ונציג משרד התקשורת ישמשו כוועדת ערער.
הוצא להביא הדבר לבחירת הנציגים בכנס הספקים ולהציע תהליך של רוטציה של נציגי הספקים.
התקיים דיון בעניין הקריטריונים שינחו ועדת הערער. דורון שיקמוני הציע לגבש קריטריונים חיוביים:
* שם ה-domain חייב להיות בעל גישה ברורה לשם הארגון הרושם אותו.
* לא ירשמו שמות גנרליים שאינם בעלי זיקה.
הדיון יימשך על הנושא הזה. בעניין הבעיה העומדת על הפרק - רישום השם sex.co.il הועדה הנוכחית תכריע בעניין.
רק אחרי הקמתה הסופית של הועדה החדשה היא תתחיל לפעול.

5. www.il

דב וינר הביא הצעה מתוקנת (מצורפת) עם הצעה לאופי של דף השער הלאומי. התקיים דיון.
הוצעו תיקונים קטנים שעיקרם פירוט יתר של תצורת הדף.
הוחלט שה- credits לשירותים מרכזיים יינתן בדף הראשי (פונט 1- ולוגו של תורם השירותים - שרת, תוכנות ותחזוקתם, פיתוחים המשמשים כלל השרת ועוד). בדפים המשניים יינתן credit למתחזקים אותם הדפים.
במסגרת ההצעה המתוקנת יפורט הדבר.
הוצע שהדף יתוחזק על ידי מתנדבים שעבודתם תנוהל על ידי אדם ו/או חברה שיקבלו משכורתם מידי האיגוד. התקבלה ההצעה שהמרכז יפעל במסגרת של כשליש עד חצי משרה בהנחיית עבודתם של המתנדבים; בכל מקרה עבודת הריכוז וההנחיה לא יעשו בהתנדבות.
ההצעה בדבר הקמת הדף והשירותים הנלווים תוגש ל- "קול קורא" של

משרד המדע ושל משרד התקשורת להשגת מימון ציבורי לאורך זמן.
הוחלט שבינתיים עד קבלת מסגרת המימון המצופה האיגוד יפנה לאיל"א עם בקשה פתיחת קו מימון של כ- 6,000 דולר לחודשים הראשונים של הפעלת הדף.

6. כנס ה- Inter-Med בברצלונה

וילמה סולני ודב וינר השתתפו ב- 22/23.1 בכנס בברצלונה כנציגי האיגוד על פי הזמנת Artur Serra מאוניברסיטה פוליטכניקה של קטלוניה והאיגוד האינטרנט הקטלוני.
דווח על נכונותם של מדינות אירופה ומדינות ערב לשיתוף פעולה וההערכה הרבה שרוחשים למעמדה של ישראל בתחום האינטרנט; דווח גם על התפקיד הבעייתי של ה- Institute for Progressive Communications בכנס.
דב וינר דיווח על הצעדים לקראת הקמת מסגרת של שיתוף פעולה ים תיכוני בעניין ה- Internet, ביניהם הקמת Information Center Network ים תיכוני.
דב מסר על יוזמה שהוא התחיל לגלגל יחד עם Artur Serra ו- Matteo Fici מאיגוד האינטרנט בסיציליה להקמת רשת של שירותי הדרכה חקלאית ושל מדריכים חקלאים באגם הים התיכון.
דורון שיקמוני בירך על היוזמה והציע, במידה והיוזמה תצבור תנופה לצאת בהודעה לעיתונות בעניין יוזמה ישראלית זו.

7. נוער אינטרנט

דב וינר ביקש לכלול בסדר היום של אחד הישיבות הקרובות הקמת מסגרת של פעילות נוער באיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

8. תאריכים לישיבות הקרובות

הפגישה הבאה נקבעה לתאריך 3/3/96 בשעה 16:00 בבר-אילן
כנס הספקים נקבע לתאריך 20/3/96 בשעה 16:30 באולם באיל"א.

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
COMPUTER CENTER
52 900 Ramat-Gan, Israel

אוניברסיטת בר-אילן
מרכז המחשבים
רמת-גן 52 900

Tel: 03-5318328 ,03-5349402 :טלפון
Fax: 972-3-5344446 :פקס

משלוח בפקסימיליה

****

אל : דב וינר פקס. מס' 02-333269

כתובת:

מאת : דורון שקמוני

תאריך: 14/3/96 שעה:

סה"כ מספר דפים (כולל הדף הראשון): 2

הערות: להערותיכם - טופס הזמנת שירות

להתראות
דורון

נ.ב. גם תגובותיכם על דפי ISOC-IL -

TOTAL P.02

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

לכבוד
איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי
איל״א
ת.ד. 53113
תל-אביב 61530

תאריך: ______________

בקשת התחברות לשירות IIX

1. **פרטי המבקש**

שם החברה: ______________

כתובת: ______________

____

____

2. **סוג החיבור** (מוזמן וממומן ע״י המבקש):

Frame Relay:

- ☐ BE = 64K
- ☐ BE = 128K
- ☐ BE = 256K
- ☐ BE = 512K

3. **תאריך הפעלה מבוקש**: ______________

4. **כללי**

א) אנו מבקשים בזאת להתחבר לשירות IIX המסופק ע״י איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

ב) אנו מצהירים בזאת שאנו ספק אינטרנט בעל רשיון הפעלה ממשרד התקשורת.

ג) השירות יהיה כפוף לתנאים ולכללים (Bylaws) כפי שפורסמו ע״י האיגוד. כללים אלה מקובלים עלינו.

ד) אנו מתחייבים לשלם, עם קבלת דרישת האיגוד, את התשלום הנדרש כפי שפורסם ע״י האיגוד, עבור השירות.

שם מורשה החתימה: ______________

חתימה וחותמת: ______________

מען למכתבים: ת.ד. 53113, תל - אביב 61530, טלפון: 03-6473023, פקס: 03-6473683

14-MAR-1996 17:46 FROM COMPUTER CENTER TO 02333269 P.02

Internet Society - Israeli Chapter

Minutes for the Board Meeting - 14.8.1996

Present: Hank Nussbacher, Doron Shikmoni, Yehavi Bourvine, Dr Morton Taragin, Georges Mayer, Dov Winer. Vilma Solnik excused herself for not being able to be present.

1. **IIX Payments**

Morton reported on the payments made so far by the ISP connected to the IIX. Concerning those who have delayed paymet it was decided to issue a letter informing them that those who do not complete their payment will be disconnected from the IIX by September 1st.

2. **IIX Repors**

Doron reported on some attacks on the IIX (ICMP) and measures taken by him, Hank and Yeavi to deal with it.
Concerning Kishurit it was decided to simulate an emergency situation to appreciate the delay until Kishurit and Netcom act.The modem was installed by Morty and Yehavi configured it.
Aquanet is a provider connected to IBM. We should not transfer traffic for a provider who do not have his own connection to the IIX. They should receive a letter explaining that a filter will be installed soon if they do not complete the procedure and do not connect to the IIX; the same applies to InfoLink although they are not yet operational.
Doron clarifies: This warning has been issued already. Aquanet is in the process of connecting (or so they say).
Some discussion was held concerning the future structure. A new software version is expected to be available from Netcom in October that may solve some of the present problems. Complete new technologies are expected to be needed/available in a year.

3. **135**

Hank reports that the 135 service is supposed to be available in the middle of September. Yeavi and Doron report that a lot of pressure is going on so that this service either isn't made available or be supplied by a pool of ISP.
Yehavi reports that the general director of the Hebrew University decided that every student will be connected by 135.

4. **Domain Names**

A discussion was held concerning the fact that some elements have been registering domains and offering to sell them to others. The example of

such behavior by Singnet was brought to the knowledge of the Board. This is against the regulations issued by Machba and the proposed regulations by the Internet Society.
As the present regulations are still those of Machba it was decided to ask Machba to intervene. With the completion of the transition of this responsibility from Machba to ISOC-IL then we will need the help of the legal counsel from ILA to deal with such infringements to the bylaws. Doron adds that the (currently volunteering) legal advisor for ILA has already been in touch with me at the time of the meeting, and has given his comments (which I am yet to type and pass on... Sorry).

5. **Government Domain**

Ilan Lamdan, the referent from the Misrad Otzar for Michshuv asked several questions to Hank and Doron concerning the upcoming michraz for Internet in the governement: 1)How to apply Hebrew 2) In the RFP if it is convenient to determine one kind of Web server for all the government domain or not 3) Wether to have one or more development packages for Web pages.

6. **www.il**

It was decided that Dov will initiate the establishment of a committee for the detailed definition of the national Web page and the action items needed for its completion.

7. **www.isoc.il machine and server**

Doron connected the machine received from A.M.T. Michshuv to the Bar Ilan network. It is already operational and several servers installed. The Listserv software was received from Eric Thomas ; it still hasn't been installed.
The personal pages of the board members can be installed in the www.isoc.il server and they are requested to upload them.

8. **Kenes ISOC-IL**

A new date was proposed for the beginning of December (2-3).
A preparatory meeting for the Kenes will be held next week, Thursday at 15:00 in the ILA office (22.8.96)
It was approved the invitation of Zehava Assa and Jo van Zwaren to give an hand in preparing the Kenes.
The invitation of Dr Artur Serra, head of the InterMed (Mediterranean NET) and chaiman of the Catalunyan ISOC chapter was discussed. Dov was asked to contact the Foreign Ministry concerning possible financing of such invitation.

*הצעה

<u>הקמת קבוצת עבודה/ארגון מתמחה במסגרת איל"א בעניין ה Internet</u>

הוכן ע"י דב וינר

ההצעה דלהלן להקמת קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א גובשה בהתייעצות עם רפי הוידה שביקש ממני לנסח נייר בנידון. בעקבות שיחות עם אבי כהן, יהודה קלע, הנק נוסבכר, אגף התקשוב במשרד התקשורת הוכנסו שינויים מתאימים.
הקמת המסגרת המוצעת עשוי לעזור לקדם תהליך השגרת השימוש ברשת המו"פ הלאומית. אודה לכם על הערות והצעות איך ניתן לקדם הדבר.

הקדמה

ה Internet הינו קבוצה של רשתות תקשורת התומכות בשיתוף פעולה בין אלפי ארגונים ברחבי העולם. תחומי העיסוק של ארגונים אלה מגוונים וכוללים תעשייה, צבא, ממשל, מוסדות בינלאומיים, מכוני מחקר ואוניברסיטאות.
קצב הגידול של ה Internet הוא מהיר ביותר ומספר המחשבים המחוברים עבר כבר מספר ה 1,000,000. השירותים הנפוצים ביותר הם דואר אלקטרוני, העברת קבצים, הפצת ידיעות (Distribution News), כניסה למערכות מרוחקות (Remote Login) וגילוי ידע (Knowledge discovery).
הצלחת ה Internet הינו ביטוי של קבלת הסטנדרדים הבינלאומיים שנקבעו על ידה כאמצעי מרכזי לקידום גישת המערכות הפתוחות, הניהול והשימוש של ציוד, רשתות וישומים מגוונים.

יש בכוחה של ה Internet בישראל להוות משאב תשתית בעל חשיבות לאומית ממדרגה ראשונה. יצירת התשתיות הנחוצות ברמה הגבוה ביותר והרחבת חוג המשתמשים בתעשייה המתוחכמת, בחינוך, בממשל, ובמגזרים אחרים יכול לתרום להגברת רמת הידע, היצירתיות, כושר התחרות ונוכחותו של המשק הישראלי ברחבי העולם.

מדיניות הליברליזציה של משרד התקשורת והרחבת רשיון של מחב"א להפעלת רשת ILAN יאפשרו כבר בזמן הקרוב ביותר התחברותם של משתמשים רבים שאינם נמנים עם חוגי האקדמיה.
מוצע להקים קבוצת עבודה בעניין Internet במסגרת איל"א לשם קידום הנושא בישראל.

מטרות קבוצת העבודה

1. להפיץ ולהרחיב הזמינות של טכניקות וטכנולוגיות המאפשרות מערכות מידע שונות ומגוונות להתקשר באופן פתוח אחד עם רעותה.

2. ליזום פעולות לשם שיפור והוזלה של תשתיות התקשורת והמיחשוב הדרושות לשם שימוש יעיל ב Internet.

3. לסייע ליחידים, קבוצות וארגונים להשתמש, לתפעל ולקדם ה Internet.

4. לקיים דיונים לליבון בעיות טכניות, תפעוליות ותכניות. ליצור מסגרות לשם הפצת מידע והכשרה על השימושים ותפעול ה Internet.

אמצעים שינקטו

קבוצת העבודה:

1. תיזום ותקיים סמינרים, ימי עיון, כנסים בנושא ה Internet - תפעולה ותכניה.
2. תיזום הפצתם של פרסומים על ה Internet בעתונות המקצועית והכללית.
3. תקים תת-קבוצות כפי שידרשו לטיפול בהיבטים מיוחדים הנדרשים לקידום מטרותיה.
4. תקיים יחסי גומלין עם ארגונים מקצועיים וקבוצות שמטרותיהן דומות במדינות אחרות ובמיוחד עם ה Internet Society ומוסדותיה.
היא תסתייע בגורמים אלה בהגברת מודעות לחשיבות ה Internet- במיוחד בקרב המימשל והתעשייה בישראל.
5. תיזום הקמת ועידה אלקרטונית על ה Internet ב ישראשל שתהיה פתוחה ומופעלת גם ברשתות תקשוב חיצוניות לה (Fido , רשתות מסחריות ופרטיות).

תוכנית עבודה ראשונית לשנה הקרובה

1. השגת משאבים בסיסיים ומתנדבים לתמיכה בפעילות.

2. קיום ישיבה מיוחדת במסגרת כנס איל"א הקרוב שיוקדש ל Internet. מוצע הזמנת keynote speaker לישיבה זו.

3. הכנת תוכנית מפגשים לאורך השנה. מוצע להתמקד בשני מישורים עקריים:

א. מפגשים המיועדים להציג משאבי ה Internet בתחומי עניין מוגדרים כגון:

1 . ספריות ומערכות מידע הפתוחות לציבור ב Internet (OPACS)
2 . הגישה למשאבי-על באמצעות ה Internet - שירותים, מחירים ודרכי גישה.
3 . ממשקים הומוגניים למאגרי מידע הטרוגניים: יישומים של פרוטוקול Z39.50.
4 . ספריות תוכנה ב Internet - מיליון קבצים לרשותך - מה מותר ומה אסור ? איך לברור.
5 . חינוך מדעי וחברתי לבתי ספר תיכוניים באמצעות ה Internet: הזדמנויות והישגים.
6 . השכלה גבוה באצעות תקשורת מתווכת מחשב.
7 . משאבי ה Internet לרשות שיתוף פעולה בינלאומי.
8 . משאבי ה Internet לרשות ה חקלאות.
9 . משאבי ה Internet לרשות מדעי הבריאות.
10. Internet כאמצעי למתן גישה לתיעוד ממשלתי.

ועוד...

ב. מפגשים המיועדים ללבן נושאים הנוגעים לתשתית, מחירים, טכנולוגיות, תקנים ועוד:

1. Internet Appropriate Use Policies
2. Entry-level Technologies
3. Internetworking: how to integrate different platforms
4. Techniques for High Speed Data Communication
5. Routing and Addressing
6. Efficient and Flexible Hierarchical Address Assignment
7. Flow Control in High-Speed Networks with Long Delays
8. Multimedia Conferencing

הסעיפים הנ"ל מובאים למטרות הדגמה בלבד ותכנם הספציפי יקבע בהתייעצויות שיקויימו בתהליך הקמת קבוצת העבודה.

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של איל"א

דף המידע הלאומי של ישראל ברשת האנטרנט - www.il

מבוא

השירות ההולך ומתרחב בקצב המואץ ביותר ברשת האנטרנט כיום הינו ה- World Wide Web ; הוא כבר מסביר יותר מ- 20% של תנועת ה- Packets ברשת העולמית. מערכת ההפרטקסט זו מאפשרת אנטגרציה של השירותים השונים הקיימים ברשת; היא מאפשרת למשתמשים גישה נוחה וידידותית למשאבים הללו באמצעות "מדפדפים" Browsers גרפיים וטקסטואליים.

מקובל ברשת שמדינות שבהם השימוש ברשת האנטרנט נפוץ להקים "דף לאומי". דף לאומי הינו שרת WWW בו ניתנת גישה מרוכזת למשאבי הרשת באותה המדינה. לדף הלאומי ואופן ניהולו חשיבות רבה בהצגת המדינה בפני העולם בהיבטים השונים: מידע בסיסי על המדינה, גישה מרוכזת לשרתי משרדי ממשלה, שרתי מוסדות השכלה גבוה, מוסדות חינוך ובתי ספר, ערים, אגודות, עסקים ועוד.

סיווגם של השירותים השונים בצורה נבונה ואמצעי אחזור נוחים לתפעול יובילים לקדם נוכחות המדינה ברשת האנטרנט. נוכחות זו הינה אנטרס לאומי משמעותי.

מטרה

דף המידע הלאומי, www.il מיועד לשמש כשער הכניסה לאנטרנט בישראל למשתמשים מהארץ ומכל העולם. הדף ירכז הגישה של משתמשי האינטרנט בעולם למשאבי האנטרנט בישראל. הדף ישמש לריכוז תהליך הרישום של משאבים ויבליט הגישה למידע בסיסי על המדינה ולכלים היחודיים הנדרשים לשימוש ברשת בישראל (שימוש בעברית).

רציונל

הרחבת הגישה והשימוש באינטרנט מעבר למגזר האקדמי לכל מגזרי הפעילות העסקית, חינוכית, תרבותית וחברתית בישראל דורש שההקמה והניהול של הדף הלאומי יונחה על ידי גוף בו ייצוג נרחב של משתמשים, ספקי מידע, חברות וכל בעלי העניין בקידום האנטרנט בישראל.

ניהול הדף

ניהול הדף יעשה באמצעות תת-ועדה של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי, ארגון מתמחה של אילא. הועדה תפקח על תהליך הקמת הדף ותתחזק אותו באמצעות יועצים, חברות קבלניות ומתנדבים שיועסקו למשימות מוגדרות.
ניהול הדף יחתור לשמור על אופי ממלכתי ולא מסחרי.
לצורך מימון פעולות תחזוקת הדף האיגוד יסתייע בגופים ציבוריים המעוניינים לקדם נושא התקשוב בישראל.

גישה לשירותים

מוצע לרשום ולתת גישה באמצעות הדף למשאבים לשירותים הבאים:

<u>מסמכי יסוד:</u>

- ◊ מידע בסיסי על ישראל המרוכז על ידי מוסד/ות ממשלתיים או וגופים ציבוריים. דף כזה יפנה המשתמש באופן מרוכז לשרת של משרד החוץ, בעתיד אולי למשרד התיירות, החינוך וגופים ציבוריים עקריים המציעים מידע על ישראל.
- ◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על הרשת בישראל (מוחזק על ידי הנק נוסבכר).
- ◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על השימוש בעברית באנטרנט (יגוייס מתנדב/ים לתחזוקת המסמך):
- ◊ גישה לדף המידע של איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

<u>המשאבים המוצגים</u>

הרישום של המשאבים השונים יעשה הן על פי קטיגוריות פונקציונליות (על פי סוג שירות רשת) והן על פי מילות מפתח שיאפשרו הצבתם של המשאבים השונים בקטיגוריות תוכניות הומוגניות. הדף, במתכונתו הסופי, יאפשר רישומם וגישה למשאבים הבאים:

- ◊ דפי ההפרמדיה, WWW, המוקמות ומתוחזקות בישראל
- ◊ ארכיוני הקבצים הציבוריים בישראל (Anonymous FTP Sites) ודפי גופר
- ◊ מאגר X.500 עם פרטיהם של המשתמשים ברשת בישאל
- ◊ קטלוגים של הספריות בישראל
- ◊ מאגרי מידע, ספריות דיגיטליות ומנועי חיפוש מידע ברשת (דוגמת Glimpse, Harvest וכד') המתמקדים במשאבים ישראליים.
- ◊ קבוצות Usenet News ישראליות
- ◊ קבוצות תפוצה של דואר אלקטרוני בישראל

<u>תהליך הרישום</u>

בנספח מובאים שאלוני רישום המשאבים הנהוגים ב- Taiwan ושאלונים הנהוגים במרכז ה- Internic המנוהל על ידי חברתב AT&T עבור הקרן הלאומית למדע. מוצע שבשאלון שלנו שיבוסס על שאלונים אלה יתווסף שדה בו הרושם המשא יתראר אותו באמצעות מילות מפתח. מילות המתח ישמשו להצת המשאב בקטיגוריות התוכן המשמעותיות להצגתו.

<u>ריבוי שפות</u>

רישום המשאבים ותצוגתם יעשה בעברית ובאנגלית. בעתיד עם ריבוי המשאבים הישראלים בערבית תינתן אפשרות לניהול מערכת שלישית בשפה הערבית. יוצבו מצביעים בדף האנגלי לעברי ולהיפך.

אמצעי תצוגה

הגישה למשאבים השונים תיעשה באמצעות דפי הפרטקסט www . בפועל קישורי ההפרטקסט למשאבים השונים יעשה באמצעות:

- ◊ טקסט מסומן
- ◊ טבלאות
- ◊ מפות רגישות.

תיתנן גישה למשאבים השונים על ידי ריכוזם בדפים על פי:

- ◊ הקטיגוריה הפונקציונלית
- ◊ הקטיגוריה המוסדי, דוגמת ריכוז המשאבים בדף הלאומי של פינלנד (ראה נספח)
- ◊ קטיגוריות התוכן שיצויינו על ידי הרושם באמצעות מילות המפתח.

מילות מפתח

מילות המפתח ישמשו להצתבם של המשאבים השונים בדפים על פי התוכן. ניתן להגביל מספר מילות המפתח שישימשו להצבה של המשאבים בקטיגוריות השונות.

מובילי הפרוייקט

אחראים לפרוייקט הדף במסגרת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של אילא:

ג'ורג' מאייר
הנק נוסבכר
דב וינר
מאיר מורשין טרבין

קורות חיים של מובילי הפרוייקט מצורפים בנספח.

תקציב שנה ראשונה

מחשב שרת — 45,000
קו תקשורת לרשת האינטרנט (64k) — 51,000
[illegible] — 8000 8
[illegible] — 15,000 15 23
[illegible] — 35,000 35 58
שרותי כתיבת HTML — 20,000 20 78
ניהול השרת ו[illegible] — 40,000
[illegible]

17 2
3
51
210,000
96,800
114,800

ארגון ותחזוקה

1. נוהל גבית כספים והוצאתם באמצעותם אילא
2. קבלת תמיכה תקציבית לניהול הדף הלאומי
3. השגת תרומה של שרת - מחשב מנהל הרשת וציוד נלווהה (בערך של כ- 15,000 דולר.).
4. הבטחת תרומה של מחב"א של חיבור השרת לרשת (בערך של 17,000 דולר לשנה)
5. חלוקת אחריות על ניהול המשימות השונות שהוגדרות לעי"ל בין חברי הועדה
6. גיוס System Manager ונוהל מתן הרשאות גישה לשרת
7. נוהל שילובם של חברות מסחריות ועבודת מתנדבים
8. קביעת נוהל מתן קרדיט עבור עבודתם של המתנדבים והחברות (גודל אותיות ומיקום בדף).
9. קביעת נוהל רישום משאבים
10. הקמת הדף והרצה נסיונית
11. הכרזת על הדף ותחזוקה שוטפת

לוח זמנים

חודשים

משימה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	X											
2	X	X										
3	X											
4	X											
5	X	X	X									
6			X									
7		X	X	X								
8			X									
9			X	X								
10				X	X							
11					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

INT0392

To: membership: ;

cc: isoc-interest@relay.sgi.com, ietf@isi.edu, iab@isi.edu, iesg@NRI.Reston.VA.US, jif@isi.edu, tcp-ip@nic.ddn.mil, isoc@NRI.Reston.VA.US

Subject: Internet Society Status

Date: Thu, 02 Jan 92 18:03:38 -0500

From: isoc@NRI.Reston.VA.US

Message-ID: <9201021803.aa00106@NRI.NRI.Reston.VA.US>

Dear Internet Society members (and friends),

I thought you would like to know that the Internet Society has passed a major milestone. The Charter members (RARE, EDUCOM and CNRI) have approved the initial Charter which is attached. This approval starts a process by which the Society will become fully functional over the next several months.

A more complete Board of Trustees will be assembled and ratified by the initial Board. This bootstrapping process will be replaced by election of Board members by the individual members of the Internet Society, beginning late in 1992.

The Board will also assemble and ratify initial officers who will serve until the standard procedures for creating officers can be invoked.

The Board of Trustees is expected to meet in June, 1992, at Kobe, Japan, during the INET92 conference to ratify the Charter below (or a variant if there is indication that any amendments are needed

Comments to isoc-interest@relay.sgi.com are welcome. Questions about membership (individual or organizations) should go to isoc@nri.reston.v

More information will be forthcoming over the next week or so.

Happy New Year to each of you.

Vint Cerf

CHARTER OF INTERNET SOCIETY

1. Name

The name of the Society is Internet Society ("the Society").

2. Purposes

The Society has been organized to be a nonprofit organization which shall be operated exclusively for the following educational, charitable and scientific purposes:

A. To facilitate and support the technical evolution of the Internet as a research and education infrastructure, and to stimulate the involvement of the scientific community, industry, government and others in the evolution of the Internet;

B. To educate the scientific community, industry and the public at large concerning the technology, use and application of the Internet;

C. To promote educational applications of Internet technology for the benefit of government, colleges and universities, industry, and the public at large;

D. To provide a forum for exploration of new Internet applications, and to stimulate collaboration among organizations in their operational use of the global Internet.

The Society shall take such actions as may be necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes for which the Society is organized.

3. Board of Trustees

The initial Board of Trustees of the Society are the following individuals, namely, Juergen Harms, Robert E. Kahn and Kenneth M. King.

4. Restrictions

No part of the net earnings of the Society, if any, shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, any of the Trustees or officers of the Society, or any other person, except that the Society shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered. No substantial part of the activities of the Society shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation. The Society shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

5. Dissolution

Upon any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the Society, after all of its liabilities and obligations have been paid, satisfied and discharged, or adequate provision has been made therefor, all of the assets of the Society (if any) shall be distributed exclusively for such educational, charitable and scientific purposes as the Board of Trustees (or such other persons as may be in charge of liquidation) shall determine.

6. Amendment

The Charter may be amended by the affirmative vote of at least four-fifths of the members of the Board of Trustees then in office, except that unanimous consent of the members of the Board of Trustees then in office shall be required for any amendment of Article 4 or of Article 5 above or of this Article 6.

This Charter has been adopted by the initial Board of Trustees of the Society.

Juergen Harms
December 24, 1991

Robert E. Kahn
December 16, 1991

Kenneth M. King
December 16, 1991

INET94

Prague, Czech Republic, 13-17 June 1994

In conjunction with the 5th Joint European Networking Conference (JENC5) - Jointly organized by the Internet Society (ISOC) and R›seaux Associ›s pour la Recherche Europ›enne (RARE)

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Tomaz Kalin, RARE, The Netherlands (RARE Liaison)
Bernhard Plattner (Programme Committee Liaison)
George Sadowsky, Ney York University, USA (Workshop Liaison)

3.6.2 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Vinton G. Cerf, ISOC, USA

3.6.3 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Peter Judge, Technology Appraisals, UK

3.6.4 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Ole Jacobsen, Connexions, USA

4. Regional Issues

Chair(s): Richard Mandelbaum, NYSERNet, USA

4.1. Network Assists Societal Stability/Networking

Chair(s): Steve Goldstein, National Science Foundation, USA

4.1.1 *The Role Of The Internet In Distance Education: The Russian Experience*, Peter Thomas, USA And Alexei Platonov, Russia

4.1.2 *Marketing The Internet To The Industrial R & D Sector In Israel*, Dov Winer And Jacob Bar, Israel

ISOC0624

To: "John A. Resotko" <freeman@ais.org>
cc: Internet Society mail list <isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US>
Subject: Re: Directory Services file (long) (fwd)
In-reply-to: Your message of "Tue, 09 Jun 92 13:59:48 EDT."
             <m01vAU0-0002bxC@ais.org>
Date: Tue, 09 Jun 92 15:39:11 -0400
From: vcerf@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Message-ID: <9206091539.aa27645@NRI.Reston.VA.US>

John,

we have not established an archive nor an FAQ - your assistance
there would be much appreciated. Let's discuss off line from
the list.

Vint
== 57
From: "John A. Resotko" <freeman@ais.org>
Subject: Re: Directory Services file (long) (fwd)
To: Internet Society mail list <isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US>
Date: Tue, 9 Jun 92 13:59:48 EDT

To isoc members:

This was just sent to me as a response to my post on Directory services
available on Internet. I think its just the sort of information that
isoc members would be interested in. To all -- if anyone knows of any
other projects of this type (other than those already mentioned),
shouldn't you let others know about them?

Also, to the list manager: will an isoc archives be established, where
isoc related information, and other items of interest can be stored?
Has anyone begun work on an isoc FAQ? I would be happy to devote time
toward such an effort.

John A. Resotko

Forwarded message:
>
> There is a sizeable European project (to my knowledge with links to the US)
> going on on providing the services you describe at a pan-European base : the
> PARADISE project. Not taking this into account in a compilation like the one
> you are making is a serious omission, to put it mildly (or is it the old US
> - Europe problem ?).
>
> The project is based on standard software (X.500) for a distributed system,
> prototypes are running in many countries, various application software is

> available to the end-user. Present efforts mainly carry on extending the base
> of references contained in the system.
>
> For further information I suggest you contact Jill Foster :
>
> Jill Foster
> University of Newcastle
> NE1 7 RU NEWCATLE UPON TYNE
> UK
>
> tel. +44-91-222.8250
> fax +44-91-222.8232
> email Jill.Foster@newcastle.ac.uk
>
>

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To: isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US
cc: com-priv@psi.com
Subject: Internet Society Press Release
Date: Tue, 16 Jun 92 20:55:34 -0400
From: amr@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Message-ID: <9206162055.aa02522@NRI.Reston.VA.US>

==

16 June 1992

Internet Society

PRESS RELEASE

* * * * * INTERNET SOCIETY TAKES HISTORIC STEPS * * * * *

At its first formal meeting, the Internet Society Board of Trustees gathering from all corners of the world in Kobe, Japan, took several historic actions that will significantly affect internetworking worldwide.

The Internet Society is an international professional organization established for evolving and extending availability of the techniques and technologies that allow diverse information systems to openly communicate. It also includes the huge network of networks known as the Internet which links millions of users worldwide. These technologies and the Internet are very rapidly evolving and widely viewed as critically important infrastructure.

The organization formerly known as the Internet Activities Board was

merged into the Internet Society as a body called the Internet Architecture Board (IAB). The IAB evolves the technology of the Internet and develops the series of international standards which are the predominant means today for common open interconnection, management, and use of diverse equipment, networks and applications. Some of the most popular include electronic mail, file transfer, news distribution, remote logon, and knowledge discovery.

The Board also decided to establish a cooperative relationship with the Geneva-based U.N. specialized agency known as the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). In conjunction with this action, the Board also decided to establish an advisory liaison relationship between the standards bodies of the two organizations, thus effecting a link between the IAB and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). Lastly the ISOC will submit a contribution to the ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference that underscores internetworking as critical infrastructure and the use of the Internet to significantly enhance global telecommunications collaboration.

By taking these historic steps, the Board hopes not only to greatly advance the development and use of internetworking technologies and the Internet, but also to stimulate more effective collaboration within the telecommunications field.

For further information, contact:
Internet Society Secretariat
1895 Preston White Drive, suite 100
Reston VA 22091

USA
tel: +1 703 620 8990
fax: +1 703 620 0913
email: <isoc@nri.reston.va.us>

==

Date: Tue, 16 Jun 1992 17:46:26 -0700
From: postel@isi.edu
Posted-Date: Tue, 16 Jun 1992 17:46:26 -0700
Message-Id: <199206170046.AA03222@bel.isi.edu>
Received: by bel.isi.edu (5.65c/4.0.3-4)
        id <AA03222>; Tue, 16 Jun 1992 17:46:26 -0700
To: isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Subject: IAB now part of ISOC

Date: Tue, 16 Jun 92 20:27:47 -0400
From: vcerf@NRI.Reston.VA.US

The Internet Society Board of Trustees voted 6/15/92 to incorporate IAB into the Internet Society and to re-name it the Internet Architecture Board.

Vint Cerf

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to: isoc-dist: ;
Subject: ISOC-DIST LIST STATUS
Date: Wed, 24 Jun 92 18:49:41 -0400
From: vcerf@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Message-ID: <9206241849.aa13747@IETF.NRI.Reston.VA.US>

Dear Internauts:

After the Board of Trustees meeting in Kobe, Japan, and in response to a good many comments about the policy for the use of the isoc-dist list, I have disabled the reflector and the isoc-dist list is now for use by Internet Society only to convey official information from the Society to its members.

Plans are underway to allow easy creation of distribution lists to support discussion groups which can be joined and exited automatically (using LISTSERV technology). Members will be free to join or leave any discussion group.

The isoc-interest list is still alive and well at:

isoc-interest@relay.sgi.com

and can be joined by sending a message to

isoc-interest-request@relay.sgi.com

I hope this change of plan will alleviate any anxiety an Internet Society member might have felt regarding the way in which discussion groups are formed.

For membership information, please continue to send email to:

isoc@nri.reston.va.us

warmest regards,

Vint Cerf
President
Internet Society

ISOC0605

Date: Thu, 4 Jun 1992 23:29:57 -0600
From: Mike Schwartz <schwartz@latour.cs.colorado.edu>
Message-Id: <199206050529.AA10411@latour.cs.colorado.edu>
To: isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Subject: Netfind (was: Directory Services file)

This list of directory services didn't include one that can find over two million people at over four thousand Internet sites worldwide - Netfind.

You can use Netfind by telnet/rlogin to bruno.cs.colorado.edu - login as "netfind" (with no password). A paper describing Netfind's methodology is available by anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.colorado.edu, in pub/cs/techreports/schwartz/RD.Papers/PostScript/White.Pages.ps.Z (compressed PostScript) or pub/cs/techreports/schwartz/RD.Papers/ASCII/White.Pages.txt.Z (compressed ASCII).

- Mike Schwartz
Univ. of Colorado - Boulder
schwartz@cs.colorado.edu

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To: "John A. Resotko" <freeman@ais.org>
Cc: Internet Society mail list <isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US>, adp89@msu.edu
Subject: Re: Directory Services file (long)
In-Reply-To: Your message of Thu, 04 Jun 92 14:26:44 -0400.
<m01tMWL-0002bUC@ais.org>
Reply-To: Marc Horowitz <marc@mit.edu>
X-Usmail: Marc Horowitz, 3 Ames Street, Cambridge, MA 02139
X-Phone: (617)225-6448
Date: Thu, 04 Jun 92 20:34:23 EDT
From: Marc Horowitz <marc@mit.edu>

>> This message was passed on to me via floppy: I don't know if it is
>> available at any anonymous FTP sites. If isoc is maintaining a site of
>> information, please add this file if you find it sufficiently usefull.

It is available via anonymous ftp as
rtfm.mit.edu:~ftp/pub/usenet/comp.mail.misc/
FAQ:_How_to_find_people_s_E-mail_addresses

You can also get it via mail server if you can't do ftp. Send mail to "mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu", with the message body "help". The subject doesn't matter.

Marc

== 29

3 Jun 92 16:34 EDT
To: Russ Hobby <rdhobby@ucdavis.edu>
Cc: Shunichi.AKAZAWA@ito.whohq.who.arcom.ch, ISOC-DIST@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Cc: ncc@ripe.net, Scott Williamson <scottw@nic.ddn.mil>,
George Brett <ghb@concert.net>, brewster@think.com
Subject: Re: Directory service on Internet
Date: Wed, 03 Jun 92 16:33:52 EDT

From: Steve Goldstein--Ph 202-357-9717 <sgoldste@cise.cise.nsf.gov>

And, folks, what you really want to see is NIC databases accessible with WAIS, so's you don't have to use their search fields, but can use any search string (e.g., telephone number, city, etc.) NIC.DDN.MIL has just brought up a WAIS server, and RIPE NCC has had one up for a while (wais.ripe.net). These are REALLY neat, as in "who does networking in Dresden?" --SG

== 364

From: "John A. Resotko" <freeman@ais.org>
Subject: Directory Services file (long)
To: Internet Society mail list <isoc-dist@NRI.Reston.VA.US>
Date: Thu, 4 Jun 92 14:26:44 EDT
Cc: adp89@msu.edu

TO isoc members:

This message is about 16K in size, and contains information regarding various directory services available around Internet. Since I made my offer yersterday, I've had a little over 50 requests for this information, so I decided to post it to the membership at large. I wish I could claim credit, but the original document was created by Jonathan I. Kamens at MIT, and contains information from several sources. A bibliography is provided at the end of the article for your information.

This message was passed on to me via floppy: I don't know if it is available at any anonymous FTP sites. If isoc is maintaining a site of information, please add this file if you find it sufficiently usefull. My apologies for the size: if you have no interest in this subject, I'd delete this message now. I make no claims on the accuracy of the information contained below... I just found out about most of it myself!

I hope those who requested it find it usefull...

glad to be of service,

John A. Resotko
adp89@msu.edu (work)
freeman@irie.ais.org (personal)

****

From comp.mail.misc Fri Nov 22 16:43:00 1991
From: jik@athena.mit.edu (Jonathan I. Kamens)

A question which appears frequently on the USENET is, "I know someone's name, and I think they might have an electronic mail address somewhere. How can I find it?"

There are many different techniques for doing this. Several of them are discussed below. Your best bet is to try the pertinent methods in this posting in the order in which they are listed (well, sort of; at the very least, please try all the pertinent methods which do not involve posting queries to soc.net-people before resorting to that).

I've listed "Direct contact" near the end of this list because, for some reason, people seem to be reluctant to call people on the telephone or write them a paper-mail letter asking what their E-mail address is, as long as there is even a remote chance that it might be found without asking. This attitude is somewhat counterproductive, since in most cases, it is much easier to get someone's E-mail address by asking them than it is by following the other methods outlined below. Furthermore, even if you do manage to find an E-mail address using one of the on-line methods described below, it is not guaranteed that the person at the other end of the line checks that address regularly or even that it is the correct address.

Therefore, if you do have a telephone number that isn't too expensive to call, or if you have a paper-mail address and aren't in too much of a hurry, you can probably save yourself a lot of trouble by skipping all of the on-line methods listed below and going directly to "Direct contact."

Techniques

*. College Email Addresses

The posting entitled "College Email Addresses" in the soc.college newsgroup describes the account and E-mail address policies for graduate and undergraduate students at many Universities and Colleges. If you are looking for a University/College student, check that posting for the University or College in question and follow its instructions for finding out more.

If the posting has expired at your site or has not been posted recently, you can get a copy of it using the instructions below (in the "Useful USENET postings" section).

*. Inter-Network Mail Guide

If you know which network/service your target has an account on (e.g. CompuServe, Fidonet), then the "Inter-Network Mail Guide" posting in comp.mail.misc *may* be able to provide you with some help, although it probably will not be particularly helpful unless you have some sort of address to start with (a small number of networks use full names as addresses, and the posting mentions when this is the case, but it doesn't apply in very many cases).

No updated version of this posting has been posted recently, but you can get a copy of it using the instructions below.

*. Usenet-addresses server

If you think that your target may be on the USENET and may have posted a message to the USENET at some point in the past, you might be able to find his/her address in the USENET address database on the machine pit-manager.mit.edu.

To query the database, send an E-mail message to "mail-server@pit-manager.mit.edu" with "send usenet-addresses/name" in the body or subject of the message, where "name" is either the first or last name of the person for whose address you are searching. Non-alphanumeric characters in names (such as apostrophes in Irish names) should be replaced with a period. For example, "send usenet-addresses/o.brien". The search will be done in a case-insensitive manner.

Note that multiple requests can appear (on separate lines) in mail to the mail server, but each request will be answered in a separate message.

In many cases, you will get a list of quite a few matching addresses, and you will have to go through it looking for ones that may be the one you're looking for.

*. NIC.DDN.MIL 'whois' database

The "whois" database on NIC.DDN.MIL contains the addresses of many military personnel, as well as the addresses of "prominent net.personalities." If your target is active on the Internet, he may be in the NIC database.

If your system has the "whois" program, you can use that to query the NIC database. If not, but you have Internet access, you can telnet to nic.ddn.mil and run the command "whois" once you are logged in (help is available). If you do not have Internet access, you can send mail to "service@nic.ddn.mil" to query the "whois" database; send a message with "help" in the body to find out more information.

Note, furthermore, that some sites run local "whois" databases to provide information about people inside their organizations. The only way to find out if your site runs such a database is to ask someone locally about it (see "Get more help locally" below), and the only way to find out about such databases at other sites (assuming, of course, that those databases are not mentioned in any of the other sources listed in this document) is to contact responsible individuals at those sites and ask (see "Finding a host name and asking someone there for help" below).

*. IBM's directory of users

The IBM Corporate Internet Gateway provides a directory of users (which I believe contains only IBM employees, although I'm not certain) that is available to anyone who can send E-mail to it. If your target works for IBM (or you suspect he/she does), then this might be useful to you.

To use it, send mail to "nic@vnet.ibm.com" with the command "whois lastname firstname" or "whois lastname, firstname" in the subject or body of the message. If you use the former syntax, then both the last name and first name specified can be a prefix of the name rather than the entire name. If you use the latter syntax, the comma indicates that the last name is complete (but the first name is still only a

prefix). For example, "whois Smith R" would return all people with a last name starting with "Smith" and a first name starting with "R", while "whois Smith, R" would return only those people with exactly the last name "Smith" and a first name starting with "R".

*. Other directory services

There are several other directory services you may be able to use to search for your target.

First of all, many Bitnet sites have name servers that can be queried in one way or another. To get a list of them with documentation, send a mail message to listserv@bitnic.bitnet (a.k.a listserv@bitnic.educom.edu) with the command "send bitnet servers" in the body of the message.

RPI runs a white pages server for people interested in the field of communications. To find out how to use it, send mail to comserve@rpiecs.bitnet (or comserve@vm.ecs.rpi.edu) with "help" in the body of the message.

BITNIC (the BITNET Network Information Center) runs a name server of more general interest. To find out how to use it, send mail to netserv@bitnic.bitnet (again, bitnic.educom.edu can also be used) with "help" in the body of the message.

*. Finding a host name and asking someone there for help

If you know the organization, company, or whatever at which your target's account is likely to be located, then you might be able to get your hands on the host name of a machine at that location. Once you've done that, you can usually write to someone responsible for E-mail support at the site and ask for help finding the address you are seeking.

There are three main sources from which you can get host names. The first is the NIC "whois" database, which contains site and organization information as well as information about individuals. For more information about using it, see above. Organization entries in the NIC database will usually list an administrative, technical and/or zone contact person, with his/her address, to whom you can write. You can also write to "postmaster" at almost any Internet host to get in touch with someone responsible for E-mail.

The second is a network directory published by the University of Texas. Although it hasn't been updated in a few years, it still provides a useful list of many site names. It is available for anonymous ftp from several different locations, including /net.directory/1988.netbook on emx.utexas.edu. It is BIG, so you might not have room to store it locally, unless you ask someone in charge to set up some space for it. You should NOT transfer it to /tmp every time you need it, or something like that; that's a horrible waste of network bandwidth. Contact people are usually listed in the site entries in the net directory, but you might want to try "postmaster" first.

The third is the UUCP maps in the comp.mail.maps newsgroup. See the posting "UUCP map for README" in that directory for more information. You can grep in the news spool or use your news reader's search facilities to search for a particular string (e.g. an organization name) in the comp.mail.maps postings. Each UUCP map entry lists the contact person for the entry.

Once you've got a host name and the person to contact, you need to figure out how to get the mail there, if it's on a network you don't know how to reach. See the "Inter-Network Mail Guide" posting referenced above if you need help with that.

If you do go this route, make sure you provide as much information as you can about the person whose address you are seeking; remember that the more detailed (and polite!) you are, the more likely it is that the person you are contacting will be able to help you. Remember, too, that the person you are contacting is probably very busy, and responding to requests like yours is probably not one of his/her highest priorities, so be patient.

*. Knowbot Information Service

The "Knowbot Information Service" (KIS) is a "white pages" service that allows you to query one service and have it search several other address databases of various sorts for addresses matching your query.

Two hosts running KIS servers are nri.reston.va.us and sol.bucknell.edu. Either can be reached on the Internet via telnet at port 185 (e.g. "telnet nri.reston.va.us 185"), or via electronic mail to netaddress@host (e.g. netaddress@nri.reston.va.us). For more information about Knowbot, use the "man" command after connecting via telnet or in the body of your E-mail message.

*. Direct contact

If you have a paper mail address or telephone number for your target, call them or write to them and ask for an E-mail address.

In that case, you might encounter the somewhat common situation where your target knows he has an E-mail address, but he doesn't know what it is. If this happens to you, then give him your E-mail address and ask him to send you mail (and if he can't figure out how, tell him to get someone at his site to help). The odds are that when you get his message, it'll contain a valid return address in it.

*. Get more help locally

Often, the postmaster at your site (or whomever is responsible at your site for answering mail-related questions) has a large amount of knowledge that will help him to help you find the answer to your question. If you have been unable to find the answer for yourself, check with people locally and see if one of them can help you out.

*. The last resort -- soc.net-people

If all the methods above have failed, you can consider posting a message to soc.net-people asking for help locating your target. Before doing so, however, you should read the "Tips on using soc.net-people" posting in that newsgroup. If it has expired, you can get a copy using the instructions below (note that the name in the instructions below may change when a new version with a new date is posted, so you may need to ask for an index of the soc.net-people archive to find out the name of the most recent version).

Note that this is listed as THE last resort, to be tried even later than using a telephone number or paper mail address. Any posting to the USENET uses the resources of the sites on the USENET and of the networks that carry it; certainly, the total cost of transporting a USENET message is more than the cost of a stamp or a short phone call. Since the benefit gained is to you and not to the USENET as a whole, you should avoid posting if you possibly can.

References

If you want to learn more about computer networks and how they interact with each other, these books might be interesting and useful to you:

!%@:: A Directory of Electronic Mail Addressing and Networks
by Donnalyn Frey and Rick Adams
ISBN 0-937175-15-3
(published by O'Reilly, E-mail nuts@ora.com)

The matrix: computer networks and conferencing systems worldwide
by John S. Quarterman
ISBN 1-55558-033-5

Useful USENET Postings

Subject: College Email Addresses
Newsgroups: soc.college,soc.net-people

Subject: Inter-Network Mail Guide
Newsgroups: comp.mail.misc

Subject: Tips on using soc.net-people [l/m 26/05/91]
Newsgroups: soc.net-people

Available via anonymous ftp from pit-manager.mit.edu (18.72.1.58)
in the files

/pub/usenet/soc.college/College_Email_Addresses
/pub/usenet/comp.mail.misc/Inter-Network_Mail_Guide
/pub/usenet/soc.net-people/Tips_on_using_soc.net-people_[l_m_26_05_91]
Available from mail-server@pit-manager.mit.edu by sending a mail

message containing any or all of

send usenet/soc.college/College_Email_Addresses
send usenet/comp.mail.misc/Inter-Network_Mail_Guide
send usenet/soc.net-people/Tips_on_using_soc.net-people_[1_m_26_05_91]

Send a message containing "help" to get general information about the mail server.

Credits

Randall Atkinson <atkinson@itd.nrl.navy.mil>, Mark Brader <msb@sq.com>, Mark-Jason Dominus <mjd@central.cis.upenn.edu>, Arthur K. Ho <artho@kgnvmw.vnet.ibm.com>, Patrick Hoepfner <hoepfner@heasfs.gsfc.nasa.gov>, Jonathan Kochmer <nwnetman@u.washington.edu>, Paul D. Nanson <pdn@msnvm1.vnet.ibm.com>, Ellen Keyne Seebacher <elle@midway.uchicago.edu>, Robert Ullmann <ariel@relay.prime.com>, Peter M. Weiss <pmw1@psuvm.psu.edu>, Bill Wohler <wohler@sap-ag.de> and Peter J. Woodrow <woodrow@ijsapl.enet.dec.com> provided useful comments, information and/or suggestions.

Original text by Jonathan Kamens, jik@mit.edu
MIT Information Systems/Athena   Moderator, news.answers
(Send news.answers-related correspondence
to news-answers-request@MIT.Edu.)

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=== 35
From: Russ Hobby <rdhobby@ucdavis.edu>
Date: Wed, 3 Jun 92 13:32:02 -0700
Message-Id: <9206032032.AA20375@aggie.ucdavis.edu>
To: ISOC-DIST@NRI.Reston.VA.US
Subject: Re: Directory service on Internet

It has been pointed out to me that I had a slight misspelling on the name of the file for the WHOIS servers avaiable via anonymous FTP.

the file name at sipb.mit.edu should be

/pub/whois/whois-servers.list

NOT

/pub/whois/whois-server.list

Russ

Russ Hobby   INTERNET: rdhobby@ucdavis.edu
IETF Area Director - Applications   BITNET: RDHOBBY@UCDAVIS
                                    UUCP: ...!ucbvax!ucdavis!rdhobby

****
Subject: RFCs via FAX; ISOC FAX server
Date: Fri, 05 Jun 92 08:26:19 -0400
From: Andy Malis <malis@bbn.com>
Message-ID: <9206050827.aa08380@NRI.Reston.VA.US>

Gentlebeings,

This is a followup on the postscript RFC discussion on the ietf mailing list.

I represent BBN Communications to the Frame Relay Forum, and would like to suggest that the ISOC, now that it is an active organization, adopt an idea that the FRF is successfully using - a FAX server. This is a service being provided to the FRF for very low cost; in fact, it is free for both the FRF (see below) and the user, other than a long-distance phone call.

Boomerang Information Services has agreed to provide free FAX-on-demand service for the FRF. Available via FAX are the FRF membership policy and application, Frame Relay Implementation Agreements, meeting agendas, etc., and an index of available documents. The only cost to the Forum is that we've agreed to allow Boomerang to transmit a cover page advertising their services. Of course, I'm sure that if you are willing to pay for their services, they won't include the cover page.

If you would like to try it out, call (415) 694-3940 from your FAX machine and follow the verbal instructions. You can press "1" to receive an index of available documents; it's one page long. You'll also receive the advertising cover page, of course.

For more details, the ISOC secretariat can contact either the FRF sercretariat (Interop, Inc.) at (415) 962-2579, or Boomerang directly at (415) 961-1597. Boomerang also has their own free FAX demonstration line at (415) 694-3900. Because this sounds so much like an ad, I want to emphasize that I have no connection with Boomerang other than as a user of their service. They probably have competitors, but I'm not personally aware of who they are.

The time may have come for RFCs and other Internet documents by FAX. The technology is certainly available.

Cheers,
Andy


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+--------------------+-------------------------+
| Andrew G. Malis    | Internet:malis@bbn.com  |
| BBN Communications | UUCP: harvard!bbn!malis |
| Cambridge, MA  USA | +1 617 873 3419         |
+--------------------+-------------------------+
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Internet Society
NEWS

Winter 1994
Vol. 2 No. 4

Special Issue:
A Year in the Life of the Internet



Contents

Internet Society NEWS

The *Internet Society News* (ISSN 1060-7803) provides an international forum for the exchange of information about the evolution and use of Internet technology, further growth of the global Internet and related private networks, the activities of the Internet Society and its members, and events of significance to Internet Society constituents. Internet Society News is published quarterly by the Internet Society for its members.

Internet Society
12020 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 270
Reston, VA 22091
USA
tel: +1 703 648 9888
fax: +1 703 648 9887
<isoc@isoc.org>
gopher: <gopher.isoc.org>

Notice

The Internet Architecture Board uses the Internet Society News as the principal means for announcing standards actions, i.e., its journal of record.

Through an established liaison, at the newsletter deadline, all official IAB actions as of that date will be included.

Other appropriate official notices will also be included.

Internet Society

Application for Individual Membership

☐ Please enroll me as an individual member of the Internet Society. I understand that membership, in addition to fostering the evolution of the Internet and its use, entitles me to receive the quarterly Internet Society News, reduced fees for attendance at Internet Society Conferences and other benefits. Membership will extend for 12 months from the month of application receipt. I am applying for:

☐ Individual membership at $35.00

☐ Student individual membership at $25.00

☐ Please send me additional information on the Internet Society or organizational membership

Name: ______________________

Postal Address: ______________________

____

____

Internet Email Address: ______________________

Fax (optional): ____________ Telephone (optional): ____________

Payment Information:
Payment of annual dues may be made by check, money order, credit card or wire transfer.

☐ Payment is included with this application.

For Credit Card Payments:

☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ AMEX ☐ Diner's Card ☐ Carte Blance

Card Number: ____________ Expiration Date: ____________

Signature: ______________________

Send Wire Transfers to:
Riggs Bank of Virginia
8315 Lee Highway
Fairfax, VA 22031
USA

Bank ABA number 056001260
Account number: Internet Society 148 287 10

Please send by post, fax, or email to:

until 12 March 94
Internet Society
1895 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 22091
USA
Tel: +1 703 648 9888
Fax: +1 703 620 0913
Email: <isoc@isoc.org>

after 12 March 94
Internet Society
12020 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 270
Reston, VA 22091
USA
Tel: +1 703 648 9888
Fax: +1 703 648 9887
Email: <isoc@isoc.org>

Editorial

The Internet Society is Moving!

Until March 1:	After March 1:
Internet Society	Internet Society
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USA	USA
isoc@isoc.org	isoc@isoc.org
+1 703 648 9888	+1 703 648 9888
+1 703 620 0913 fax	+1 703 648 9887 fax

President's Message

Dear Internauts,

The Internet Society has finished its second year, and its first as an independent organization. As our third year begins, it is fitting to survey our progress and to look forward to the challenges that lie ahead. In mid-year, our founding Executive Director, Michael Roberts, assumed new responsibilities as a Trustee and handed his reins to Howard Funk, who has served the Society well in an interim capacity. As 1994 dawns, a new Executive Director, Anthony Rutkowski, has been confirmed by the Trustees to help guide the Society along its way. We held our first elections and welcomed new Trustees to stewardship of the Society.

The Society is becoming an international symbol of the vitality and pioneering energy of the Internet community and its technology. The Internet itself has achieved worldwide visibility as an example of the potential fruit of computer and communications cross-fertilization. The unmistakable impact of powerful and low-cost computing was made manifest as new Internet tools emerged and skyrocketed into popular use. Archie, Gopher, WAIS, and the World-Wide Web have re-defined the notion of desktop publishing and changed indelibly our collective models of information provision and sharing.

Worldwide, old and new information service organizations are plugging into the Internet and drawing sustenance from its vast and uncharted seas of information and delivering their services to its rising millions of users. Access to the 23,000 networks comprising the Internet is increasingly viewed as a national priority around the world in the research and education sectors and many governments see the Internet as a microcosm of national and global information infrastructure which is emerging from the rich interplay of ideas, experiments and collaborations among computer and telecommunications enterprises.

The Internet Society has many potential roles it can play and it is the critical responsibility of your officers and Trustees to apply its resources wisely. The views of the individual and organizational Society members are essential to the fulfillment of this task and I urge you to make your opinions known. During 1994, the Internet Society hopes to fully establish relationships with other organizations involved in developing international technical standards and to represent the interests of Internet users everywhere as administrations around the world refine their approaches to achieving a global information infrastructure and their application of the technical Internet Standards in pursuit of its development.

To appreciate the variety and depth of the Internet Society's support, you need only to examine the back cover of this issue. In the course of 1993, organizational membership has doubled. The vital role of these organizational members cannot be overstated. Through their commitment and support, the Internet Society has been able to provide substantive support for the work of the Internet Architecture Board and the Internet Engineering Task Force. Nearly a quarter of the Society's $1M budget was applied to this activity.

Our 1993 INET conference in San Francisco brought together nearly 1,000 people from over 90 countries or non-governmental organizations and the special workshop for technologically emerging countries accounted for over 70 of them. The 1994 INET is scheduled for the week of June 13–17 in Prague in the Czech Republic and will be preceded by another special workshop. In addition, many conferences and workshops will be co-sponsored during 1994 by the Internet Society as we forge new links with other organizations having similar interests and objectives.

The headquarters of the Internet Society, long provided by the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI), will be moved in March to a nearby location in Reston, Virginia. Members will be alerted by email and through the Internet Society News of the new coordinates. The Society has added new staff in anticipation of this move. Theresa Weigler, who has served from the start as the organizational membership coordinator and as my personal secretary, will remain at CNRI in a new capacity, and I want to acknowledge her immeasurable contribution to the Society's growth. Mary Burger is our new secretary assisting Cynthia Matthews, the individual membership coordinator, and Susan Vaillette is our new organizational membership coordinator.

I look forward to working with you, with our new Executive Director and with the Trustees as the new year unfolds. 1994 will be a landmark period in the growth of the Internet and the Internet Society. It is with the greatest excitement that I join you in the exploration of the Internet's endless electronic frontier.

Vinton G. Cerf
President
vcerf@isoc.org

A Year in the Life of the Internet

by Anthony M. Rutkowski
<amr@isoc.org>

In 1993, the Internet worldwide was thrust into the public consciousness. Profound changes are now taking place in every facet of the Internet. This special issue of ISOC News was written to capture these dynamics.

Each of the contributors to this issue in their special area of interest (initiatives, technologies, applications, user communities, providers, etc.) were asked to summarize really significant events or developments of 1993 and what they expect to unfold in 1994. This collective endeavour provides a fascinating and unique overview of today's global internet environment.

At the outset, we have assembled all the key statistics that portray how internets and the Internet evolved during 1993. However, some of these networks may not be actually operational in the indicated country, and the connectivity table at the end of this issue should be regarded as authoritative.

The table of NSFNet country data compares values for December 1993 and December 1992 It portrays by region and country the number of networks visible to the NSFNet, as well as the monthly traffic coming into and out of the NSFNet from those networks. Annual growth rates are shown. This is the best single measure of national Internet growth.

The table of registered Internets is an extract of the NIC database that depicts by region and country, the different categories of networks (commercial, research, etc.) The extract was prepared during the third quarter of 1993 and approximates the actual numbers of internets in each country. These are typically several times greater than those visible to the NSFNet. The difference arises because many networks are either hidden from public Internet backbones or currently exist as independent, unconnected networks. In other instances, the networks may not yet exist. Because networks outside the Americas are now registered by the RIPE and AP regional NICs, there is also a substantial delay in aggregating the information in the NIC database. Thus some country data may be underreported. Nonetheless, this provides a valuable look at the true extent of internet implementations and their use.

The graphs summarizing current Internet statistics and total network growth provide the latest overall values and trends. The combination of enormous growth in Internet use combined with the implementation of the CIDR policy in managing address allocations has produced a highly exponential growth of networks.

Lastly, at the time ISOC News magazine went to press, Mark Lottor just released his "Internet walk" statistics on reachable Internet hosts. This data is uniquely important in determining the evolution of open Internet infrastructure in terms of actual reachable hosts. It shows rather graphically that around the world the Internet continued to have very healthy growth in 1993.

Internet Society Secretariat

Anthony Rutkowski – Executive Director
amr@isoc.org
Cynthia Matthews – Individual Membership
cmatthew@isoc.org
Susan Vaillette – Organizational Membership
svaillet@isoc.org
Mary Burger – Staff secretary
mburger@isoc.org

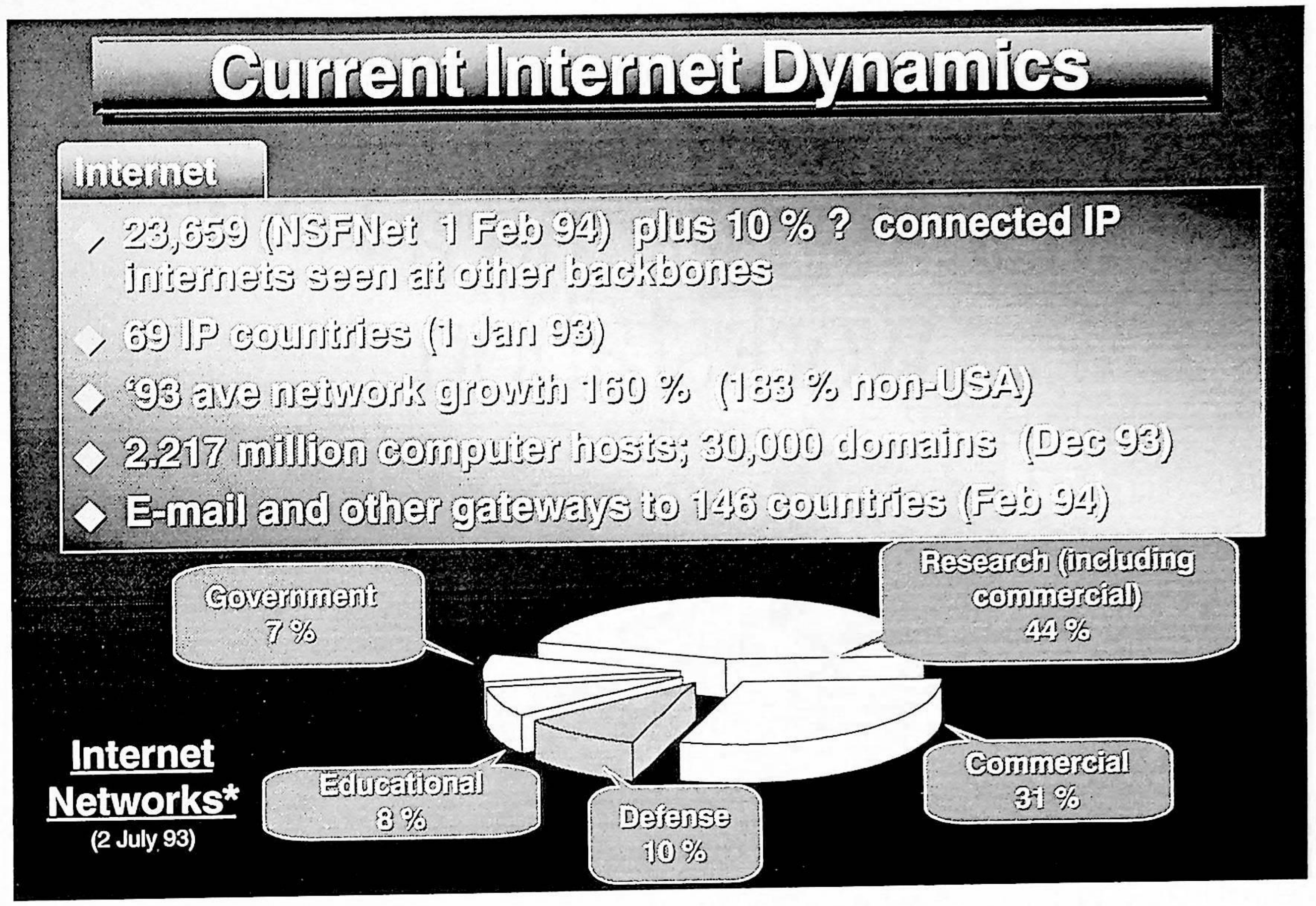
1993 Internet Global Statistics

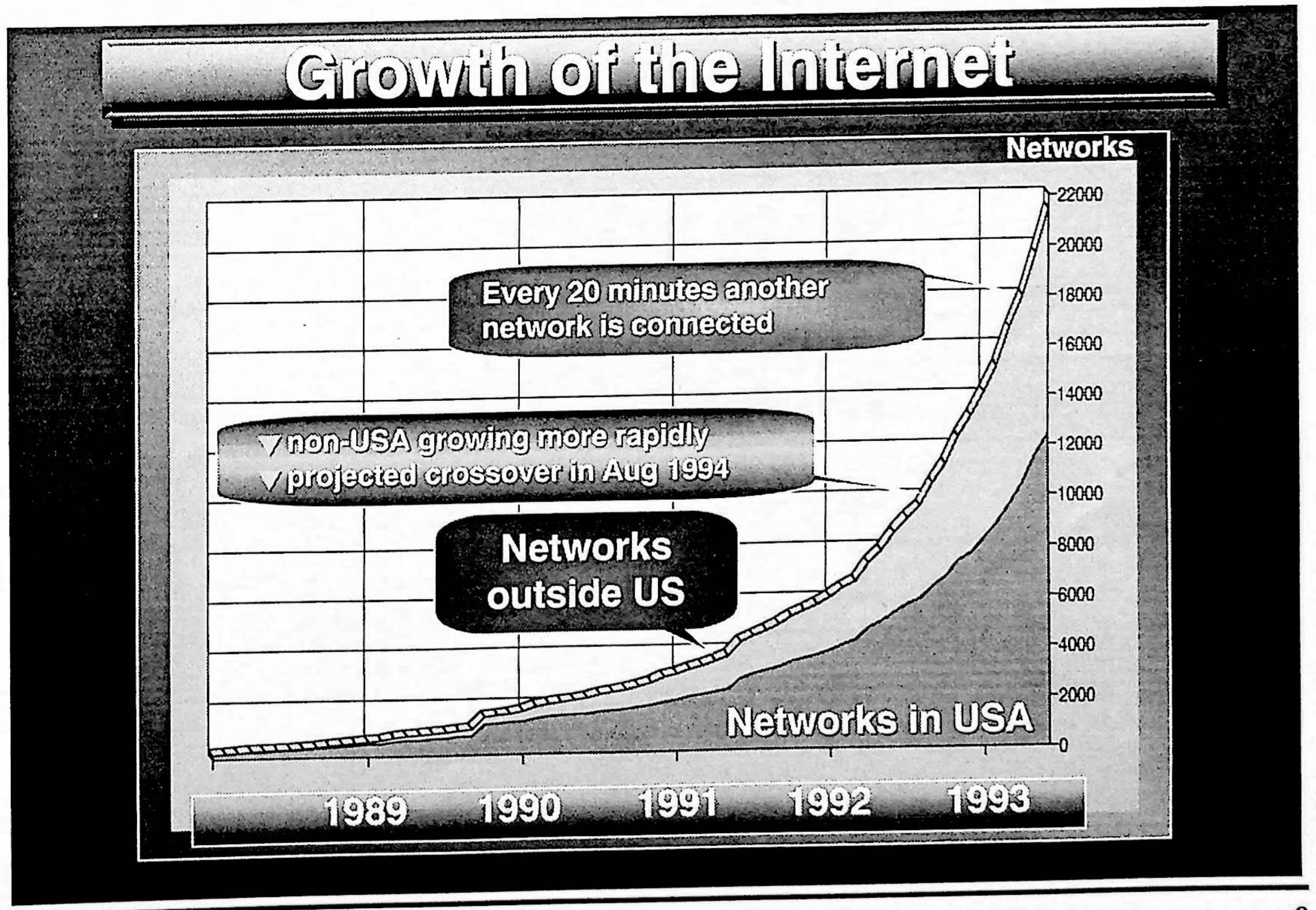
Country	Nets Dec-92	Nets Dec-93	AGR	Bytes In * Dec-92	Bytes In * Dec-93	AGR	Bytes Out Dec-92	Bytes Out Dec-93	AGR
Australia	170	265	56%	56,594,092,500	89,686,976,300	58%	56,724,588,000	132,630,564,600	134%
Fiji		1			10,775,000			54,271,850	
Guam		2			6,439,950			80,066,250	
Hong Kong	8	18	125%	1,514,783,450	4,705,501,600	211%	11,521,138,900	28,806,130,150	150%
India	2	4	100%	67,451,200	847,665,200	1157%	295,934,100	2,538,671,800	758%
Indonesia		10			7,963,650			53,535,050	
Japan	185	377	104%	11,345,748,450	31,805,727,350	180%	21,685,828,900	75,710,017,000	249%
Kazakhstan		1			66,500			201,550	
Korea	32	56	75%	2,760,107,900	11,590,573,800	320%	12,296,256,400	44,734,797,000	264%
Malaysia	3	4	33%	8,639,200	378,790,150	4285%	69,900,700	2,201,545,150	3050%
New Zealand	39	83	113%	1,322,939,000	3,444,539,500	160%	5,046,841,600	11,472,845,500	127%
Singapore	17	21	24%	2,373,169,350	6,522,328,650	175%	14,701,069,200	28,949,023,800	97%
Taiwan	69	117	70%	10,697,082,050	50,498,282,750	372%	40,741,475,400	60,379,026,450	48%
Thailand	2	18	800%	81,941,600	610,994,800	646%	201,939,400	4,037,458,900	1899%
Austria	53	106	100%	6,366,034,800	11,026,125,700	73%	17,089,429,150	24,790,379,750	45%
Belgium	10	45	350%	743,887,450	4,343,549,900	484%	7,133,347,400	16,001,005,550	124%
Bulgaria		2			212,400			1,179,850	
Croatia	2	3	50%	10,700,300	330,553,900	2989%	13,197,050	1,172,196,700	8782%
Cyprus	5	4	-20%	892,000	16,546,050	1755%	3,708,550	109,153,750	2843%
Czech Republic	30	75	150%	388,436,450	1,911,759,300	392%	3,918,944,400	8,824,203,050	125%
Denmark	7	14	100%	5,580,043,800	6,045,530,200	8%	10,324,648,600	20,063,048,450	94%
Estonia	3	29	867%	52,993,950	327,406,450	518%	501,633,150	1,953,164,200	289%
Finland	55	134	144%	46,021,741,800	63,001,328,750	37%	20,663,280,250	47,092,060,750	128%
France	285	593	108%	55,886,714,200	75,643,314,400	35%	55,802,561,200	109,779,956,850	97%
Germany	297	542	82%	35,792,139,200	61,379,753,050	71%	82,096,710,350	122,557,189,750	49%
Greece	11	18	64%	558,061,050	1,106,674,200	98%	3,084,154,150	7,720,723,100	150%
Hungary	7	59	743%	225,805,000	975,560,600	332%	1,086,950,550	6,336,459,550	483%
Iceland	2	22	1000%	831,002,450	1,168,116,050	41%	665,233,650	2,747,382,650	313%
Ireland	13	34	162%	556,944,300	1,968,757,150	253%	2,417,182,950	4,349,167,600	80%
Italy	109	222	104%	7,313,011,250	27,034,603,750	270%	29,744,234,050	48,529,509,000	63%
Latvia	1	1	0%	5,572,300	177,485,500	3085%	32,254,050	1,284,443,050	3882%
Liechtenstein		1			170,300			1,054,050	
Luxembourg	1	8	700%	26,582,900	76,096,500	186%	382,285,450	625,000,600	63%
Netherlands	94	166	77%	19,216,791,000	60,895,282,750	217%	28,391,685,750	72,458,646,900	155%
Norway	35	94	169%	9,514,846,900	19,571,771,000	106%	18,957,340,300	39,486,707,350	108%
Poland	14	50	257%	405,100,900	2,020,308,650	399%	1,954,616,200	8,031,578,050	311%
Portugal	25	46	84%	1,314,482,150	1,260,897,050	-4%	1,798,345,850	3,926,701,950	118%
Romania		7			61,491,150			288,017,150	
Russian Federation		86			864,143,750			4,297,285,900	
Slovakia		19			2,000,813,800			2,813,496,100	
Slovenia	6	15	150%	60,047,450	539,228,750	798%	343,082,150	4,061,504,200	1084%
Spain	28	49	75%	1,032,180,250	3,918,076,050	280%	5,648,103,300	13,243,121,100	134%
Sweden	63	103	63%	54,718,888,600	74,256,739,700	36%	43,290,400,500	72,717,319,500	68%
Switzerland	58	118	103%	32,316,547,650	48,917,180,050	51%	31,300,887,250	54,115,658,350	73%
Turkey		19			1,669,865,900			7,442,941,050	
Ukraine		15			24,404,200			267,988,650	
United Kingdom	210	511	143%	25,692,645,600	89,975,928,550	250%	78,670,693,900	166,136,878,850	111%
Egypt		3			90,420,600			368,711,450	
Israel	21	80	281%	4,900,198,500	7,743,207,650	58%	13,735,366,650	23,541,794,450	71%
Kuwait	1	3	200%	0	144,979,650		22,600	1,291,724,200	5715494%
Lebanon		1			3,600			46,500	
Tunisia	1	1	0%	6,870,750	0	-100%	20,886,100	649,400	-97%
United Arab Emirates		1			571,600			3,143,500	
Kenya		1			86,550			718,050	
South Africa	32	67	109%	2,316,277,050	2,174,162,250	-6%	5,309,833,250	9,470,944,800	78%
Canada	285	527	85%	71,822,744,850	190,742,070,200	166%	185,690,038,650	462,861,900,750	149%
Mexico	15	50	233%	2,632,411,900	8,662,436,050	229%	7,868,792,750	24,739,838,300	214%
United States	4041	7991	98%	4,162,231,936,550	8,867,355,613,400	113%	3,779,662,602,200	8,030,279,197,600	112%
Costa Rica		1			207,158,950			1,149,325,350	
Puerto Rico	3	4	33%	2,387,240,200	1,818,150,250	-24%	2,475,770,550	2,994,281,750	21%
Virgin Islands		1			79,850			370,250	
Argentina	1	1	0%	151,043,700	99,919,350	-34%	1,771,222,100	248,123,600	-86%
Brazil	29	86	197%	1,614,784,400	2,886,106,400	79%	6,524,632,000	12,547,491,400	92%
Chile	8	26	225%	5,672,060,750	2,495,249,500	-56%	9,394,093,050	9,909,304,550	5%
Ecuador	1	25	2400%	26,412,250	339,659,250	1186%	144,902,800	1,446,883,900	899%
Peru		1			0			29,400	
Venezuela	4	7	75%	306,291,650	745,536,850	143%	709,127,800	2,403,955,050	239%

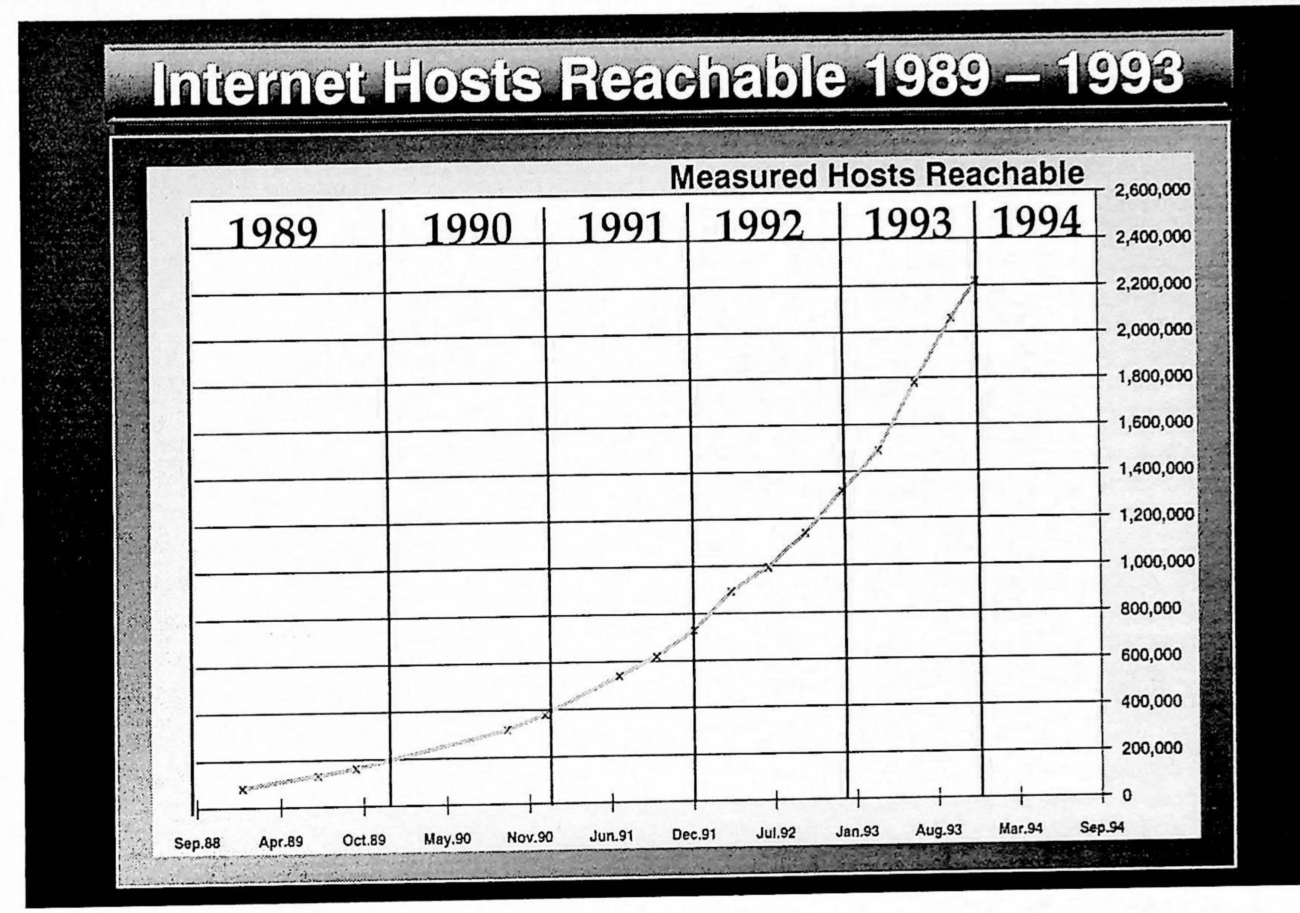
*** Traffic into and out of NSFNET for indicated month**

Registered Internets

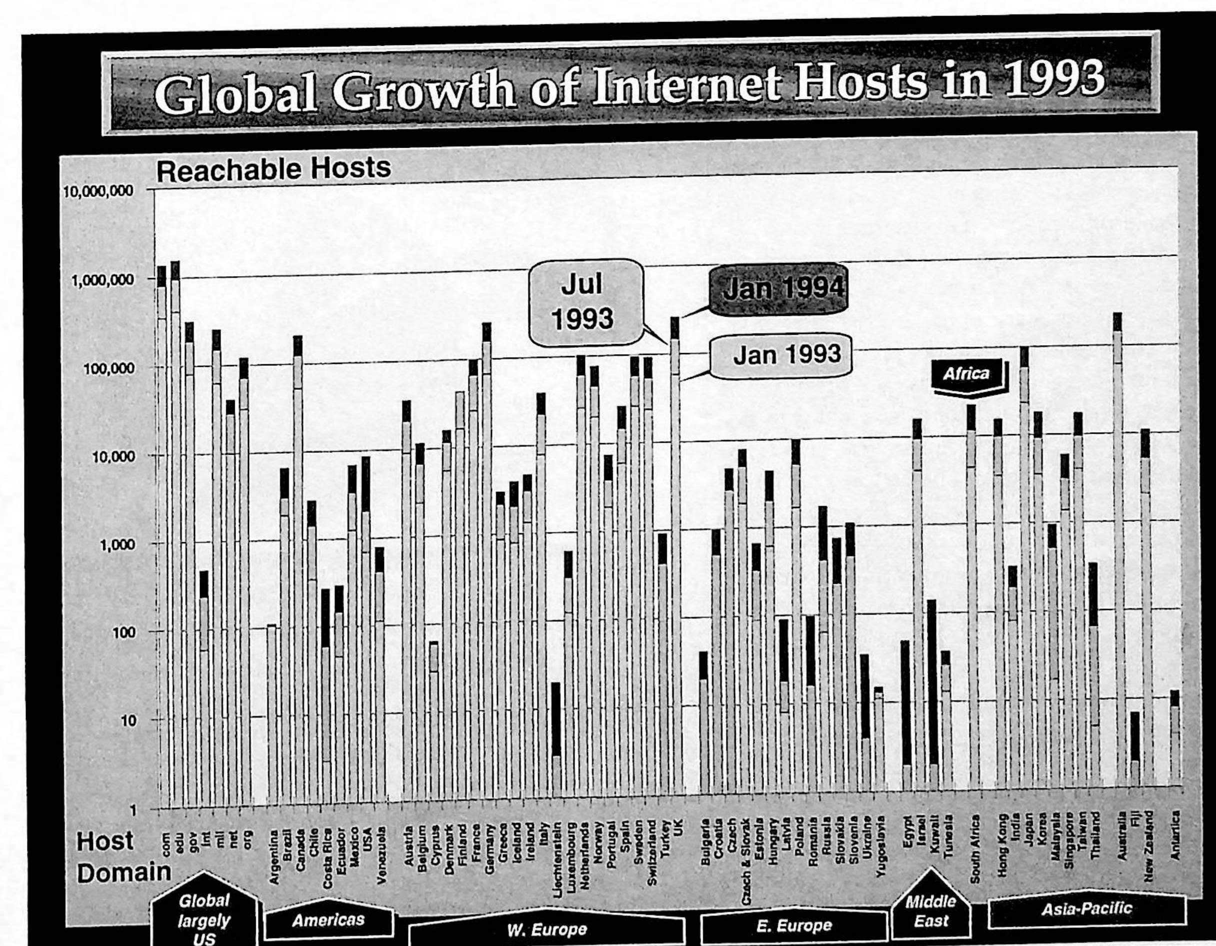
Country	Commercial	Defense	Educational	Gov't	Research	Unknown
America, North						
Bermuda	2					
Canada	1,091	1	83	229	417	1,244
Mexico	21		7		20	21
USA	12,841	2,100	580	1,737	3,719	9,024
America, Cen & Carib						
Costa Rica					1	1
Guatemala					1	2
Jamaica					11	
Nicaragua			6		1	1
Panama		1				1
Puerto Rico			1		9	9
U.S.Virgin Islands	1					
America, South						
Argentina	3			1	3	
Bolivia	1		1			1
Brazil	16		24	14	86	68
Chile	40		2	7	38	7
Colombia	25				1	
Ecuador	20		25	7	32	6
Peru					2	
Uruguay					1	1
Venezuela	6			6	7	
Europe, West						
Austria	53		20	7	80	121
Belgium	26	3	4	5	22	21
Denmark	114		1	1	400	4
Finland	215		36	10	295	129
France	215	1	154	14	487	110
Germany	319	45	21	1	418	439
Greece	5	2	3		13	3
Iceland	10		2	1	10	
Italy	120	5	25		88	496
Liechtenstein					1	1
Luxembourg	11		1	2	1	2
Malta					1	
Netherlands	146	5	16	17	541	43
Norway	71	2	1	82	34	66
Portugal	23	1	4	1	29	43
Spain	26	1	2	3	71	59
Sweden	243	3	7	93	449	182
Switzerland	352	1	3	14	168	72
United Kingdom	383	15	15	24	324	355
Europe, East						
Bulgaria					4	
Croatia					1	
Czech	2	1	17		68	20
Czechoslovakia	55		55		1	10
Estonia	1		8		3	5
Hungary	2		23		13	12
Latvia			1			
Lithuania					1	
Poland	7		18	1	20	10
Romania	2				2	2
Russia	17			1	13	15
Slovakia	5		2		2	7
Slovenia	3		9		4	21
Turkey	7	2			16	1
Ukraine	2				3	1
Yugoslavia					2	
Middle East						
Ageria						1
Egypt	1			1		1
Israel	49	1	2	1	24	12
Kuwait				1	2	2
Morocco					1	
Oman	1					
Saudi Arabia	3		1	20		1
Syria	4				4	4
Tunesia	1				1	
United Aram Emirates					1	
Africa						
Cameroon	1					1
Gabon	2					2
Ghana	1					1
Mozambique	1					1
Namibia	4				1	
South Africa	445		19	25	82	26
Asia-Pacific						
Antarctic					1	
Australia	268	5	1	438	177	295
Brunei	3					
China	2			1	4	3
Fiji					1	
Guam		1				1
Hong Kong	15			1	10	10
India	6			1	2	4
Indonesia	34		1		3	4
Japan	661	6	207	44	982	367
Korea	2	1	3	1	47	19
Macau					1	1
Malaysia	2			1	1	2
New Zealand	142		15	48	59	68
Papua New Guinea	25		25		1	
Philippines	22					20
Singapore	29	2	2	1	31	16
Taiwan	13		33		128	1616
Thailand	7		2	1	32	11
Total						
49,457	18,246	2,205	1,488	2,863	9,530	15,125







Internet Hosts Reachable 1989 – 1993
Measured Hosts Reachable
1989
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994
2,600,000
2,400,000
2,200,000
2,000,000
1,800,000
1,600,000
1,400,000
1,200,000
1,000,000
800,000
600,000
400,000
200,000
0
Sep.88
Apr.89
Oct.89
May.90
Nov.90
Jun.91
Dec.91
Jul.92
Jan.93
Aug.93
Mar.94
Sep.94



Global Growth of Internet Hosts in 1993
Reachable Hosts
10,000,000
1,000,000
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
10
1
Jul 1993
Jan 1994
Jan 1993
Africa
Host Domain
com
edu
gov
int
mil
net
org
Argentina
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Mexico
USA
Venezuela
Austria
Belgium
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
UK
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech
Czech & Slovak
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Poland
Romania
Russia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Ukraine
Yugoslavia
Egypt
Israel
Kuwait
Tunesia
South Africa
Hong Kong
India
Japan
Korea
Malaysia
Singapore
Taiwan
Thailand
Australia
Fiji
New Zealand
Antartica
Global largely US
Americas
W. Europe
E. Europe
Middle East
Asia-Pacific

Internet Demographic Survey

by John Quarterman
<jsq@tic.com>

On 7 December 1993 MIDS sent 4,751 survey questionnaires to essentially every organization on the Internet; details on background and methodology are available by Gopher or anonymous FTP from ftp.tic.com, under Internet Demographic Survey or the directory survey.

We sent a survey questionnaire to every major domain, that is, every second level subdomain, or, in countries that use second level domains such as ac, co, edu, or com for categories, every third level domain. We deliberately excluded departmental and regional domains under those major domains. We did include every major domain we could find, regardless of the size of the organization that registered it.

We sent each survey to postmaster@that.domain, since that is the only address supposedly guaranteed to exist. For a specific host, we chose the one pointed to by MX records for the major domain. We also chose only hosts that we believed to be actually directly connected to the Internet proper, that is, hosts that we could reach with IP. Nonetheless, almost 16 percent of the questionnaire messages bounced due to unknown user or host.

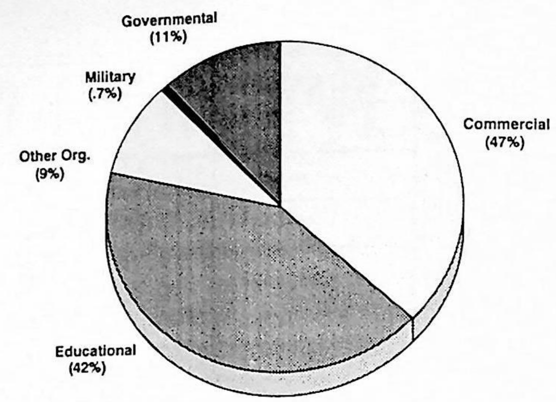
Still, we got almost 14 percent usable responses: 663 of them by 7 January 1994, or within one month. This survey thus contains useful data on organization types, on numbers of people, networks, computers, operating systems in use, age ranges of users, and Internet services used. The preliminary results appear in the January Matrix News, a copy of which is being sent to everyone who responded. Further results will appear in Matrix Maps Quarterly in geographical map form. (For information about MN and MMQ, send mail to mids@tic.com.)

Some of the results are shown in the three accompanying pie charts. The top pie chart shows proportions of organizations that said they were commercial, educational, governmental, military, or some other kind of organization. The middle chart shows proportions of computers in each category, that is, as each organization was counted, its total computer count was added to a cumulative count for its type of organization, and the proportions of the totals are shown. The bottom chart shows proportions of people in each category. There are almost as many commercial (37%) as educational (42%) organizations on the Internet, but in terms of total computers, commercial (33%) lags behind educational (46%), and in numbers of people, commercial (22%) is far behind educational (61%). All those students....

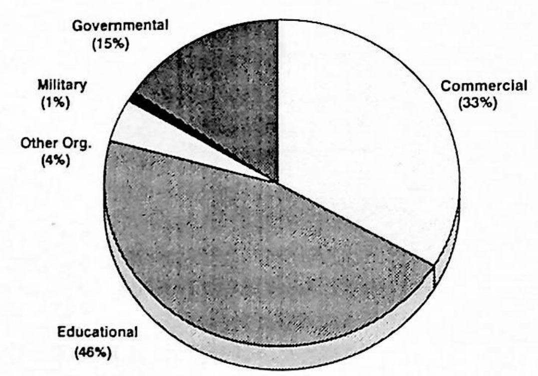
It is not clear that the computer and people counts actually represent only computers directly linked to the Internet and people who use them, because there were various interpretations of the questions on that point. However, these are possibly the best numbers available. We will be analyzing them further.

Internet Organization Types, Dec 1993

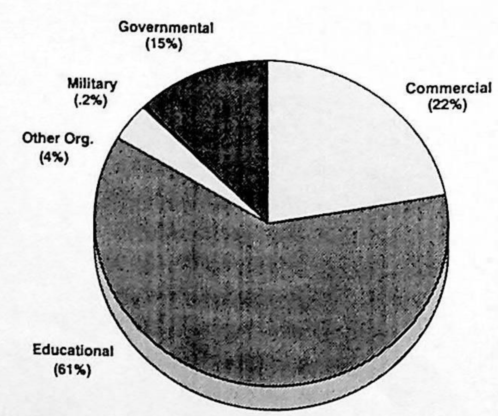
Organizations



Computers



People



Source: MIDS, Austin, Texas, mids@tic.com, +1-512-451-7602

Correction

Errata of my *Internet Relay Chat* article on ISOC newsletter Vol.2 No.3

I mentioned RFC1482 for ISO-2022-JP; the correct RFC is RFC1468.

<kenji@astemgw.astem.or.jp>

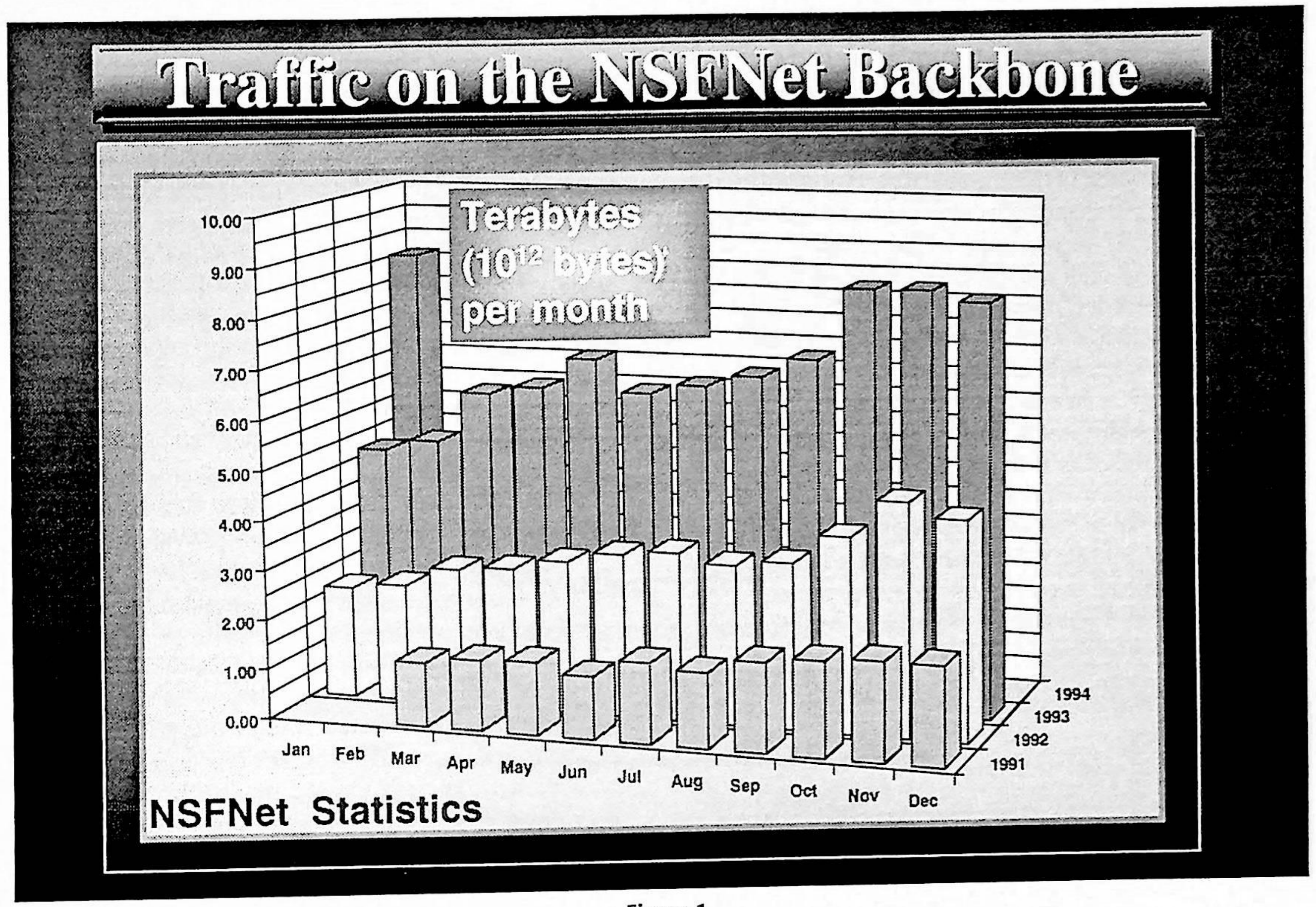
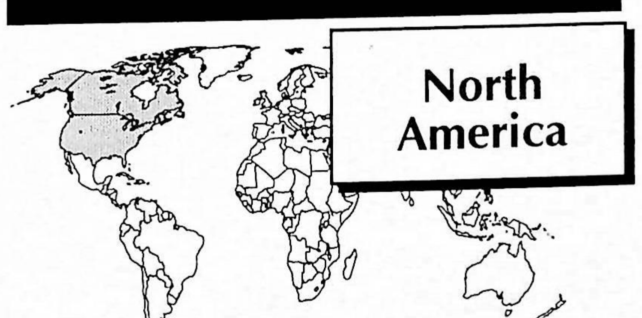


Figure 1

Network Scenarios & Experiences



NSFNET Backbone Trends

by Eric Aupperle
<Eric.M.Aupperle@um.cc.umich.edu>

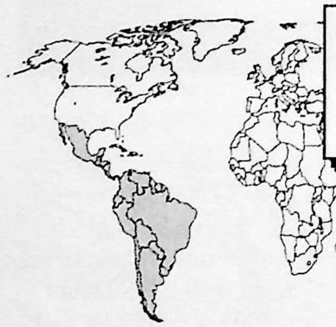
Over a year ago, on 2 December 1992, the T1 NSFNET backbone service ended when all its former traffic traversed the T3 NSFNET service provided by ANS's T3 backbone infrastructure. With the ANS T3 network's greater capacity, NSFNET traffic successfully continued its extraordinarily rapid growth. The T1 network's peak traffic occurred in February of 1992 when it transported 11.3 billion packets. With that load it exhibited signs of saturation. In November of 1993 the ANS T3 NSFNET service carried 44.5 billion packets, nearly four times as much traffic, without any evidence of congestion. Assuming the current traffic growth rate continues, with it doubling annually, the projection for April 1994 is 63 billion packets for the month. That's an average of 2 billion packets per day. By comparison during the first half of 1987 the initial 56 kbps NSFNET backbone averaged 115 million packets per month, about 550 times less traffic. Interestingly, the capacity of a T3 circuit is 672 times that of the circuits used for the initial backbone.

The second notable growth metric is the number of Internet networks announced by the NSFNET backbone service. This number has grown from 173 in July 1987 to 19,664 in November 1993. While this growth rate is somewhat less than the traffic rate over the same period, it's still formidable. It is both a managerial and technological challenge to support this growth.

In addition to traffic and announced network data, Merit has measured and recorded other statistical information related to the NSFNET service. Among these other data are the distribution of backbone packets and packet bytes based on their protocol type. An analysis of these data affords an understanding of how the NSFNET service is used and changes with time. These data date from August 1989 when this breakdown was first recorded. Figure 1 reports the distribution based on the number of

bytes rather than packets from October of 1990. It is useful to note that this distribution history spans the T1 and T3 network implementations and that there are no dramatic or abrupt changes in either of these percentage data over time.

Trend lines for each of these protocol percentages reveal that some are changing while others are remarkable stable. For example, the packet based File Exchange percentage is fairly constant at 25%, indeed over the four year history recorded, it is slightly increasing. On a byte basis the File Exchange percentage is slowly decreasing from about 48% to 45%. It has always been and remains the dominant service on a volume basis. By way of contrast, both on a packet and byte basis, Network Mail has significantly decreased from about 25% to 15% of the traffic. The major growth category is the Other TCP/UDP group. It now is the leading packet percentage at 35% and second at 25% to File Exchange when measured in bytes. This trend is expected to continue as new applications continue to evolve. There is also evidence that M-bone traffic is beginning to be noticed. It shows up in the Non TCP/UDP category and that component's recent change is noticeable.



Latin America

Internet Prospects in the South: Simple Questions, Complex Issues

by Daniel Pimienta
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Foundation Networks and Development (FUNREDES)

and Senaida Jansen
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Foundation Networks and Development (FUNREDES)

The last years have shown a spectacular move of the Developing Countries into the networks. Depending on the region, Fidonet or UUCP have been the preferred entry protocols and everywhere the trend is to migrate, whenever possible, towards TCP-IP. If measured in terms of new countries having gateways to the Internet the move has been impressive and one could expect that the same patterns which apply in the industrial world will come very shortly in the South (relative stronger growth of commercial nodes, use of navigating software to access the growing resources of the Internet, weakening of the subsidized patterns for research networks, and later, conveying multimedia objects...).

However, a closer look in the field shows that the reality is more complex and that the rudimentary measurement tools in use presently are not capable to sense it adequately.

What will happen specifically in the South in the coming five years? Rather than presenting a forecast on the subject, we decided to present a selected set of simple questions whose answers will shape the future of the Internet in the South.

Economic and Social Impact

Questions:

- Will the dominating trend for charging the end-user gain force also in the South? Will the tariff patterns converge around the world? Will the new fashionable concept of "sustainable development" be translated into models where subsidizing networks is considered a sin?
- Will the natural propensity to communicate with the historical colonizer continue to be reflected in the network traffic (e-mail and information) over the next five years? Will the proportions of national/international and south/north traffic increase seriously within that time-frame?
- Will the growth of end-users become evenly spread by sexes?
- Will the people from agriculture, health and social sciences become fluent Internet users and start using the technology for the benefit of these crucial development areas?
- Will the South networks be organized in user groups capable of participating efficiently in the reinforcement of national institutionalism, with appropriate articulation between public and private sectors?

Issues:

- Wide and open access to the Internet vs economic limitations of the majority of would be users.
- Strength of the economic and social impact of networking.
- Emergence of new forms of cooperation.
- Regional integration as a tool for development.
- Integrality of social impact.
- Priority to development.
- Role of the females in the development.
- New form of institutions to answer the needs of the South.

National Information Policies, Political Changes and Sustainable Development

- Will the emergence of the electronic library encourage the creation and organization of information in the South? Will the generalization of interactive information access be accompanied by sufficient bandwidth increase? Will the information specialists of the South get sufficient skill in time to handle the challenge? Will the small and medium enterprises get organized quickly enough to integrate the information as a key business asset?
- Will the Internet become a natural channel for permanent technology transfer and allow the South to keep up with the upcoming changes?

Issues:

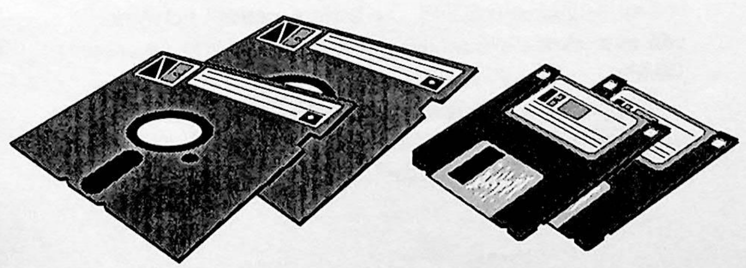
- Reinforcing of national information policies.
- Requirement for wise management of costly resources such as telecommunication (and, in particular, the organization of batch access).
- Sustainable development.

We believe that: 1) The answers are not determined by simple cause-effect models. 2) The system theory approach is obviously necessary, but not sufficient to understand the coming changes. 3) The impacts of users' global choices will probably be decisive and the chaos theory appears to be the most appropriate tool for forecasting (in the sense that small events may have tremendous effects and that long time stable and strong evidence may disappear rapidly).

This premises makes us conclude that, besides large impact probable from technology improvements, the future of the Internet in the South will strongly depend on the decision of the very end-users (in the South and in the North). The best strategy to influence the future of the Internet in the interest of the South is then to be found in the EMPOWERING AND ARISING AWARENESS OF THE SOUTH END-USERS. Thinkers and decision-makers of the South must come into the arena soon to give themselves a chance to build the tool their way. The responsibility of institutions and people from the North to: a) help South end-users join the Internet, b) be tolerant to different styles of use, is the counterpart key factor.

Heavy clouds can be perceived in the Southern skies, however tremendous opportunities come together. One of the original opportunities is the coming of a real and non-hierarchical dialogue between the North and the South, thanks to the Internet...

PS: In 1994, FUNREDES is preparing a meeting to brainstorm and then report on the global impact of the Internet in the South in the next five years.



A Year in the Life of CRNet

by Guy F. de Teramond
President, CRNet <gdeter@ns.cr>

Undoubtedly 1993 represents a landmark in the history of computer communications in Costa Rica with the interconnection to the Internet, and the creation and consolidation of CRNet, a digital backbone linking major institutions in the country. This development not only brings worlwide instant connectivity to a large community, but also introduces internetworking technology at large scale in the country.

INBIO, in collaboration with Intergraph, is developing a graphical information system including images with geographical distribution of species

The University of Costa Rica (UCR) was the first national institution to be connected to the Internet, using CRNet 64 Kbps satellite link to the NSF-Sprint-Panamsat gateway in Homestead, Florida in January 26. The Instituto Tecnologico de Costa Rica, in the province of Cartago, and the Universidad Estatal a Distancia (UNED) soon became part of the Internet interconnecting their high performance equipment to CRNet routing system.

The Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologicas (CONICIT) interconnected their National Scientific and Technological Information System databases (SINICyT) with CRNet backbone. SINICyt nodes provide information in the following areas: industry, agriculture, health, commerce, natural resources and energy, and technological services. SINICyT nodes have also access through Radiografica Costarricensa S.A. X.25 network.

Of particular relevance is the recent interconnection of the Omar Dengo Foundation (FOD) to CRNet, which will allow 140.000 children from public schools around the country to have communication among themselves and with children in other parts of the world. The FOD initiative includes specific projects in many areas, including studies in biodiversity, the environment and trash recycling.

The Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio), located in the Province of Heredia, interconnected its Intergraph computers to CRNet allowing access to its huge biodiversity databases, containing a description of two million species, to the national and international community. INBIO, in collaboration with Intergraph, is developing a graphical information system including images with geographical distribution of species.

The Instituto Centroamericano de Administracion de Empresas (INCAE), located in the province of Alajuela, and the Instituto Interamericano de Coperacion para la Agricultura (IICA), joined CRNet at the year's end. With a record of 97.000 business people trained at its seminars from all over Latin America, INCAE is using the Internet as an effective communication instrument to reach its disperse community and branch offices across Latin America.

The IICA with 33 branch offices in Latin America, Canada and the U.S. will use the Internet to integrate its resources in the continent. IICA will allow access to its agricultural databases through the Internet.

The number of connected nodes to CRNet increased from 12 in January 1993 to 250 at the end of the year. With the forthcoming connection of the Universidad Nacional de Heredia (UNA), the Centro Regional Agronomico Tropical de Investigacion y Ensenanza (CATIE), the Escuela Agronomica Regional del Tropico Humedo (EARTH) and the Congress of the Republic, the number of nodes will double during the first weeks of 1994. A rapid expansion into the commercial sector and doubling the speed of all the links is expected. It is also expected that the IP connection to neighbouring Nicaragua and Panama, sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) proyect Red HUCyT, will be fully operational by January 1994.

A list of CRNet connected nodes, network topology and other documents can be obtained via anonymous ftp at prwtos.crnet.cr (163.178.8.26) or using gopher.cr.

In 1993 CRNet received important support from the Organization of American States, The Agency for Internatinal Development, The Ministry of Science and Technology, the Omar Dengo Foundation, the University of Costa Rica, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Networking in Brazil 93 / 94

by Eduardo Tadao Takahashi
Director, Brazilian Research Network (RNP)
<TADAO@cg.hq.rnp.br>

Ninety-three was a year of transition to adulthood for the Brazilian Research Network (RNP). On the technical, concrete side, our backbone at 9.6-64Kbps operated without surmounting problems, in spite of the heavy demand, and the number of connected institutions reached almost twice as many as we expected in our most optimistic predictions. The backbone covers today 22 states of the country, out of 26); and the remaining four (which are in the Amazon) are expected to be connected in 1994.

Two Regional Centers were put in operation, one in San Paulo and a second one in Brasilia, setting in motion a decentralization process which RNP means to further accelerate in 1994.

A Center for Informatics Resources in Molecular Biology was set up in Brasilia under the umbrella of the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL).

On the political front, the year was marked by two major activities:

First, Phase II of the RNP Initiative was planned in detail, and means and resources were sought with overall success;

Second, critical steps were taken in order to provide for specific legislation to support (non-commercial) networking activities in Brazil.

The New Distance Education Act

1994 begins under the impact of a newly issued Act by the Presidency of Brazil. For three years, starting on 8 Dec. 1993, the Act provides a special tariff for communications services used by any national project in Distance Education where networking is expected to play a crucial role. This covers our Brazilian Research Network — RNP.

The special tariff is 10% of the normal cost! This is a breakthrough for academic networking in Brazil. Much ground has yet to be covered in order to evolve from the political decision already taken to daily impact. However, one cannot overstate the importance of the Act, which squarely tackles the major obstacle preventing further dissemination of networking in Brazil (and in Latin America in general): costs, costs, costs!

As the immediate consequence, RNP is striving to put in place the so-called Backbone

- Phase II, which will have trunk links at 2 Mbit/s covering six cities in the country in July 94. Complementary initiatives for 94 include:
- the installation of three more Regional Centers;
- the coverage of Amazon states by a VSAT-backbone;
- the organization of a number of specialized Centers/Nuclei in areas such as Multimedia, Sustainable Development, and Public Administration;
- the launching of a large experiment in Distance Education, involving secondary schools in 5 cities in the country; and
- the access to High-performance Computing Centers and Data Base Services in Brazil and abroad.

It is of course not certain that RNP will be able to achieve the larger part of these goals in 94. However, the mere fact that, amid the political turmoil within which Brazil has lived for years, we can state such objectives is a motive for contentment.

Latin America and Caribbean Whois Goes On-line

by Xavier Baquero
Vicepresident, EcuaNet (Quito, ECUADOR) <xbaquero@ecnet.ec>

Last August at INET93, the Latin American network administrators met and decided to setup a Latin American WHOIS.

The project was asigned to ECUANET (Ecuador) and UNIRED (Chile). The host in which the WHOIS SERVER is installed is WHOIS.LAC.NET

(LAC stands for Latin America and Caribbean) The server is at this time in Ecuador (aliasing ecua.net.ec host), but in February is going to be moved to Miami, Fl., in order to provide a better response time.

The whois.lac.net server will serve more than 25 countries in latin america and the caribbean.

What's News at Galapagos — JPL to Install GPS Station

by Steve Goldstein
<sgoldste@nsf.gov>

We have some exciting news at the Station that involves the Internet connection which the Banco del Pacifico and Ecuanet provided to us.

Yesterday and today we met with Steve DiNardo, of the Jet Propulsion Labratory (JPL is a major sub-contractor to NASA), and with Capt. Rodolfo Salazar, of the Instituto Geografico Militar technical staff.

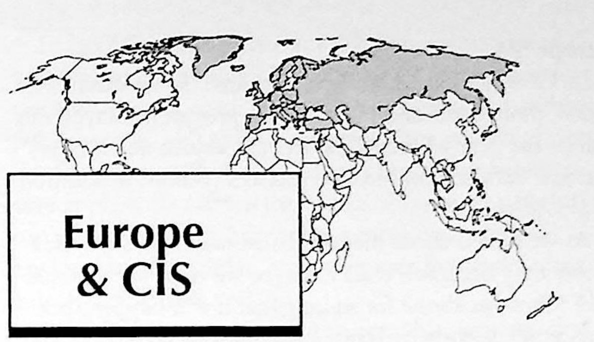
JPL does research and development on the GPS (Global Positioning System). As you know, GPS is a system of satellites which provides navigational and other geographic location information which can be picked up by small hand-held receivers. These receivers can indicate your position on earth with an accuracy of about 100 meters.

JPL is setting up a series of base stations scattered around the world which gather information from the satellites. JPL processes the information, and 24 hours later produces data correction tables that can be used to adjust previous readings so that they are accurate to less than a centimeter. There are many potential research and conservation uses for these data.

There is currently no base station in the Galapagos area, and this reduces the accuracy of the system. JPL is very interested in eliminating this "blind spot" by setting up a base station here at Charles Darwin Research Station.

The Instituto Geografico Militar is very interested in this project since the information gathered can be used to produce *very* accurate maps. Also the information can be used to detect movements in the earth's crust. We could discover for example, precisely which direction and rate Galapagos is moving with respect to the continent.

JPL is providing funds for the station to build a small, very stable platform on top of the Thomas Fischer Science Building, to mount the down-link antenna for the base station. The JPL will also provide air conditioning for the room in the Fischer building which will house the computer, and a UPS system that can allow the equipment to operate all night. Also, they will provide a 486 computer to act as a mail router, and will run a thin Ethernet from the Fisher building, through the library and adminstration buildings, to the computer lab. This gives the station the Ethernet backbone it has needed for so long!



Europe & CIS

Europe '93

by Frode Greisen
<Frode.Greisen@uni-c.dk>

1993 was a year of Internet growth in Europe as in the rest of the world: more countries connected, more bandwidth in the backbones, new applications spreading and finally — more users.

It was also the year where network organizations incorporated. A large group of national research networks established Dante Ltd., the five Nordic countries formalized their network organization into NORDUnet Ltd. and the good old international Unix network split off from EurOpen and became EUnet Ltd. In addition, several national research networks have incorporated or are working on it.

Why ? Well, as networking moves from research and pilots for the few to general services for the many, it is natural to have professional organizations provide the service and in addition there is a potential for making money. On the other hand, the research networks still want government support so their incorporation is generally with governmental share capital and sometimes mostly motivated by tax saving reasons.

Incorporation is slow and sometimes expensive. With the right spirit as in Ebone, a consortium can be very effective. Ebone finally moved international IP in Europe to the megabit/s range with a backbone Washington-Stockholm-Amsterdam-Geneva-Paris-Washington.

The COSINE project supported by the CEC, or the Commission of the European Union as it would be called today, finally came to an end in 1993. The resulting services were taken over by Dante and the IXI/EMPB/ Europanet backbone became multi-protocol, providing both X.25 and native IP service in the 64 kbps to 2 Mbps range.

As is apparent from Larry Landweber's connectivity tables, the number of Internet countries has increased. In some cases, this is an artificial effect of countries breaking up such as the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, but even in these cases, and in extremely difficult economic circumstances, there is a genuine spread to new sites as the technology becomes more and more affordable.

Europe '94

In 1994, we expect more of the same: More bandwidth, more users and more service providers. Maybe this will be the year where PTOs become serious about international data communication services (I mean in addition to providing X.25).

As we talked about megabit backbones for some years before they became a reality, maybe we've now promoted a 34 Mbps backbone for so long that it will happen, perhaps as an offering by Dante supported by the CEC.

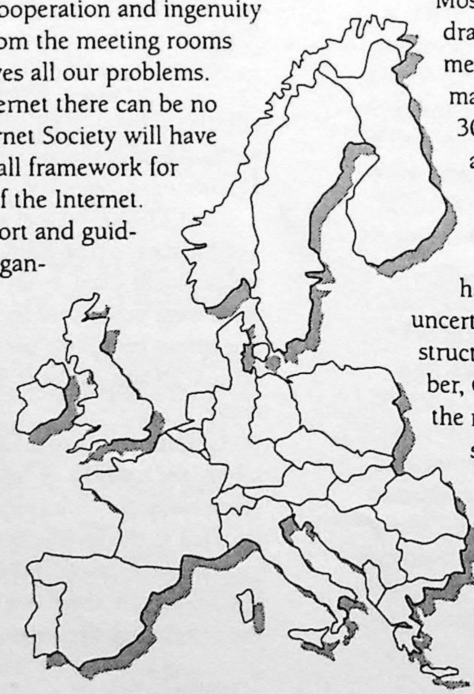
As the Internet will not become fully operated by professional companies, you'll still see the well known organizations: The three year old RIPE that gathers enthusiastic IP engineers. The eight year old RARE which is changing from OSI goals to a more pragmatic outlook. And the ten year old EARN that refuses to die and which is re-orienting itself from NJE to general network application support.

in 1994 Europe expects more bandwidth, more users, and more service providers

The dilemma between networks being provided with an AUP (Appropriate Usage Policy) for special purposes or special user groups and general purpose networks will not go away. On the one hand, setting up a sensible routing structure when there are no AUPs is so much easier, but on the other hand the research and education sector will still want government funds for their special purpose or front end technology networks. And governments cannot very well support general purpose networks.

For many reasons (technical, financial, competitive, AUP) the development on the GIX (Global Internet eXchange) will continue. For the same reasons (plus the need for resilience and perhaps some national pride) this work will expand into distributed exchanges, or D-GIXs. There will be a need for a lot of cooperation and ingenuity until the white smoke emerges from the meeting rooms and the next generation of IP solves all our problems.

For the globally connected Internet there can be no purely local solutions so the Internet Society will have a unique role to provide the overall framework for the operation and development of the Internet. To do this, it needs broader support and guidance from both individual and organizational members.



1993 Viewed from CERN

by Brian Carpenter
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It seems that every year is an exciting year for networking, and 1993 was no exception. With the Large Electron Positron collider (LEP) working better than ever, the amount of CERN experimental data to be processed continued to increase. We hit new traffic records in our internal backbone network (over 1500 GBytes in November) as well as in our off-site traffic (over 350 GBytes in November, of which some 50 GBytes was CLNP supporting DECnet/OSI). In addition, IP transit traffic exceeded 500 GBytes in November.

One technical high spot of the year was CERN's participation, with three other user sites, in the first international 34 Mbps ATM application pilot, BETEL (Broadband Exchange over Trans-European Links). The carriers for this project, funded by the European Union, were France Telecom and Swiss Telecom PTT. CERN and the IN2P3 computer centre in Lyons, France, demonstrated remote physics data analysis over BETEL's IP service. Data transfer rates up to 100 GBytes/day have been observed.

In another successful technology pilot, CERN and SEFT (the particle physics institute in Helsinki, Finland) demonstrated overnight bulk data transfer using an 8 Mbps IP link via the European Space Agency's OLYMPUS satellite. Unfortunately this pilot was brutally terminated by a satellite malfunction.

CERN's World Wide Web, coupled with the popular Mosaic interface from NCSA, continued to grow dramatically in both the academic and commercial parts of the Internet. A reasonable estimate is that Web traffic grew by more than 300,000% in 1993. The web is its own best advertisement, so if neither Xmosaic nor WWW is installed on your favourite computer, ask for them!

Like most Internet sites in Europe, CERN has suffered in the second half of the year from uncertainties about the European Internet infrastructure to be expected in 1994. As late as December, CERN concluded an agreement with DANTE, the new non-profit operator of the Europanet IP service. CERN also expects to remain connected to the EBONE IP infrastructure at the beginning of 1994, and we will of course continue to operate leased line connections to a number of particle physics research institutes around the world.

Bringing Commercial Internet to the UK IN '93 (and '94)

by D J Mooring
PIPEX Limited 216 The Science Park <david@pipex.net>

In the UK, 1993 was the year in which the Internet finally grew up.

One year before, PIPEX (The Public IP Exchange) had been launched by its parent, the Unipalm group, into a market that didn't yet exist. As the UK's first real provider of commercial-quality Internet connections, its task was to put together a service that people could literally 'plug' into.

Less than two years later, PIPEX has succeeded in building a commercial UK Internet more or less single-handed, with 75% of the UK market by volume and well over 80% by value.

Before PIPEX, the number of UK commercial organisations with a serious direct connection to the Internet (ie, a digital leased line) could be counted on one hand. As 1993 closes, PIPEX has over 150 corporate customers connecting to the Internet via leased line, with virtually all of those taking KiloStream bandwidth (64kbps) or higher. Scores more are dialling into the PIPEX network, either directly (even from Switzerland and Ghana) or through resellers, who between them carry traffic for many more hundreds of customers.

Unfortunately, an almost continuous flow of mainstream UK press coverage about the Internet has largely failed to convey a true impression of how it is being utilised, choosing instead to dwell on the figure of the lone, often anti-social, cybernerd as the archetypal Internet user.

In fact (as even a glance at PIPEX's customer list will confirm) scores of blue-chip companies are now connected — banks, insurance companies, power generators, publishers, as well as big names from the worlds of electronics and manufacturing. Many of those are moving core applications across their links. Others are now seriously looking at the Internet as a more cost-effective medium for their VPNs (Virtual Private Networks) than any closed alternative.

In addition to constructing an enviable, 'resiliant and redundant' UK backbone for its customers, with no single points of failure, PIPEX has this year branched out into Europe, where there has been a dearth of truly commercial providers. POPS have now been commissioned for France and Benelux. In 1994, availability for PIPEX-standard services across Europe will undoubtedly expand further.

Throughout 1993 PIPEX has experienced sustained compound growth of 10% per month — that growth rate is expected to continue if not increase during 1994, making PIPEX probably the fastest-growing commercial provider in the industry. PIPEX was also the first provider to introduce an ISDN service (June 1993), and takeup of ISDN, both as a means of connection and as a backup option, will increase next year.

Above all, the provision of products and services 'online' will become de rigeur in 1994. Publishers are already rushing to put their catalogues and many of their publications on the wire, as are the major credit-check and business information vendors. Players in the computer industry will have to look to put support and even software distribution online, in order to keep up with the Joneses. Despite media emphasis on the supposed consumer benefits of cheap and ubiquitous connectivity, it is the real benefits of low-cost connectivity for business that will cause the Internet to keep on growing in '94.

SURFnet Implements ATM

On 17 December 1993 SURFnet (the national research network in The Netherlands) and PTT Telecom signed an agreement to collaborate in the introduction of high speed networking using ATM technology. Technology, use, and management aspects of ATM networking will be investigated in the large-scale pilot.

As part of the agreement, PTT Telecom will install nine 34 Mbit/s ATM connections — creating nine points of presence for SURFnet distributed across The Netherlands. Delivery will be after July 1994 and will include a local ATM switch on user premises at each location — offering high-speed desk-to-desk connectivity.

The pilot network will participate in the trans-European ATM trial set up by 17 European PTO's, allowing SURFnet users to set up international ATM connections across Europe.

The implementation of ATM will allow SURFnet to bring advanced networking facilities, including high speed remote access to supercomputers and wide area multimedia applications to its users in research and higher education.

The pilot, which is considered to be a major step in the establishment of a National Information Infrastructure in The Netherlands, will have two phases. During 1994 the pilot network will be installed and the technology will be tested. In 1995, attention will switch to piloting of advanced applications. Full-scale implementation and integration of the new network in the operational SURFnet services is scheduled from 1996 onwards.

1993 – The Internet Gains Momentum

by Erik Huizer
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In the history of the ever changing and developing Internet, it is hard to point out significant years, but I'd like to think 1993 was one of those. In 1993 the Internet gained momentum in various ways:

Internationalization; Of course the Internet has been an international network from it's conception, but the real internationalization of the Internet was a gradual process of many years. In 1993 the growth of the Internet was keeping its usual rate of doubling roughly every year. However in 1993 the growth outside of the USA was more significant than that inside of the USA. The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) the technical forum, that develops the standards for the Internet met for the first time outside of North America in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. For the first time 50% of the participants was from outside of the USA.

> ***in 1993 the Internet gained momentum through internationalization, commercialization, application and service orientation, and user support and training***

Commercialization; While commercial networks have been around for along time, 1993 was the year where the commercialization became really significant. The Internet changed from a network that exists mostly of academic and reserach networks into one where commercial organizations own the largest part of the Internet address space. Several countries now have multiple commercial Internet providers.

Application and service orientation; While infrastructure (copper, glass, ip-connectivity and routing) was (and still is) the aspect that gets most of the attention in the development of the Internet, 1993 showed that there is a shift of interest towards applications and services. In 1993 tools like Gopher (University of Minestota) and World Wide Web (CERN) have conquered the user that wants to roam the sheer endless source of Information called Internet. More and more developers and service providers have caught on to the fact that we need to provide well supported services and sophisticated applications with simple interfaces to the increasing amount of users that use the Internet as a day to day tool.

User support and training; With the masses of new Internet users coming on to the network every day, user support, user documentation and training have had to evolve significantly. Thanks to the IETF User Services Area and especially the RARE Working Group on Information Services and User Support (ISUS) this gets the attention and coordination it deserves. Furthermore various professional publications for newcomers to the Internet can now be bought in the local bookshop.

All of these developments are for the good of the Internet, and we will see these developments continue to keep up their momentum through 1994 and after. Undoubtedly, one year from now there will be other areas to add to this list, while the Internet develops more and more into an indispensable tool for anyone who wants to communicate or access information.

What is New in the Region of Former Yugoslavia

by Borka Jerman-Blazic
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After the spliting up of Yugoslavia to several countries the academic network YUNAC as a network ceased to exist despite the attempts for reorganization the network as a regional network. Instead of YUNAC there are several other networks providing Internet services.

In Slovenia there are three service providers, the academic — ARNES, EUNet and ABM BBS which is a member of Greenpeace net. ARNES overtook the existing YUNAC connection to IXI which is now a part of the EuropaNET IP service offered by Dante. The line is 64 Kbit and is expected to be upgraded to 128 Kbit in near future. The internal lines of the network are leased but some customers are still using the national PPSDN. Basic services offered are X.400 and TCP/IP (SMTP, FTP). The Slovene branch of Eunet is providing IP services to customers outside the academic sector of Slovenia. The Eunet backbone is connected with 19 600 Kbit line to Amsterdam and the customers of EUnet are mainly using dial-up connections. The most powerful BBS system in Slovenia is ABM which provides to its users many services typical for BBS and beside that international e-mail service based on UUCP. ABM is open for any kind of customers.

In Croatia the academic and research network is CARnet. CARnet is IP based network (TCP/IP is mandatory protocol for its customers but X.25 is also available). CARnet is connected with a leased line to Vienna and has access to EBONE and to Ljubljana (to ARNES) with 9.6 Kbit lines. CARnet has developed recently remarkable information services (several GOPHERs with scientific magazines published in English in Croatia and other relevant information) accessable via the network. The policy of use of the CARnet services is relatively open as all kind of public libraries and schools, administration offices, some kind of industrial institutions and individual users are wellcomed.

In Serbia and Monte Negro, the two republics which constitutes the current Federal Yugoslavia there are no international leased lines and direct connections to Internet due to the U.N sanctions which caused Beograd-Linz EARN line to be cancelled. However, the former users of the academic network and customers of some BBS systems can exchange electronic mail with Interenet by use of a UUCP site located somewhere in U.S. The international connections of the PPSDN are still functioning.

Most important changes happened in Macedonia. Macedonia was last year accepted by U.N and was recognized by majority of European countries. The country code MK was allocated by ISO 3166 and the TLD was registred in the Internet NIC in October 1993. The users in Macedonia can be accessed from Internet by e-mail with addresses based on the recently registred TLD. Currently the service is based on UUCP over the PPSDN international links but a leased dedicated line is expected to be set up soon. This service is offered by the BBS network MICRONET with a backbone in Skopje and systems all over Macedonia. MICRONET is also offering fax services for the e-mail for users not connected to the network. The macedonian academic network MARNET is still using the e-mail gateway between DECNET mail and X.400 offered by University of Ljubljana. The Open Society Fund is seriously working on the international connection of its Macedonian branch office and the Internet. Similar attempts are also present in Slovenia and Croatia.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina everything is destroyed and Sarajevo where we used to have very well developed network services is transformed now to a concentration camp. The city is besieged for more than two years.

GlasNet

by Anatoly Voronov
<avoronov@glas.apc.org>

glas.

In 1993 GlasNet has affirmed its position as full Internet service provider in Russia.

GlasNet policy, based on keeping the lowest rates possible, just to cover expenses for staff salaries, local access numbers, local leased lines, has attracted individual users. No other network in Russia has that high rate of private persons online: more than 50 per cent.

The opportunity to do telnet from the home (what GlasNet users have now) made quite a splash. The problem is the common Internet illiteracy. When we tell a newcomer that he/she can login to a host somewhere in the USA, eyebrows are raised: "You're kidding!" "No kidding," we reply proudly :-)

The "Internet illiteracy" is one of important factors which slows down the expansion of Internet in Russia. GlasNet would be grateful to such authors as Ed Krol (or the publishers like O'Reilly & Associates) if they gave us permission to translate their "Internet Gospels" into Russian and use them in our "missionary work," to convert the "fax-gentiles" into Internet believers ;-)

The other factor is the notorious Russian phone lines and switching equipment (to be exhibited in archaelogical museum). GlasNet (due to the help of ISF, and personally Steve Goldstein) installed ZyXel in-dial modems. They perform well, with the only drawback: they don't support software MNP emulation. Many of our users are not wealthy enough as to purchase modems with MNP built in :-(

Apple users have problems too: as the MNP or V.42 error correction is mandatory on the noisy Russian lines, those who have non-MNP Apple modems built in their PowerBooks, cannot connect, because, if I am not mistaken, no communication program for Apple has been written, with software emulation of the error correction protocol. The only solution we can suggest is to buy an external modem with MNP or V.42, but many of our users cannot afford it yet. Hey, Apple guys/girls, why don't you help buyers of your computers who are on budget, but want to use e-mail in Russia?

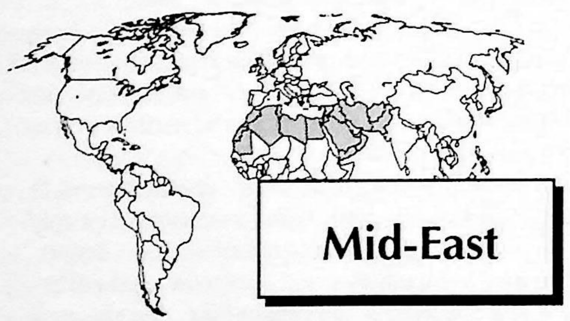
But anyhow, GlasNet host in Moscow can be reached now through a local call (X.25) from Vladivostok, Yekaterinburg (city where the last Russian Czar was killed, and where Mr. Yeltsin started his carreer as local Communist Party boss), Novosibirsk, Kazan, Izhevsk, Saint-Petersburg, Voronezh, Odessa, Kiev. Again, politics clash with common sense: as a high-ranked representative of Russian Ministry of Communicartions said, no plans exist to build a common X.25 network on the territory of the FSU (Former Soviet Union).

The Russian Government seems to have no interest in fostering the new democratic communications. The only thing the independent Internet enthusiasts like GlasNet expect from the bureaucrats is at least to act as the Hippocratic oath suggests: If you cannot help, don't harm. But now, only the first part of the commandment is true: they cannot help indeed, but do harm, raising the phone rates and taxes, and nurturing inflation by their irresponsible economic policy.





Cartoonists: Marinov (MK, Russia) - face ; Orekhov (freelance, Russia) - Swallow; Chappatte (L'Hebdo, Switzerland) - All the rest.



Mid-East

Israel — Present & Future

by Hank Nussbacher
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During 1993, Israel's segment of the Internet, ILAN, was open to any organization that fell into the category of "R&D, educational or cultural." By the beginning of December 1993, Israel had the following registered and operational upper level domains:

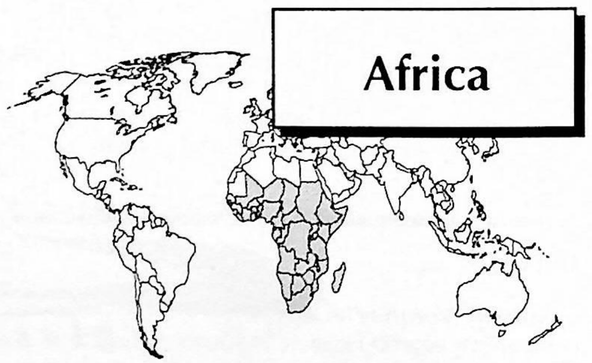
ac.il - 11	k12.il - 1
co.il - 50	gov.il - 5
org.il - 2	

Even though in "domain" terms the ac.il (higher education) domain is only 16%, it still comprises 86% of our monthly data traffic. This percentage is expected to decrease as more organizations connect to the network. In order to better assist smaller organizations to connect to the network via dial-up and SLIP/PPP, the government has authorized and licensed four commercial service providers to provide Internet connectivity via the ILAN backbone. There are already 140 organizations that have connected up with one of these Internet service providers.

We currently are moving 120 gigabytes per month within Israel and are sending/receiving close to 55 gigabytes to abroad. ILAN is currently in the process of accepting a 256kb satellite line as an upgrade to our existing 128kb line to the USA. This will give Israel a total of 320kb bandwidth to abroad, when including our 64kb fiber optic line to Europe.

On a national scale, ILAN has outgrown its 128kb leased line backbone and has signed an agreement with the national PTT to be the first customer to use its MAN service. The seven university bankbone will run on 10Mb/sec Ethernet speeds via the MAN service (the only service offered by our PTT) which will initially cover the cities of Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

This change in our backbone will allow us to begin exploring new technologies that were previously unattainable at slower speeds.



Africa

Evolution of a Homegrown Desire to Network: The Ugandan Experience

by Charles Musisi
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The introduction of electronic mail to Uganda began in May 1992 as a spinoff from the International Development Research Centre's (IDRC) ESANET project for universities in East and Southern Africa. The original idea was to experiment with computer-based communication in the East and Southern African region by setting up nodes at leading universities in each of the participating countries: Nairobi University, Kenya; the University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Makerere University - Kampala (MUKLA), Uganda; the University of Zambia; and the University of Zimbabwe.

In Uganda, the ESANET project's mandate was promptly extended to include nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and health-related organizations through NGOnet-Africa and HealthNet, two other IDRC-funded projects. Since the introduction of this service to the wider community, many NGOs, small businesses, government agencies, UN bodies, and other international relief, health, and development agencies have demonstrated serious interest in communicating via electronic mail.

Achievements and Constraints

Though the ESANET project focus was modest — to experiment with various computer-based communication modalities and to work out technical bugs associated with poor telephone lines, erratic management of the telephone long distance dialing system, and hardware and software problems - it has made a lasting contribution by introducing electronic mail communication to researchers and other users at the Makerere University campus.

From its humble early days with just a handful of users, the node at MUKLA has evolved to a base of over 100 installed sites comprising over 400 users. Of these, about forty sites call into the node daily, so with an average of three users per site, we estimate that about 160 of our users communicate by e-mail every day. Most of the sites are around Kampala, but there are also a few in outlying areas such as Entebbe (15 sites), Jinja (two sites), Mbale (three sites), Mbarara (two sites), and Kabale (two sites).

As of December 1993, solutions to most of the technical challenges have been worked out. MUKLA's FidoNet technology-based electronic mail system has reached a level of reliability surpassing that of fax machines. A cost analysis completed at the conclusion of the ESANET project clearly showed the appropriateness of Fidonet as an entry level technology and its suitability to Africa's difficult telephone infrastructure. During the ESANET experiments our FidoNet electronic mail system demonstrated a high degree of sustainability. It required only a modest initial investment and proved capable of recovering operational costs from the local user community.

The system operator at MUKLA provides the user community with ongoing technical support services and user training. Users of the MUKLA system can send and receive internet messages and access internationally distributed electronic conferences on a wide range of topics and from a variety of sources. These include research-oriented conferences on green house gases whose distribution to researchers in Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal, the Gambia, Morocco, and Kenya is being supported through the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Environment Facility Project. The MUKLA sysop has also setup and trained operators of e-mail systems at four Nairobi-based groups: FEMNET, Climate Network Africa, EcoNews Africa, and the Institute of Primate Research.

Interest in using electronic mail is strong throughout the region, but technical capacity to meet this demand is severely constrained by the scarcity of funding to retain experienced personnel. To permit continued expansion of networking in the region, there is urgent need for a corps of regionally based experts who can advise on hardware and software problems as well as do the installations and train new users.

Promotion and Expansion

Although the MUKLA system was setup primarily to serve the Ugandan research community, we have collaborated with related initiatives to promote broader usage of network services. Among these are the UNESCO-supported Regional Informatics Network for Africa Project (RINAF); the INET '93 Developing Countries Workshop; the ComNet Commonwealth project, a network intended to link key government decision makers; and the forthcoming IDRC- supported Capacity and Infrastructure Building for Electronic Communication in Africa (CIBECA) project.

A strategy for expanding electronic networking through 1994 and beyond is in place. This incorporates the CIBECA regional initiative as well as MUKLA's own home-grown expansion plan aimed at achieving full Internet connectivity for Uganda by the end of 1995 through a gradual step-by-step approach.

Currently each of our upcountry installations must make long distance calls to the MUKLA node at Kampala. To improve efficiency and reduce costs, we need to establish satellite nodes in some of these places. An Entebbe node is planned under the expansion programme to service the enthusiastic user community there. Entebbe is the seat of a number of Ugandan government ministries, UN agencies, international organizations, and NGOs.

Another node is planned for Kabale in the South-western part of Uganda. Kabale is well-placed to serve as a point of entry for spreading electronic networking throughout the Kagera River Basin, an area comprising the landlocked countries of Rwanda and Burundi, and some parts of Western Tanzania and Eastern Zaire. The rationale for this is a recently installed modern microwave-based telephone infrastructure that now connects the subregion.

Our expansion strategy also seeks to improve on the institutional capacity of MUKLA and its future satellite nodes to effectively enhance communication both nationally and internationally by: (1) developing appropriate educational materials and training formats for end users; (2) providing technical assistance and training for system operators; and (3) facilitating communication via e-mail amongst users within the country and the region at large.

We will continue to give a high priority to increasing the use of electronic mail for communications within Uganda, especially targeting further expansion among research institutions, NGOs, small businesses, cooperatives, government departments, and parastatal bodies. Organizations and individuals involved in health, relief, environment, and other development-related work will remain an important group for us. From a strong self-

sustaining local base, we look forward to improving communication opportunities both nationally and regionally, and to integrating our growing Ugandan user community ever more closely with the global Internet.

Update on UNINET-ZA

By Vic Shaw
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International Link

The highlight of the end of 1993 was the installation of a 64 kb/s link directly into an ICMNET node, thus shifting our point of contact with the rest of the world from Randy Bush who for some years personally provided a gateway to the Internet for UNINET-ZA (and therefore for some other neighbouring African countries). Thanks again, Randy. The 64kb/s link was installed in November 1992 but only really began to take effect in February 1993 when the academic world resumed its activity after the summer recess. Needless to say the traffic on this link increased by leaps and bounds so that it is now totally saturated; an upgrade to 128 kb/s is scheduled for 1 February 1994.

Membership

Membership of UNINET-ZA continued to grow so that now every single university within the Republic of South Africa is either connected or about to be connected. Membership has also been extended to Technikons (which provide a more practical form of tertiary education) of which 8 are connected or about to be. Apart from the major "national" research organisations, several smaller research organisations, as well as national libraries have been connected. The organisations now actually participating in UNINET-ZA now number 40 while negotiations are in progress with a further 13 or so.

Neighbouring States

UNINET-ZA has also not been idle in helping to get universities in neighbouring states connected. A UUCP dial-up facility is operated at Rhodes University, through which universities (or individuals) have an e-mail link to the Internet. These countries have been generally been assisted in getting operational with technical assistance from our stalwart Rhodes University networkers, and with some financial support from the FRD. Currently served in this way are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mocambique, Malawi and Mauritius. The next target is to get TCP/IP operating from the countries contiguous to the Republic, where leased line tariffs are fairly expensive but affordable (though generally not seen to be by the university administrations).

Schools

Schools are starting to get local networks installed and these are encouraged to connect to UNINET by finding a "sponsor" who will provide and monitor their connection to UNINET.

Arrival of TICSA

UNINET welcomes the birth of TICSA, conceived and operated by three former UNINET stalwarts, as a commercial Internet service, fulfilling a perceived need for connection to the Internet by the commercial sector. They came on line in November 1993 and we expect soon to have UNINET and TICSA directly linked at a node in South Africa.

Change in Management

The current Manager of UNINET-ZA (Vic Shaw) has been at the helm (as a retirement job) since UNINET was founded in 1987 and will be retiring from this position on 31 January 1994. The position will be taken by Mike Lawrie, currently Director of Computing Services at Rhodes University, who hardly needs any introduction to Internauts, who will know that Mike has been heavily involved in the development of UNINET-ZA from its earliest days.

Farewell

In saying farewell to fellow Internauts, I would like to say what a pleasure it has been to work with all you folks in what I believe is the world's largest collaborative project; thanks for all the help and support that we have had since the earliest days.

I shall still be around for a short time after Mike takes over and I trust that thereafter I shall be able to maintain my link with UNINET and the Internet.



AARNet Engineering Working Group (AEWG)

by David Woodgate
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On 30 Nov 30 1993, at the Australian Networkshop Conference at the World Conference Centre in Melbourne, Victoria, the AARNet Engineering Working Group was announced. The Technical Manager of AARNet, Geoff Huston, stated that the AEWG would provide technical advice to AARNet on the provision of networking technologies and user services to the networking community of Australia.

The Australian Academic and Research Network (AARNet) was created in 1989 as a joint venture between the Australian Universities and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in order to provide a national infrastructure of networking services to Australia's research community. It is intended that the AEWG will help AARNet maintain and enhance the high quality of this infrastructure.

The AARNet Engineering Working Group will investigate particular issues that are relevant to maintaining successful networking within the Australian environment, and will offer recommendations to AARNet on directions in networking technologies and services within Australia. The AEWG is made of working groups that each focus on a particular issue or area. Working groups are open to all interested individuals.

Where the objectives of AEWG working groups coincide with those of working groups from international bodies (such as the IETF), it is intended that the members of the AEWG working groups will contribute to the international effort towards solving those issues and generally improving the quality of the Internet.

Any enquiries about the AARNet Engineering Working Group can be sent to David Woodgate <davidw@its.csiro.au>.

International Scenarios

Building on the Internet Spirit — A Sustainable Human Development Perspective

by Lawrence Yeung
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The United Nations Development Programme first became an Internet node in late 1991. At that time, the primary use was for electronic mail and file transfers between UNDP LAN users and the external Internet communities. As we matured in the use of Internet, we began setting up the 'gopher' server in mid 1992 for public access. Since then, the amount of daily connections from the different Internet sites all over the world has grown from around 50 to over 900 a day. The rate of growth is around 20% a month for connections to our main menu, whereas the file retrievals have grown substantially more given the increasing amount of files on our server. Today, people are downloading 4300 files from our server daily.

What is on our Gopher ?

The UN Department for Public Information has provided a feed of the UN Press Releases and Resolutions to our server. This material has been received with much excitement by the Internet community, as it is of value for information, educational and research activities. We have ventured into posting UNDP documents on activities in Eastern Europe, on the Sustainable Development Network initiative, on important speeches and developments in general. As a step to making UNDP personnel more easily accessible, our electronic mail addresses and telephones are also listed.

What are the user responses ?

Despite the short exposure since such information is made available on our host, the UNDP Division of Public Affairs has received compliments from the Congressional Research Service of the U.S. Library of Congress, who are downloading the Administrator's speeches, the UNDP Updates, and other materials. These items are being filed on their system as 'major policy statements' for use by US Congressional and Senatorial offices as 'an important research tool for their work'. A leading business magazine in the Arab World, Alam Attijarat, has also picked up information from our server on Palestinian issues.

The UNDP host has also become a vehicle of inter-agency cooperation. The Coordinating Unit of the global Population Information Network (POPIN), within the Population Division with funding from the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) has a section within the UNDP 'gopher' server, designed to improve the flow of population information, both among population experts and to the larger world audience.

With these successes, other UN and US organizations have contacted us requesting information, demonstrations and seeking assistance in performing the same electronic publication. Many Missions to the UN and NGOs have registered on our host as users, and through it, they regularly correspond and interchange development information with their partners. While we are delighted with the inroad we have made with this service, we welcome your comments on the usefulness of our gopher host, and any suggestions on improvements.

What is next ?

The UNDP vision is sustainable human development. That is, development should not only generate growth but also distribute it equitably; not only raise productivity but also expand employment; not only build infrastructure but also sustainable management systems; not only transfer external knowledge but also value and build on traditional wisdom; not only teach skills but also equip people to realize their full potential; not only provide a safety net but also empower people to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; not only exploit natural resources but also regenerate them; not only provide for today's needs but also those of future generations. In this vision, the focus is moving towards increasing investment in specialists in this development area, and the sharing of information through networks.

With timely access to information, the goal is to position UNDP Field Offices as consultants to governments and national institutions in environmental management,

economic development trends, macro economic policies and national investment plans. Internet, a network of networks with such a diversity of audiences, will undeniably be the communications channel for UNDP. About 20 UNDP Field Offices presently have direct access to Internet but it is envisioned in the next two to three years that all the 132 Field Offices will be Internet nodes or have direct access to it. A challenging task lies ahead!

Policy-Realted Happenings in 1993: International Cooperation at its Best

by Steven N. Goldstein
Program Director, Interagency & International Networking Coordination Div. of Networking and Communications Research & Infrastructure National Science Foundation <goldstein@nsf gov>

By far, the most noteworthy development in the Internet was the integration of the Russian Federation and Ukraine into the Global Internet at the IP level, with the promise that China, too, would join in 1994. By mid-year, Relcom was connected northward through the Nordic countries, Demos connected to UUNET, and the International Science Foundation had sponsored a link between RELARN (the academic and research networking association of Russia) and Washington, open to everybody. The German Electron Synchrotron Laboratory (DESY) had connected to the Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics in Moscow, and together with the German Research Networking Association (DFN) was making plans for a high-bandwidth (256 kbps) link via Moscow State University. NASA made extensive arrangements with the Russian Space Research Network to link the Goddard Space Flight Center (and the NASA Science Internet) with the Institute for Space Research (IKI) in Moscow, also at 256 kbps. The U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Sciences Network planned, at least initially to share the NASA link, and to work collaboratively with NASA to help to connect institutes in St. Petersburg as well. At year's end, the expanded German link is almost installed, and NASA awaits an early-1994 start-of-service. Plans were also underway for several groups to help fund a 64 kbps satellite link from Novosibirsk to Helsinki, and the International Science Foundation also committed to fund another satellite link from Moscow to Stockholm (64 kbps, with growth potential to 128 kbps). In December, NSFNET was able to overcome earlier policy restrictions and exchange traffic with the countries of the former Soviet Union. This is a start; Russia is a huge country, and the Internet reaches only a small, albeit scientifically significant, portion of the country. The challenge will be to get various domestic and international parties to cooperate in expanding the national infrastructure atop a telecommunications base that itself needs modernizing.



By mid-year, Ukraine connected at 9.6 kbps from Lvov, in the western part of the country, to Warsaw. (Warsaw also offered connectivity to Belarus.) Commercial IP connections were also made to Moscow. The International Science Foundation also readied an Internet demonstration project to be centered in Kiev with the possibility of connecting to nodes elsewhere in the country, perhaps with additional partners-in-grants.

More than 20 Internauts from the countries of the former Soviet Union attended the INET '93 Workshop at Stanford University, and several more joined them at the main INET meeting in San Francisco the next week. Many stayed on for INTEROP, for a three-week grand tour of Internet bounties.

In China, the DECNET link between the Institute for High Energy Physics and the Stanford Linear Accelerator (SLAC) was converted from DECnet to dual protocol (IP and DECnet).

A new metropolitan networking project called NCFC (National Computing and Networking Facility of China) has been taking shape. NCFC is a demonstration network linking the two major universities, Tsinghua and Peking Universities to a number of research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Science (CAS). NCFC made preparations for a 64 kbps Internet connection to a U.S. node in California. Chinese Internauts were also present for the three-week San Francisco Internet gala, and Chinese network leaders visited many U.S. networking sites, including the Washington, D.C. Global Internet eXchange (GIX)."

In quite separate, but nevertheless spectacular chain of events, Latin American networks continued to meet in workshops (Lima, Peru; San Jose, Costa Rica, Caracas, Venezuela), and by the end of 1993, and in early 1994, we look for Internet connections from Uruguay (to Washington GIX), Peru, Panama, and Honduras (to the International Connections Management for NSFNET [ICM] node in Homestead, Florida), Colombia (Homestead or Washington) and, soon, Bolivia. These add to the relatively recent links from Ecuador and Costa Rica, as well as the established links from Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil. The Caribbean Academic Network, CUNet, continued to grow, and Jamaica anticipates an early-1994 terrestrial connection to Homestead, via Miami. While the main credit must be given to the local network organizers, many of whom donated time and money to get their networks established and connected, the efforts of international organizations like the Organization of American States (Hemispheric Inter-University Science and Technology Network project, RedHUCyT) and the United Nations Development Program both provided crucial financial support. Several years ago, few observers would have predicted the degree of mutual cooperation that has emerged among the Latin American and Caribbean networking groups and their international sponsors.

The Battle for Real Estate in the Global Village

by Carl Malamud
Internet Multicasting Service
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After decades of visionaries talking about the future, people are realizing that the future is today. For 25 years, the Internet has been developing to the point where even industry pundits have realized that the global village is a reality.

Why did Bell Atlantic pay billions of dollars for TCI? Why are QVC and Viacom battling for Paramount? Why is the Internet suddenly so hip? The answer to all these questions can be found in the buzzword of 1993, "convergence."

Convergence is not about what is going to happen tomorrow, it is about what has happened under our eyes. The World Wide Web, Gopher, Wired Magazine, on-line presidential reports, and many other phenomena are just a few indications that we have reached the critical stage. Over the next few years, we will see every computer in the world gradually join this web of connectivity.

The question that is being asked by many, however, is whether the Internet is some temporary experiment that will go away. Now that the big boys are in the game, can we all go home and leave the question of networks to the professionals?

The Internet is not going to go away when cable companies and telephone companies and movie studios join the digital world. Instead, the Internet will continue to spread, just as any fundamental infrastructure becomes more and more embedded in our daily lives. The Internet is an infrastructure, not a network.

What has happened in 1993 is a realization that we have something real. The challenge for 1994 is to make sure that we protect what we have. The Internet is an internetwork, a joining together of the networks of the world into a global mesh, a matrix of connectivity. It is crucial that we don't loose sight of the importance of an internetwork.

When we look at the spread of information that will happen over the next few years, it will be tempting to build little islands, isolated worlds of cable TV systems or video-on-demand over telephone systems or private networks for distribution of music. These isolated worlds have an important place: they are the networks that we will build and use over the next 20 years.

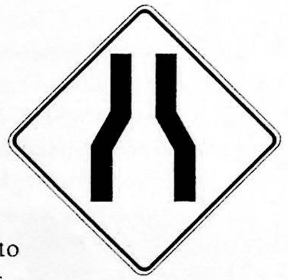
What we don't want to loose sight of, however, is joining all those networks together. Even if I have the ulti-

mate cable TV box in my home, I still want to be able to send messages to people in other islands. Even if the phone company provides the ultimate information service, there is always information available in other places.

The Internet has a crucial role to play, and it is vital that we don't lose sight of the difference between the convergence of media in the home and the need for universal connectivity in an internetwork. Convergence is about newer and better local area networks: better ways of giving the consumer a nice, pleasant working environment. The Internet is about joining these islands together to build our global village. You can't do one without the other and our challenge in 1994 will be to do both.

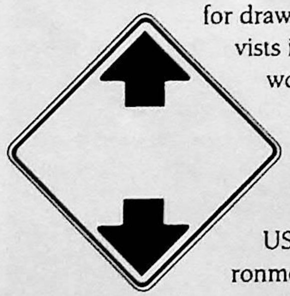
Directions of the Highway

by Geoff Sears
Director of the Institute for Global Communications (IGC). IGC runs PeaceNet & EcoNet, which provide non-profits with a wide range of internet services, including custom gopher and world-wide web space, as well as the standard mail, conferencing and database services.
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Will it be a super highway clogged with mind-dulling advertising and entertainment, or will it be a stimulating medium for the exchange of diverse thoughts and ideas? While mega-companies line up to pour infotainment to the masses through the Internet, creative non-profit advocacy groups, armed with the digital equivalent of sling-shots, are busily staking out space on the information highway for those who are not satisfied with the current state of affairs. Members of the Association for Progressive Communications (APC), an informal international association of activist networking wizards, have plugged in more than 16,000 human rights, environmental, social justice and other non-profit groups in 96 countries ranging from Paraguay to Iran.

Grassroots activists working to reform use of toxics and pesticides keep in touch through EcoNet from the farm lands of California and the chemical industries of the deep South to the halls of Congress. A human rights group in Gambia uses email to GreenNet (London) as its main link to the rest of the world, a critical channel for drawing attention to abuses. Activists imprisoned in Russia send word out through GlasNet in Moscow, generating phone calls from around the world to the local police station, resulting in their release. Canadian, US and Mexican labor and environmental groups organize critical assesment of NAFTA through the net.



Rainforest conservationists in Malaysia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Washinton DC keep each other up to date, and mobilize campaigns to change government aid programs electronically. Need to get online in Cambodia? Non-profit groups are leading the way.

While a flurry of impassioned pleas for low-cost access to the information super-highway circulates, members of the APC are actually out there connecting the people who can't afford anything beyond the old PC cast off at a garage sale, and training them how computer networking can be used for more than seeing the same stuff we already get on TV and in the press.

GNET: An Archive and Electronic Journal Toward a Truly Global Network

Larry Press
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Computer-mediated communication networks are growing rapidly, yet they are not truly global — they are concentrated in affluent parts of North America, Western Europe, and parts of Asia.

GNET is an archive/journal for documents pertaining to the effort to bring the net to lesser-developed nations and the poorer parts of developed nations. (Net access is better in many "third world" schools than in South-Central Los Angeles). GNET consists of two parts, an archive directory and a moderated discussion.

Archived documents are available by anonymous ftp from the directory global_net at dhvx20.csudh.edu (155.135.1.1). To conserve bandwidth, the archive contains an abstract of each document, as well as the full document. (Those without ftp access can contact me for instructions on mail-based retrieval).

In addition to the archive, there is a moderated GNET discussion list. The list is limited to discussion of the documents in the archive. It is hoped that document authors will follow this discussion, and update their documents accordingly. If this happens, the archive will become a dynamic journal. Monthly mailings will list new papers added to the archive.

We wish broad participation, with papers from nuts-and-bolts to visionary. Suitable topics include, but are not restricted to:

descriptions of networks and projects host and user hardware and software connection options and protocols current and proposed applications education using the global net user and system administrator training social, political or spriritual impact economic and environmental impact politics and funding free speech, security and privacy directories of people and resources

To submit a document to the archive or subscribe to the moderated discussion list, use the address gnet_request@dhvx20.csudh.edu.

Scientific Networking for Developing Countries

by Wendy White
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Significant in 1993 — the increased recognition that scientific communication must be international and that efforts must be expanded to include researchers from around the world in the "information highway." With this increased awareness comes a recognition that, in order to benefit from these changes, societies will need to improve the way they educate children and train adults to cope with the technologies. There is also a need to recognize that these technologies need to be disseminated equally and that they cannot remain in the hands of the elite. The Task Force that was designated by the U.S. White House to consider the National Information Infrastructure (NII) said it this way:

"The benefits of the NII for the nation are immense. An advanced information infrastructure will enable U.S. firms to compete and win in the global economy, generating good jobs for the American people and economic growth for the nation. As importantly, the NII can transform the lives of the American people — ameliorating the constraints of geography, disability and economic status — giving all American a fair opportunity to go as far as their talents and ambitions will take them."

This quote applies equally to people living in Africa, Asia, and Latin America but, according to Mike Holderness (New Scientist, 8 May 1993, pp 36–40):

"As we enter the age of global electronic communication, more than half the world's population has no access even to the phone network that is the basis of the new information networks. Global division — between the "information- rich" and the "information-poor" is now more sharply defined than ever."

Significant for 1994? This gap cannot be allowed to increase. Policy makers in developing countries will join this debate and become a part of the global information highway. They cannot afford to have their countries left behind so they will join their colleagues in Europe and North America in discussing issues related to access to the technology. They will also join the debate about issues related to the application of the technology.

They will establish an indigenous research capacity that is built upon a strong informational base and that will, in turn, create, modify, interpret, and disseminate scientific and technical information. In this new information age, communication and information generation and management are so intrinsic to the scientific endeavor that they cannot be ignored.

There is no reason to discount the potential existing now in all countries to exploit information technologies and to use these to increase productivity, to guide decision making, and to allow scientists to interact with the international community. Low-cost, interim technologies, such as Fidonet, will continue to prove effective in international, scientific, business, educational, and government institutions. Scientists and information professionals will learn valuable lessons about which information technologies work best in which settings. These leaders will build an experiential base that will be useful as the information sector develops and as scientists make more and more demands for high-quality and timely information resources.

Applications And User Communities

Reaching Out

by Steve Ruth
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The focus of my work is helping to add very large, difficult-to-reach user communities to the Internet. So in looking at the past and the future my eyes are not glued on the new fiber optic cabling that may someday span the Ural Mountains or on the fully functioning, highly successful node that will someday be operating in Islamabad, or Dacca or in Bomako. Instead, I am interested in what can be done immediately for the Internet "have-nots," roughly eighty percent of the world's population and, not surprisingly, the lowest in all measurements: development, education, health, etc. So from this perspective a FIDONET site in Bamako, Mali, is a triumph, a linkage between Niger and an Internet host is a dream come true, a connection that brings together a dozen high schools all over Romania is wonderful. (All these things are happening as this is being written.)

I see the past few years as being very productive in terms of setting up low unit cost, high yield connections to some of the most difficult places on earth. Randy Bush's listing of the large and growing number of African connections, fragile but functioning, is an example of how far we have come. My own work indicates that over the past six years there has been an order of magnitude increase in the initial surge of network users if good opportunities are offered. Chile's first months (1987) were characterized by scores of users, the Czech Republic's (1990) by a few hundreds and Romania's (1993) by thousands. Data like this needs to be tracked more closely since it can be helpful for new implementation planning.

For the future I am concerned that there will be too much emphasis on that word "infrastructure." In the broadest sense infrastructure is the several trillion dollars that must be spent world wide to make communications as simple in Sri Lanka as in Shreveport. My constituency is the four billion people who can gain simpler network services long before the infrastructure is ready. In most of

the fifty Islamic nations, for instance, it is currently possible to make user access to Internet possible at a unit cost of about a penny to a dime per message, with no change in the current telecommunications structure. The major problem is policy, not technology. One Islamic nation, Turkey, is an exception. Turkey has begun its Internet journey with more messages and registered users than was the case in the US, Germany or France when they began.

My vision for 1994 is major FIDONET activity in every large city in the world. This means a dozen sysops in Kiev, Tashkent, Bombay, Sarajevo, Dacca, Dakar, Cali, etc. Each of these sysops would aim to offer services to about a hundred people and calls could be polled to avoid PTT problems. It isn't a fancy vision and anyone who is interested in supplying a $200,000 plus VAX system to supplement the vision in Kiev or anywhere else is welcome.

During the past year I have come to know Mr. George Soros and the work of the Soros Foundations. They are offering simple connectivity services to many of the most destitute places on earth — Sarajevo, Kosovo, Mostar, etc. Their view is that with connectivity as with much else it is important to give people a sample of what's possible, help them to learn how the networks can facilitate the arts, journalism, literature, public broadcasting, etc. I fully support this view. Strategy before structure is a good maxim in business and it applies to networking too.

So for 1994 I hope to see the tough cases, the "have nots" connected to networks in huge numbers. We need to keep launching the satellites, laying the cables, setting FDDI standards at the world level — but at the same time we must be connecting the people and the countries that need the open systems that the Internet provides. If our score card regards connecting a million people per month to simple systems like FIDO as a home run, then we will win the ball game.

1993 in Internet Library Science

by Billy Barron
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1993 was an interesting year for library science on the Internet where a lot of long time trends were starting to reach maturity. Several new projects appeared also.

Implementations of the Z39.50 protocol have started to be used in production on the Internet. Vendors, such as DRA and NOTIS, have started selling Z39.50 implementations to their customers. A couple of public domain clients have also hit the street, but neither are of production quality.

My Internet library guide finally reached the point I hoped for several years now. Instead of generating it from a word processor, the guide is now generated by Marie-Christine Mahe of Yale University. She has a program which turns links in Gopherspace into the document.



Similar projects can and should be done to make more Internet resource lists with minimal manual labor.

The electronic journal market went through the roof this year. By this time, I would not be surprised to find a thousand different electronic periodicals being published. The premier collection of them on the Internet is the CIC-Net Electronic Journal Project. Other smaller and specialized collections also exist. Electronic journals are becoming increasingly important to libraries as the price of paper journals continue to increase.

Though this may have started in 1992, it was even more common in 1993. Libraries, such as the Library of Congress, have started making images and text of special collections available over the Internet. It provides a unique opportunity for Internet users to see collections they otherwise would never have had the chance to see.

The University of Michigan started offering a course in Internet resource discovery in their library science program. As a part of the course, the students are required to generate an Internet resource guide. The guides are then collected and placed in Gopher in an area known as the Clearinghouse for Subject-Oriented Gophers.

Another trend is that quite a few public libraries became attached to the Internet during the year. Some of them even made their catalogs available over the Internet.

Some libraries have started doing electronic reserves over the Internet during 1993. More sites will find this useful and it will be increasingly common.

It is always hard to predict the future on the Internet. In 1994, I know that all of the above will continue happening. I predict that two different Internet Encyclopedia projects will occur. One will be thinking technology will solve all the problems. The other will be be more traditional and realistic in its goals and will use the technology where appropiate.

An Internet Museum will be created in 1994 by someone. It has already been discussed on the PACS-L mailing list. Currently, I'm personally doing a bit of Internet archaelogy work by looking for the oldest Internet library guides I can find. I plan on including these guides in the museum. On a related note, if you have any Internet library lists from 1990 or before (electronic or paper), please let me know.

Finally, I hope 1994 is the year where more people start worrying about documents vanishing into the vapor without a trace. I have definitely learned my lesson about this in my hunt for old library guides.

Hypertext Internet Health Resources

by Dr. Gary Malet and Lee Hancock
<gmalet@doc.healthtel.com>

HEALTHMATRIX — Healthtel announces a windows hypertext presentation of Internet health resources-Healthmatrix! The program is available as:

matrix.zip (Ftp this file from the ftp site <ftp.gac.edu> in the submissions directory).

The hypertext format allows easy browsing of medical libraries, listservs, newsgroups, data archives, gophers, institutions, and wais based information concerned about health. Healthmatrix gives in depth instructions how to telnet to medical libraries, retrieve files from data archives, and subscribe to newsletters and electronic journals. It describes the character and volume of participation of health mailing lists and newsgroups.

Healthmatrix should be of value to medical librarians who access Internet resources. It can be windowed to serve as a database of addresses and commands while on line. Healthmatrix was developed to serve as an introduction and database for the Internet community to access health information. The program introduces Healthtel's communication and librarian services. Healthmatrix is appropriate for distribution to library patrons interested in access to health information over Internet.

Internet Subject Matter Guides Available

by Lou Rosenfeld
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I'm pleased to announce the availability of eleven new subject-specific guides to the Internet. These guides were created between September and December of this year by students enrolled in the course "Internet: Resource Discovery and Organization" at the University of Michigan School of Information and Library Studies, taught by Prof. Joe Janes and myself. Students were instructed in Internet tool usage and resource discovery approaches with the goal of creating ASCII text guides identifying and evaluating the quality of the resources in specific subject areas. Some of these guides will be available as HTML documents as well.

Titles and authors of these guides follow:

Aerospace Engineering: A Guide to Internet Resources
Chris Poterala — *Dave Dalquist*
Archives on the Internet (available 12/28)
Nika Kayne — *Denise Anthony*
Internet Guide to Book Discussions and Book Reviews
Shannon Allen — *Gretchen Krug*
Government Sources of Business & Economic Information
Kim Tsang — *Terese Austin*
A Guide to Environmental Resources on the Internet
Toni Murphy — *Carol Briggs-Erickson*
Film and Video Resources on the Internet
Lisa Wood — *Kristen Garlock*
Neurosciences Internet Resource Guide
Sheryl Cormicle — *Steve Bonario*
Personal Finance Resources on the Internet
Abbot Chambers — *Catherine Kummer*
Internet Guide to Popular Music
Rolaant MacKenzie — *Vicki Coleman*
Guide to Theater Resources on the Internet
Deborah Torres — *Martha Vander Kolk*
US Technology Public Policy
Steve Kirk — *David Blair*

Unless otherwise mentioned, these guides are now available from the Clearinghouse for Subject-Oriented Internet Resource Guides. Jointly sponsored by the University Library and the School of Information and Library Studies at the University of Michigan, the Clearinghouse provides access to subject-oriented resource guides created by members of the Internet community. There are currently over 60 guides available via anonymous FTP, Gopher, and WorldWideWeb/Mosaic. Information on accessing the Clearinghouse follows:

anonymous FTP:
host: una.hh.lib.umich.edu path: /inetdirsstacks
Gopher:
gopher.lib.umich.edu menu: What's New and Featured Resources=>Clearinghouse...
Gopher .link file:
Name=Clearinghouse for Subject-Oriented Internet Resource Guides (UMich) Type=1 Port=70 Path=1/inetdirs Host=una.hh.lib.umich.edu
Uniform Resource Locators (URL):
http://http2.sils.umich.edu/~lou/chhome.html or gopher://una.hh.lib.umich.edu/11/inetdirs

There is also descriptive information available about these projects available from the Clearinghouse. Other questions, suggestions, and comments regarding this course and the Clearinghouse are welcome.

Internet Publishing 1993: "He Not Busy Being Born is Busy Dying"*

***Bob Dylan, "It's Alright, Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)"**

by Laura Fillmore
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Tracking back over the course of my first year in the new field of Internet Publishing, I come up with a clear take on the big picture — the ongoing transformation from print to digital media as the primary means for access to and delivery of knowledge and information. What's missing from this picture is a workable business model, an approach to the emerging market that takes into account the truth that an economy of scarcity is giving way to an unfamiliar economy of abundance. During 1993, the publishing industry began to stir in response to this economic inversion, slowly, reluctantly, and with the cash registers for the most part mute.

The Online BookStore started up at the World in late 1992 with the serial release of *The Internet Companion: A Beginner's Guide to Global Networking* by Tracy LaQuey (Addison-Wesley, 1992), the first layman's guide to the Internet. Thousands of people picked up those files; voluminous email cheered us on. Addison-Wesley concluded that the free availability of these files spurred print sales of the book, which soon became a bestseller. This was also the case for other books available on the Net, such as Brendan Kehoe's *Zen and the Art of the Internet* and *The Hacker's Dictionary*. All enjoy brisk paper sales.

This evident synergy between the two media, particularly from the marketing standpoint, captured the interest of many publishers. And so I began travelling, first to the publishers who had been doing business with Editorial Inc. over the past twelve years, telling them about the (then) 10 million people connected to the Internet, literate individuals with disposable incomes. I was met with: CompuServe, maybe, Progidy, I've heard of that, but What Is The Internet? Authors seemed to "get it" right away; publishers were more chary, more protective of their "property." And no one could answer the immediate question: "Where's the money in all this?"

But the Internet release of the *Companion* showed that if you're doing something interesting on the Net, people will hear about it and show up. The press will find your phone number; executives from major publishing companies will call up and probe to see what's going on. The path from office to home to office began to wend around the world; I've logged a lot of miles and met a good many interesting people, making my way around the emergence of the Internet as a new publishing medium. What follows is an account of six encounters with the implicit future of publishing online.

1. At the Graphics Communication Association conference in Pittsburgh (March 1993), I met up with Tim Berners-Lee, Dale Dougherty, John Duhring, and Bob Stein. The talk drifted towards Xanadu, Ted Nelson's vision of a global hypertext publishing system, and then back to everyone's immediate projects. Dale had an online magazine project called GNN; Tim's World Wide Web seemed to have applications far beyond the realm of physics; WAIS Inc. was about to announce some major publishing contracts; and Bob Stein offered a reality check from the front: hypertext didn't sell yet.

2. GCA's attendees were mostly corporate and military: but where were the publishers? Their big convention, the American Booksellers Association conference, was in May in Miami, and that afforded the opportunity to show rather than tell them what Internet publishing could offer. We organized the first Internet Start-Up Booth, a modest 10X10 with laser-printed signs showing all our sponsors: ANS CO+RE, Cisco Systems, PSI, Internet Society, O'Reilly, CICnet, JvNCnet, Bunyip, CNIDR, UUNET. Dale was demo'ing ORA's prototype for GNN; Jane Smith showed people other Internet tricks on the second machine on that 14.4 link. The crowds were thick; the interest, high: everyone wanted to know, "What Is The Internet?" Anticipating that the booth visitors would soon find the answer and need to hook up, Dale Dougherty and Susan Estrada came up with a book idea, *Connecting to the Internet*, which O'Reilly published ten weeks later and which has recently become a bestseller.

Bob Stein was at the ABA as well, expressing frustration at the difficulties we'd encountered putting together the Voyager Expanded Book edition of *The Internet Companion*, complete with CERFnet software to enable the user to "punch a hole" in the EB and enter the Net. This particular hybrid hadn't appeared anywhere else, so its birth was difficult. Stein suggested that maybe what we need is something new, an interactive *Companion* EB that does more than toggle back and forth from the Mac to the Net to the Mac again. We need something that interacts between both media; the safe and secure local machine, and the Net wilds.

On the last day of the show, I happened into an Austrian who was recruiting booths for the Frankfurt Book Fair, the largest publishing convention in the world, situated in Frankfurt since 500 AD. "Frankfurt Goes Electronic" was the 1993 theme; didn't we want to participate?; and What Is The Internet? I took a break from taping up boxes of expensive equipment, filled out the required form, and signed up for what he told me was the last booth in Frankfurt.

3. The American Association of University Presses (AAUP) invited me to speak at their annual conference in Snow Bird, Utah. Surely, I thought, University presses would understand and enlist. Their audiences were already Net connected; they had access to computer departments in their universities; most of the Internet publishing tools had been developed in universities. Gregory Rawlins, Professor of Computer Science at Indiana University, warned the attendees that "If you're not part of the steamroller, you're part of the road." Ted Nelson launched into a multimedia presentation of Xanadu. To relax after these presentations, Nelson, Rawlins, and I headed out to the Institute of Terror in Salt Lake City. Meanwhile, the university presses moved to start going online with their catalogs; some were even muttering about full text.

> **digital libraries will... flourish across the Net, and access...will form the beginnings of a new publishing structure making these first attempts at online publishing seem simultaneously brave and naive**

4. The OBS acquired first serial rights for "Umney's Last Case" from Stephen King's *Nightmares & Dreamscapes* (Viking/Penguin), in German and in English. We delivered it in ASCII, Voyager, and Mosaic, per-copy at tic.com in the US and at EUnet/Germany. Again, lots of noise and fanfare, international contracts, midnight transferrence of files, help from internet.com in setting up the billing. This was BIG: TV stations, radio shows, paper press, here and in Europe, almost a stamp of authenticity that now the Big Players were involved in Internet publishing. Still the question: "Where's the money?" One answer was suggested in August, when Brad Templeton of ClariNet opened an online science-fiction bookstore and closed it almost immediately, turning instead to CD sales rather than the per-copy online model.

5. October: The Frankfurt Internet Start-Up Booth had 2 SunSparcs, 2 Macs, and a PC, connected to the Internet by EUnet/Germany. Midnight came and went before the opening day, with the TV crew passing back and forth waiting for a live demo, and Axel Pawlik, a cool head in a storm, Peter Deutsch and Alan Emtage telling me it's business as usual, nothing works till it has to; have another beer. What will I tell the sponsors, I worried, how will ATT, Sprint, Internet Society, O'Reilly, ANS, and Addison-Wesley react if we're not up and running by 9 AM?

The sponsors had reason to be satisfied; thousands of people visited the booth, stripping the shelves bare of all Internet information. They knew what the Internet was; they wanted connections. EUnet helped by sending in more volunteers to answer their connection questions. The OBS demos had crowds around them: an interactive calculus book running on Acrobat; Chesler's *Bed & Breakfast in New England* on Acrobat, King in all its forms. And O'Reilly's Global Network Navigator (GNN), just released, demonstrated the possibilities of distributed publishing on the World Wide Web. In just the six months from the ABA show, the Internet had graduated from being an arcane side issue for publishers, an option among the many electronic publishing possibilities, to being something altogether different from any other medium.

6. NSF/ARPA/NASA announced their Digital Libraries grants: millions of dollars allocated to collaborative efforts among commercial publishers, libraries, universities, and computer companies, to develop and implement online access to digital data. No longer just funding the infrastructure, the serious money is on its way to the content side of the equation. The OBS approaches the Internet publishing question from the content side, believing that interlinked content should determine the access structure and business model for Internet publishing. Yet most of the university people we talked to about working with us on the NSF grant all seemed to consider content as the stuff that could be plugged in once the software superstructure was built.

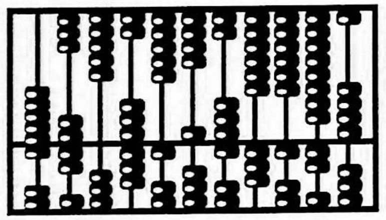
It's interesting that the grant requires a university to be the sponsoring institution. They must have read Bruce Sterling's *Hacker Crackdown* quite carefully. "Universities, even modern universities, are not in the business of maintaining security over information. On the contrary, universities, as institutions, predate the 'information economy' by many centuries and are not-for-profit cultural entities, whose reason for existence (purportedly) is so discover truth, codify it through techniques of scholarship, and then teach it. Universities are meant to *pass the torch of civilization*, not just download data into student skulls, and the values of the academic community are strongly at odds with those of all would-be information empires...Universities do not merely 'leak information' but vigorously broadcast free thought." (Bantam Books, 1992, pp. 53–54).

Sterling ends his book with the sentence: "It is the End of the Amateurs." Enter the publishers; bring on the business schools. OBS has found a new home at marketplace.com, where customers can log in their credit information using gopher. The World Wide Web and distributed publishing promise many new and yet unthought of developments in 1994. Clearly, this is the year when digital libraries will begin to flourish across the Net, and access to these libraries will form the beginnings of a new publishing structure, making these first attempts at online publishing seem simultaneously brave and naive. ☸

TECHNOLOGY & TRENDS

Mathematicians Outlook

by Flemming Topsoe
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The key exponent for the world mathematical community, the International Mathematical Union (IMU), declared Year 2000 as the World Mathematical Year at a meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The initiative is supported and sponsored by UNESCO and other organizations. In June 1993 appeared the first World Mathematical Year 2000 Newsletter. An increase in the level of activities is expected through 1994.

Three aims are singled out. The first is intrinsicly mathematical and evident, trying, as did David Hilbert in 1900, to envision the mathematical challenges of the century to come. The second and third aims, with headlines 'mathematics, key for development' and 'the image of mathematics' are broader and more open in scope, and the entire community is invited to cooperate in achieving the aims.

It is in relation to these two last goals that networking is of significance in a number of instances. IMU points itself to the importance of access to scientific information and talks about the systematic presence of mathematics in the 'Information Society'. And we hear about joint efforts of UNESCO and IMU's Commission for Development and Exchange to establish regional mathematical information and documentation centres in the developing countries which will be partly based on the electronic media. The African Mathematical Union points to a project to create a mathematics communication network within Africa and between Africa and the rest of the world. Many other initiatives are associted with the World Mathematical Year 2000.

The editor of this column hopes to be able to report on significant steps taken this year on the way to realize the above outlined goals. It appears evident that proper structuring of information and associated design and usage of computer networking services are key ingredients to ensure success. Many parties are expected to contribute. Among them, though not directly linked to the World Mathematical Year 2000 initiative, is the European project Euromath and the associated Euromath Network and Services (EmNet) which will be followed with interest in 1994 in relation to a major software release.

Mathematics Subject Tree

The creation of the Mathematics Subject Tree should be seen as a step in the direction outlined by Anders Gillner, to organize gopher servers according to their subject. After preliminary considerations during the Network Services Conference 1992 in Pisa, the Euromath Center, Copenhagen (EmC) agreed to do the part of the work connected with mathematics.

The task to realize the Mathematics Subject Tree was given to me in the spring 1993 when I was working at the Euromath Center. By looking around in gopher-space to trace information of relevance to mathematicians (here, the Veronica service was useful), a general picture of the type and the organization of this information emerged. The gopher-servers at the Institute of pure Mathematics, University of Heidelberg and at the Center for Scientific Computing in Finland turned out to be particularly useful in this respect. The task was then to design a structure which would allow the users to get rid of as much redundancy as possible when searching for mathematically relevant information using the subject tree.

The result is a structure which at the first level of the Mathematics Subject Tree contains the following items:

1. Archives for Mathematics
2. FAQ.sci.math
3. Journals
4. Mailing Lists
5. Math Gopher Servers in Europe
6. Math Gopher Servers in North America
7. Other Related Gopher Servers

The criteria used for grouping the links was a "type of service" criterion. To give an indication of the data which are easily available through this structure, we mention the following:

- list of add-on public domain software and documenation for Mathematica, Maple, Reduce and Matlab packages
- some mathematical software for various hardware platforms (PC, Mac, Unix)
- telnet connections to e-MATH and to eLib archives
- preprints retrieved from some (too few!) mathematics research centres
- access to mathematics related mailing lists and gopher servers
- the TeX archive at Aston and the SGML archive in Oslo.

After inclusion in the overall Subject Tree structure, the addition was advertised on the eurogopher mailing list, and on the sci.math and comp.infosystems.gopher newsgroups.

The Mathematics Subject Tree can be accessed directly via gopher connection to the address gopher.euromath.dk or via anonymous telnet access (with restricted functionality) to the same address (username gopher) or, of course, via the overall Subject Tree root server at gopher.ebone.net.

In order to maintain the Mathematics Subject tree, it is important that users and providers of services cooperate. When you have information about new mathematics data available or any comments, suggestions, etc., please communicate this to <emc@euromath.dk.>

Zbynek Linhart Charles University, Prague

Declaration of Oaxaca

A landmark document was signed recently by 24 directors of institutions related to the study of biodiversity in Mexico to establish the Mexican Information Network on Biodiversity. The network will be formed by a group of institutions to share information for the benefit of scientific research on biodiversity and will provide precise taxonomic and geographic information for users interested in the rational use of natural resources and biological conservation.

The network will consist on the computerized information of the specimen labels that the taxonomists consider: 1) scientifically sound, 2) not likely to endanger a species (for example, by providing localities of a commercially attractive species), and 3) not being activey worked for research.

Such label information is 1) available for thousands of species and millions of specimens, 2) essential for taxonomic, biogeographic and ecogeographic research, 3) of foremost importance to environmental planning, monitoring, etc., and 4) it may be used, when not downright required, in many cases stipulated by mexican and foreign legislation (i.e., the Mexican Ley del Equilibrio Ecologico or the American Endangered Species Act).

Taking into account that Mexico has more than 150 institutional zoological collections and herbaria distributed over the country, and with some very large and important collections (i. e., the herbaria of the Institute of Biology at the National University and the Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Biologicas at IPN hold more than one million plant specimens), there are significant technical and organizational problems to be solved. The importance of the Declaration of Oaxaca lies on the fact that the heads of some of the most important Mexican institutions agreed to face the problems squarely, as a collective effort that will provide an important tool both to Mexican taxonomy and to conservation efforts.

1993 is the Year the Internet "Happened"

by Larry Masinter
<masinter@parc.xerox.com>

Oh, of course, we've had networks and Arpanet and Internet and things for decades now, but 1993 is the watershed year that the Internet became a place to be, rather than a bunch of wires; that we found CyberSpace, and it was us. 1993 was the year that Time Magazine, the New York Times, and your brother-in-law found the Internet.

And, one primary reason *why* 1993 is the year that the Internet happened is because of the astounding phenomena of the growing web of information that is finally conveniently available to newcomers. Gopher grew from "yet another Campus Wide Information System" to "how you could read about NAFTA and MTV." World Wide Web grew; now no longer a glimmer-of-Xanadu for high-energy physicists, it has become the foundation for one of the slickest applications to hit the net: Mosaic.

Mosaic, from our net friends at NCSA, wasn't the first, but it's certainly the most polished of the convenient browse-the-world's-information tools. Together with its cousins, it provides access to nearly everything that is on the net, to novices who've just discovered affordable computers and modems.

Along the way, 1993 was the year that Muds Grew Up, from games to virtual communities, with laws and ethics, and Real World Implications. 1993 was a year of sensational net-stories, from the Village Voice to Newsday, telling some of the darker tales. Oh, of course, there are still plenty of MUDs that are hack-and-slash, furry, or poor imitations of INFOCOM games, but there is an increasing diversity of community, practice, and intent to use the net as a meeting room and a meeting place.

1993 was a banner year for multi-media, as we found Dilbert being sent by Clarinet netnews, and MIME attachments actually being the media type their headers claimed. In 1993, you could expect even the backwaters to have found a GIF, postscript, and HTML previewer.

1994 will bring some seriousness of purpose to the emerging chaos.

We will no longer be content to explore the wonders of the network merely because it is there; we'll become blase' to the gee-whiz of clicking once and actually going to Hawaii or Switzerland, and we'll start looking for real content.

1994 will bring real commercial applications of what corporate-speak calls "mission critical" uses, and the "this is an experimental service" and "under construction" notices on the world's home pages will gradually disappear.

1994 will bring New Hordes of consumers online, with the gateways from online services and Internet-in-a-Box, and we'll rediscover why it isn't a Good Thing that World Wide Web has no replication, and that one little Mac II in a lab in Minnesota really can't serve All The Gopher Servers In The World to 30 million users, even if they don't all try to access it at once.

But, even though our systems don't scale, and we'll have more success disasters than we would if we'd had good sense to build in replication, authentication and the like from the start, we'll manage. The Internet is resilient that way: broken servers will get fixed, protocols will change, and, in 1994, new communities will connect with information and ideas that they actually need.

Gopher and Phonebook: Resource Discovery Analysis During 1993

by Hank Nussbacher
Bar-Ilan University <hank@vm.biu.ac.il>

An attempt has been made to analyze data produced by Gopher access logs to determine usage patterns. During a 50 day period from September 18,1993 to November 7, 1993, the Gopher server at Bar-Ilan University kept track of which systems in the Internet made access to a menu, document or phonebook (QI/PH) search.

Monitoring period: September 18, 1993 – November 7, 1993 (50 days)	
Number of countries accessing Gopher:	41
Number of distinct systems accessing our Gopher:	2,101
Total accesses to Gopher:	15,460
Total Israeli access to Gopher:	4,332 (28%)
Total Bar-Ilan access to Gopher:	2,589 (59%)
Total Israeli access (not Bar-Ilan):	1,743 (40%)
Total foreign access to Gopher:	11,128 (71%)
Total phonebook searches:	1,122

Let us first analyze the numbers presented above. In the short space of 50 days, less than 2 months, a small Israeli university was able to have its information disseminated to over 40 countries who have access to the global Internet. Not only that, these countries had to have at least one Gopher client available within their country in order to access the Gopher server at Bar-Ilan University <vm.biu.ac.il>. This shows that Gopher clients have managed to infiltrate the Internet and it won't be long before the computer industry says "TCPIP is telnet/ftp/smtp/gopher."

This might have a tremendous impact on the publishing industry in the future. The ease at which people thousands of miles away can access information might very well change the newspaper and magazine industry over the next 5–10 years in ways we cannot yet fathom.

Let us analyze the numbers a bit further. Bar-Ilan actively publicizes the existence of its Gopher server. Nonetheless, only 16.7% of all accesses to the Gopher server were from the local campus. All the rest came from off-campus. Even within Israel, access only amounted to 28%. Of the seven Gopher servers running in Israel, almost all of them have customized menus pointing to the rest of the Israeli Gophers, including Bar-Ilan's. This should have theoretically boosted the national Israeli access to the Bar-Ilan Gopher. But another lesson we can learn is that the Internet world is so so large, that a mere 1% of it can overwhelm anything you do locally, no matter how well planned or advertised.

Lets look at a slightly finer breakdown of the data:

Access to Bar-Ilan main menu:	5,806 (37%)
Access to ILAN network info menus:	2,133 (13%)
Access to Bar-Ilan English information:	3,156 (20%)
Access to Research Authority menus:	1,063
Access to Bar-Ilan Hebrew information:	1,576 (10%)
Access to Israeli Gopher menu:	835 (5%)
Access to other information:	1,954 (12%)

Bar-Ilan's Gopher server has a main menu, like all other Gophers in the world. It then contains certain subsections which I have divided as above. Almost all accesses come through the main menu. The deepest level on Bar-Ilan is 4, where one can find a document. 2nd level has 27 items, 3rd level has 97 items and 4th level has 48 items.

The submenu that had the most direct access was the "ILAN network info menus" (a menu that has general information regarding the Israel segment of the Internet), since it appears in certain customized menus in other systems and therefore allow direct access, bypassing the main menu. If we compensate for this sort of direct access, we can say that most Gopher sessions to Bar-Ilan were between 2–3 accesses to menus or documents (2.3–2.7 to be exact).

Next lesson learned: If information is buried too deeply within multileveled Gopher menus, users will never find it. Veronica is able to compensate somewhat for that but until all Gopher systems place a Veronica entry on their main menu, we will not see "deep" access to deeply buried submenus via menu tree transversal. A 4th level document/menu or lower will most probably not be seen.

What was the upper-level domain breakdown?

EDU	6,461	IL	4,332	CA	806
COM	699	ORG	251	NL	208
UK	175	AU	119	NET	118
SE	92	GOV	91	FI	91
US	88	DE	82	CH	73
NO	63	DK	57	PL	51
NZ	39	HU	33	TW	30
JP	26	FR	26	BE	23
MIL	19	SG	18	VE	17
SK	15	IT	14	AT	12
MX	11	CZ	10	TR	10
ZA	9	CL	8	ES	8
BR	4	IS	3	EC	3
HK	3	HR	3	TH	2
MY	2	KW	2	KR	1
IE	1				

Notice that the above total does not equal 15,460? That is because 456 systems did not respond to inverse domain checks so as to determine their true domain name. This means that 22% of the systems in the Internet have not registered with Internic.Net their inverse-domain name (in-addr.arpa). I was not prepared to run down these 456 systems to determine which country they belonged to (1,251 accesses in total to the Bar-Ilan Gopher - 2.7 per system which once again verifies the mistake of creating too much depth to Gopher menus). This fact that a very large percentage of systems have either forgotten to or were never informed to register in-addr.arpa will make network analysis and resource usage patterns harder to determine in the future.

Which 2nd level domains were the main ones accessing our Gopher?

AC.IL	4,054	BIU.AC.IL	2,589
HUJI.AC.IL	718	TAU.AC.IL	310
BGU.AC.IL	215	TECHNION.AC.IL	115
WEIZMANN.AC.IL	107	UMN.EDU	287
CO.IL	259	UMD.EDU	250
DELPHI.COM	249	COLUMBIA.EDU	209
CARLETON.CA	205	WLU.EDU	201
UMICH.EDU	167	AC.UK	164
UPENN.EDU	145	HARVARD.EDU	123
MSU.EDU	116	RUTGERS.EDU	112
OHIO-STATE.EDU	109	WISC.EDU	108
CNIDR.ORG	100	UCHICAGO.EDU	96
FSU.EDU	90	UMBC.EDU	86
EDU.AU	81	PRINCETON.EDU	76
PACBELL.COM	75	CORNELL.EDU	71
NYU.EDU	69	CHALMERS.SE	68
BU.EDU	65	WASHINGTON.EDU	64
BERKELEY.EDU	64	UIUC.EDU	63
PSU.EDU	63	CUNY.EDU	62
UNR.EDU	56	UVA.NL	55
UBC.CA	55	VIRGINIA.EDU	54
JHU.EDU	53	NETCOM.COM	53
NODAK.EDU	53	DIGEX.NET	52
UDEL.EDU	52	SFU.CA	51
SYR.EDU	51	YALE.EDU	51
COLORADO.EDU	50	EDU.PL	47
GMU.EDU	46	YU.EDU	46
CO.US	46		

Notice the first entry which includes six Israeli institutes of higher education? Even though we are able to outnumber any single system in the Internet, we still comprise only 28% of all accesses to our Gopher system.

Of the over 2,100 systems that accessed our Gopher in the space of 50 days (7.3 accesses per system), the top systems were:

VM.BIU.AC.IL	2,005	VMS.HUJI.AC.IL	602
HAFNHAF.MICRO.UMN.EDU	201	LIBERTY.UC.WLU.EDU	201
DELPHI.COM	199	FREENET.CARLETON.CA	185
CCSG.TAU.AC.IL	181	SHIKMA.CC.BIU.AC.IL	180
INFO.UMD.EDU	172	JERUSALEM1.DATASRV.CO.IL	130
ASHUR.CC.BIU.AC.IL	124	RODENT.UIS.ITD.UMICH.EDU	118
SALAAM.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU	101	BURROW.CL.MSU.EDU	100
CONCORD.CNIDR.ORG	100	ALON.CC.BIU.AC.IL	88
WEIZMANN.WEIZMANN.AC.IL	76	IPAI.KN.PACBELL.COM	75
MABUHAY.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU	69	GDUNIX.GD.CHALMERS.SE	65
ACTCOM.CO.IL	59	UMBC8.UMBC.EDU	58
TAMAR.CC.BIU.AC.IL	57	MAIL.SAS.UPENN.EDU	57
BGUMAIL.BGU.AC.IL	56	ARISTO.TAU.AC.IL	56
HAR1.HUJI.AC.IL	55	CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU	53
ACCESS.DIGEX.NET	52	BOS3A.DELPHI.COM	50

Useless trivia: The longest domain name found was a tie of 40 characters between:

SILLIMAN-COLLEGE-KSTAR-NODE.NET.YALE.EDU
N2-11-222-OCS-PUBLIC-1.PUBLIC.DREXEL.EDU

Now lets analyze the phonebook data a bit more:

Total phonebook access:	1,122
Distinct system access:	151
Total "fields" requests	334
Total "quit" requests	350
Total "query" requests	411
Total "siteinfo" requests	9
Other	18

Of the 411 query/ph requests (which is the actual data lookup; "fields" merely returns which search fields are available), only 12 were actual Hebrew lookup searches, and all the rest were in English. Ignoring searches from outside Israel, this still represents only 5.8% of the total Israeli searches conducted. Conclusion: the de-facto language on the Internet is English.

Of the 1,122 searches, 207 were from Israel (18%) which is an even smaller percentage than Gopher access (28%). Interestingly, within Bar-Ilan the percentages stayed more or less the same. Gopher access for Bar-Ilan was 16.7% of the total and for Phonebook it was 16.1% of the total. What can we learn from this?

My conclusion is that people within a small country (population 5 million) all know each other pretty well and therefore know the email address of their colleagues. People abroad are the ones therefore that benefit the most from a local Phonebook (whois, X.500 or whatever one is using) database. Bottom line: setting up an online phonebook provides marginal benefit to your local users but helps very remote users find your users.

Another interesting observation is that 97.6% of all phonebook transactions are either "query," "fields," or "quit." Those sites that intend to set up some sort of phonebook lookup service (with only central updates; no user update) should look into creating a small subset of the CCSO qi server as was done on Bar-Ilan University's VM/CMS system.

Last observation: only 151 distinct Internet systems accessed the qi server at Bar-Ilan University during the same period that 2101 distinct systems accessed the Gopher server. My conclusion: even though there is a pointer from the root menu of Bar-Ilan's Gopher (accessed 5,806 times) directly to qi/ph, users are more interested in finding "information" than finding "people."

The Internet Index

Compiled by Win Treese
(treese@crl.dec.com)

Annual rate of growth for Gopher traffic: ... 997%
Annual rate of growth for World-Wide Web traffic: ... 341,634%
Average time between new networks connecting to the Internet: ... 10 minutes
Number of newspaper and magazine articles about the Internet during the first nine months of 1993: ... over 2,300
Number of on-line coffeehouses in San Francisco: ... 18
Cost for four minutes of Internet time at those coffeehouses: ... $0.25
Date of first known Internet mail message sent by a head of state: ... 2 March 1993
(Sent by Bill Clinton, President of the United States)
Date on which first Stephen King short story published via the Internet before print publication: ... 19 Sept 1993
Number of mail messages carried by IBM's Internet gateways in January, 1993: ... about 340,000
Number of mail messages carried by Digital's Internet gateways in June, 1993: ... over 700,000
Advertised network numbers in July, 1993: ... 13,293
Advertised network numbers in July, 1992: ... 5,739
Date after which more than half the registered networks were commercial: ... August, 1991
Number of Internet hosts in Norway, per 1,000 population: ... 5
Number of Internet hosts in United States, per 1,000 population: ... 4
Number of Internet hosts in July, 1993: ... 1,776,000
Round-trip time from Digital CRL to <mcmvax.mcmurdo.gov> in McMurdo, Antartica: ... 640 milliseconds
Number of hops: 18
Number of USENET articles posted on a typical day in February, 1993: ... 350,000
Number of megabytes posted: 44 Number of users posting: ... 80,000
Number of sites represented: ... 25,000
Number of Silicon Valley real estate agencies advertising with Internet mail addresses: ... 1
Terabytes carried by the NSFnet backbone in February, 1993: ... 5
Number of countries reachable by electronic mail: 137 (approx.)
Number of countries not reachable by electronic mail: 99 (approx.)
Number of countries on the Internet: 60
Amount of time it takes for Supreme Court decisions to become available on the Internet: ... less than one day
Date of first National Public Radio program broadcast simultaneously on the Internet: ... 21 May 1993
Percent of Boardwatch Top 100 BBS systems with Internet Connectivity: ... 21
Number of people on the Internet who know you're a dog: ... 0

Christmas Tree Lights Up Via the Internet

by Brendan Kehoe
<brendan@cygnus.com>

Dec. 7, 1993 — Employees of Cygnus Support in Mountain View, California, discovered when they came to work today that they can light the company Christmas tree without leaving their computer consoles. Engineers at this four-year-old software startup last night reprogrammed the company's internal computer network to enable users of the network to issue commands to the decorations on the tree.

A Cygnus engineer sits in front of his Unix XWindows workstation and brings up a windowed, mouse-drive application called "xmastree." Clicking the mouse over the correct gadget turns on lights on the seven-and-one-half foot tall evergreen in the lobby of Cygnus Headquarters. Clicking the mouse over another gadget turns other decorations, including bubble lights and musical bells, on or off.

Currently, only users on Cygnus's internal network can actually control the Christmas tree, but anyone at any Internet site anywhere can discover the current status of the Cygnus christmas tree by issuing the command, "finger xmastree@cygnus.com." The command will report whether the lights, bubbles, and bells are on or off.

Cygnus engineers, when not playing with their Christmas toys, write and maintain software tools such as compilers, tools which enable programmers to create new computer programs. Since many of Cygnus' customers are engaged in embedded systems programming, Cygnus uses X-10 controllers to enable and disable target single board computers during testing. "Cygnoids" Jason Molenda and Brian Smith extended the principle to the Christmas tree this year and added the spiffy graphical user interface called "xmastree" for the amusement of their fellow employees.

The cost of the decorations plus control hardware used on the tree itself (exclusive of the computers on the Cygnus network) was about $100.

Q What do you get if you cross a Connection Machine with a neural network?

A A Massively Paranoid Processor

— courtest of Vint Cerf

Get Well Soon, Brendan!

On December 31, 1993, Brendan Kehoe, well-known as the author of "Zen and the Art of the Internet," was critically injured in an automobile accident. He sustained massive head injuries but the prognosis as of January 3 was "cautiously optimistic." Tragically, the severity of the injuries makes it likely that some permanent disabilities will be inevitable, but their nature and extent are not certain. Doctors expect him to be semi-comatose for at least two weeks.

He is not permitted to receive flowers or other tangibles, but cards may be sent to:

Brendan Kehoe c/o Alice Kehoe Penn Tower Hotel Civic Center Blvd and 34th St. Philadelphia PA 19104 USA

Although Brendan will not be able to communicate for some time, his brother and other friends plan to set up an email capability to keep his friends informed of his condition.

ISOC wishes this valued Internaut as speedy and full a recovery as possible.

The Multiprotocol Internet

by Barry Leiner
Internet Architecture Board (IAB) <Leiner@nsipo.nasa.gov>

In recent discussion in the IAB, we considered the subject of how the community might deal with two pressing issues: multiple protocol suites and the selection of a next generation internet protocol. These IAB discussions have led to a brief Internet Draft attempting to stimulate and focus discussion to resolve these questions. This Internet Draft is available as <draft-iab-multiprotocol-00.txt>. The following is a summary.

Over the past few years, with the increasing scope of the Internet, has come an increasing need to develop mechanisms for accommodating other protocol suites. Most techniques have fallen into the regime of either interoperability (techniques that allow for communications between users of different protocol suites) or resource sharing (allowing common resources such as links or switches to jointly service communities using different protocol suites.) It must be noted that such techniques have been quite limited, with interoperability happening primarily at application layers and resource sharing happening to limited extent.

This need to deal with multiple protocol suites has led to discussion within the community concerning the role of the IETF/IESG/IAB regarding the TCP/IP protocol suite versus other protocol suites. Questions are asked as to

whether the TCP/IP protocol suite is the sole domain of interest of the IETF/IESG/IAB or if the community needs also to deal with other protocol suites, and if so, in what manner, given these other protocol suites have their own communities of interest pursuing their development and evolution.

The answer to this question lies in understanding the role of the IETF/IESG/IAB with respect to the iterative process of protocol development and evolution. The continued success of the Internet relies on a continued strong force for convergence, making sure that the Internet's primary protocol suite (TCP/IP) is successful through an evolutionary process in accommodating both the changing user requirements and emerging technologies. It also requires that we recognize the reality of the Internet having to deal with multiple protocols.

Thus, we can summarize the directions for the IETF/IESG/IAB as two-fold:

- Have as a primary focus the evolution of the primary protocol suite (TCP/IP), acting as a force for convergence at all times towards a single set of protocols, and
- Make provision for other protocol suites within the global Internet through mechanisms for interoperability and resource sharing.

The principles described above for multiprotocolism can also be applied to the discussions regarding the next generation internet protocol (IPng). Currently, there are several candidates for IPng, which raises the question of how to deal with multiple protocols at that level. We note that even if just one is selected, there is an issue involved in transitioning from IPv4 to IPng.

Selection of a single internet protocol provides considerable benefit to the community:

- Communities of end users can select their desired applications, independent of the technologies used to support the intermediate networks.
- The common underlying infrastructure provides a common marketplace upon which application developers can create new and exciting applications. Installation of these applications does not require end users to select a corresponding network protocol (although some advanced applications may require enhancements, such as high-bandwidth approaches).

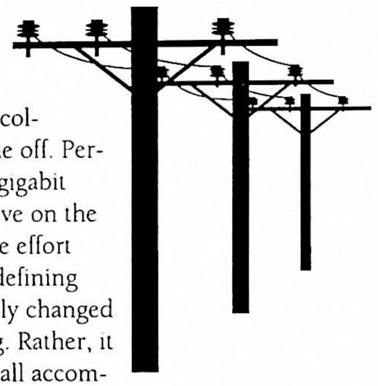
Thus, the community (IETF/IESG/IAB) should continue to act as a force for convergence by selecting a single next generation Internet protocol and developing methods to ease the transition from IPv4 to IPng. Specifically, at the applications layer, it is desirable to promote different approaches and "let the marketplace decide." However, it is unacceptable to treat the internet protocol layer in the same way.

Historically, the IETF/IESG/IAB has acted as a strong force for the development of the Internet by acting as a force for convergence on and evolution of a single primary protocol suite. This has served the community well, and this approach should be continued for the future. In particular, the IETF/IESG/IAB should:

- maintain its focus on the TCP/IP protocol suite,
- work to select a single next-generation internet protocol
- develop mechanisms to aid in transition from the current IPv4, and
- continue to explore mechanisms to interoperate and share resources with other protocol suites within the Internet.

Internet Technology

by Craig Partridge
<craig@aland.bbn.com>



A columnist in a local newspaper opined recently that past year retrospectives are an excuse for columnists to take an issue off. Perhaps so, but writing a gigabit networking retrospective on the year actually took some effort because there was no defining event in 1993 that really changed high speed networking. Rather, it was a year of many small accomplishments.

First, on the link level technologies front, considerable progress has been made. The Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) standards reached an important level of maturity when the ATM Forum issued version 3.0 of their ATM specs (as a book from Prentice Hall). Furthermore, several US carriers announced tariffs for ATM/OC-3 (155 Mb/s) service and, for research purposes, OC-12 (622 Mb/s) is apparently available. And, fiber optic experts at Bellcore have started to talk about the need to deploy OC-192 (about 10 Gb/s) in the near future.

The High-Performance Parallel Interface (HIPPI) also firmly established its role as the commodity high-end (800 Mbit/s) local-area network. By this fall, most major computer vendors offered a HIPPI interface for their systems. The result is that, via HIPPI, you can attach your EISA-bus PC to your Cray at 800 Mbit/s. While attaching the PC may seem silly, the expected widespread availability of PCI bus products in 1994 may make this scenario perfectly reasonable. (Informal reports are that the PCI bus offers sustained gigabit transfer rates).

Second, from the perspective of connecting hosts, the exciting news was the development of the HP Afterburner network interface. A memory mapped network interface, the Afterburner validated Van Jacobson's 1990 arguments that simple memory mapped interfaces could support high performance by demonstrating over 200 Mbit/s TCP/IP throughput on a HP workstation. By late 1993 the Afterburner, which started the year as a research effort, was a product. Now that inexpensive hosts are capable of high speeds, routers will not be far behind.

Third, in optical networking, the major news was that some US long lines carriers are starting to replace electrical-optical repeaters on some lines with optical amplifiers. Two advantages of optical amplifiers are that they substantially ease the upgrading of a fiber's transmission rate and they don't impose special framing requirements on the fiber's transmission scheme. Both degrees of flexibility will be important as telephone infrastructure upgrades to higher bandwidths.

Finally, information about high speed networks became even more available. The Journal of High Speed Networking finished a strong first year of publication. High speed networking conferences sprouted like weeds. There are two IFIP conferences, a US Government sponsored conference, and a USENIX conference on high-speed networking all scheduled for 1994. And we're beginning to see books: Paul Green's, *Fiber Optic Networking*, Martin DePrycker's *Asynchronous Transfer Mode*, and my *Gigabit Networking*, all appeared in 1993.

Dave Sincoskie Honored

One of the IAB members, W. David Sincoskie, Bellcore, has been honored by elevation to IEEE Fellow for his contributions and innovations in fast packet switching, leading to the development of an international broadband information infrastructure.

Internet Administration

The IETF Secretariat

by Steve Coya
Executive Director <scoya@CNRI.Reston.VA.US>

This has been quite a year for the IETF. We began the year with IPNG candidate demonstrations in the terminal room at Columbus, status updates in Amsterdam, and the consolidation of SIP and PIP into a single effort by the November meeting.

New members of the IESG and IAB, chosen for the first time by a selection committee, took office during the March meeting.

The IESG established a special ad-hoc Area for all the IPNG related working groups, and by November the IPNG Directorate had been announced, along with a six month plan of action.

We held the first IETF meeting outside of North America, and future non- North American meetings are being planned as I write this message.

Multi-casting is no longer a "special" component but an integral part of the meetings themselves. At the first IETF meeting of the year, there were just under 350 avt recipients. This grew to just over 400 receiving host at the Amsterdam meeting. For the final meeting in Houston, the number of receiving sites grew to more than 600 in over 15 countries.

The InterNIC launched services during the week of the first IETF meeting in 1993, and a presentation was given to the IETF by representatives from the three organizations comprising the InterNIC. Part of the presentation included remote participants who spoke to the IETF via the audio-video link.

And the world has discovered the Internet. A significant number of books have appeared in bookstores, many articles are printed in the press, a cartoon appeared in the New Yorker Magazine (see the Amsterdam proceedings), and even Doonesbury has gotten into the act. More and more "mainstream" publications are carrying information on the Internet. More and more services are being offered and discussed.

There are a number of new products (user interfaces) that are available to all Interneters; new tools and features are anticipated all the time, and are being worked on today. Capabilities we are only now beginning to conceptualize will probably be designed, implemented, distributed, and re-implemented (good ol' Version 2, eh?) by this time next year. Traditional concepts are being challenged and rethought as the general public moves into cyberspace.

Consider electronic publication... this is/will be much more than merely having the articles and pictures, along with the cover and title pages, available on-line for electronic distribution or browsing. The entire concept of books will be re-examined as one considers the capabilities available today (and conceptualize what COULD be available tomorrow)... additional references, use of new technologies such as hypertext, knowbots, links to reference material and even more... two way communications! Just imagine an application where a "reader" can ask the author to elaborate on a concept, or clarify with additional examples, or even to submit additional queries.

"May you live through interesting times" is an ancient Chinese curse. However, I am looking forward to more interesting times as new capabilities are provided and we improve our ability to perceive what cyberspace has to offer.

New Beginnings

by Howard L. Funk
<hlfunk@watson.ibm.com>

I have been privileged to assist the Internet Society during the past six months as its Acting Executive Director. By the time this publication reaches you, a full-time, resident Executive Director will be in place.

The Internet Society, only 2 years old, is still very much in the early stages of development. The Board of Directors, in concert with the Executive Director, and with input from the membership will undoubtedly make changes to help the Society grow and to make it even more valuable to its members. The Internet Society is a volunteer organization. Your wisdom and work is essential to its success.

The Internet culture is unique in its grass-roots, democratic processes, and in the good will and energy of its adherents. Let us find ways to direct some of that energy into the growth of the Internet Society. There is no reason that ISOC could not grow to 20,000 members in the next two years.

Much of the work that takes place in the offices of the Internet Society is not visible to the membership. I am taking this opportunity to single out Cynthia Matthews for praise for her highly professional and effective support in membership services and countless other daily tasks that are essential to the functioning of the organization.

INTERNET SOCIETY

Internet Standards Actions

by Steve Coya
Executive Director <scoya@CNRI.Reston.VA.US>

The Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) approved or recommended the following 27 actions between 1 October 1993 and 31 December 1993:

- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol as a Proposed Standard
- Guidelines for Running OSPF Over Frame Relay Networks be published as an Informational RFC.
- Multiprotocol Interconnect on X.25 and ISDN in the Packet Mode is now a Draft Standard.
- Classical IP and ARP over ATM is a Proposed Standard.
- Extensions to the Generic-Interface MIB is reclassified as Historic.
- MOSPF: Analysis and Experience be published as an Informational RFC.
- OSPF Version 2 is now a Draft Standard.
- Multicast Extensions to OSPF is a Proposed Standard.
- Use of ISO CLNP in TUBA Environments is an Experimental Protocol.
- The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) is now a Draft Standard.
- PPP in HDLC Framing is now a Draft Standard.
- Common DNS Data File Configuration Error be published as an Informational RFC.
- Common DNS Implementation Errors and Suggested Fixes. to be published as an Informational RFC
- FTP Operation Over Big Address Records (FOOBAR) is an Experimental Protocol.
- Requirements for an Internet Standard Point-to-Point Protocol be published as an Informational RFC.
- FYI on Questions and Answers: Answers to Commonly Asked "Primary and Secondary School Internet User" Questions be published as an Informational RFC.
- Representing IP Information in the X.500 Directory is an Experimental Protocol.
- DSA Metrics be published as an Informational RFC.
- Telnet Environment Option is a Proposed Standard.
- DECnet Phase IV MIB Extensions is now a Draft Standard.
- Telnet Environment Option Interoperability Issues be published as an Informational RFC.
- Charting Networks in the X.500 Directory is an Experimental Protocol.
- Network Services Monitoring MIB is a Proposed Standard.
- Mail Monitoring MIB is a Proposed Standard.
- X.500 Directory Monitoring MIB is a Proposed Standard.
- PPP LCP Extensions is a Proposed Standard.
- Evolution of the Interfaces Group of MIB-II is a Proposed Standard.
- Essential Tools for the OSI Internet be published as an Informational RFC.

Thirty-four Requests for Comments (RFC) were published between 1 October 1993 and 31 December 1993:

RFC	St	Title
RFC1528	E	Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: Remote Printing — Technical Procedures
RFC1529	I	Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain:Remote Printing — Administrative Policies
RFC1530	I	Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain:General Principles and Policy
RFC1531	PS	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
RFC1532	PS	Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol
RFC1533	PS	DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions
RFC1534	PS	Interoperation Between DHCP and BOOTP
RFC1535	I	A Security Problem and Proposed Correction With- Widely Deployed DNS Software
RFC1536	I	Common DNS Implementation Errors and Suggested Fixes.
RFC1537	I	Common DNS Data File Configuration Error
RFC1538	I	Advanced SNA/IP : A Simple SNA Transport Protocol
RFC1539	I	The Tao of IETF — A Guide for New Attendees of the Internet Engineering Task Force
RFC1540	S	INTERNET OFFICIAL PROTOCOL STANDARDS
RFC1541	PS	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
RFC1542	PS	Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol
RFC1543	I	Instructions to RFC Authors
RFC1544	PS	The Content-MD5 Header Field
RFC1545	E	FTP Operation Over Big Address Records (FOOBAR)
RFC1546	I	Host Anycasting Service
RFC1547	I	Requirements for an Internet Standard Point-to-Point Protocol
RFC1548	DS	The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
RFC1549	DS	PPP in HDLC Framing
RFC1550	I	IP: Next Generation (IPng) White Paper Solicitation
RFC1551	I	Novell IPX Over Various WAN Media (IPXWAN)
RFC1552	PS	The PPP Internetwork Packet Exchange Control Protocol (IPXCP)
RFC1553	PS	Compressing IPX Headers Over WAN Media (CIPX)
RFC1554	I	ISO-2022-JP-2: Multilingual Extension of ISO-2022-JP
RFC1555	I	Hebrew Character Encoding for Internet Messages
RFC1556	I	Handling of Bi-directional Texts in MIME
RFC1557	I	Korean Character Encoding for Internet Messages
RFC1558	I	A String Representation of LDAP Search Filters
RFC1559	DS	DECnet Phase IV MIB Extensions
RFC1560	I	The MultiProtocol Internet
RFC1561	E	Use of ISO CLNP in TUBA Environments

Key to RFC Status:
S Internet Standard
PS Proposed Standard
DS Draft Standard
E Experimental
I Informational

Accessing Internet Standards, RFCs, and Related Information

Web and Gopher Access

The decidedly best way to browse, find, and access Internet standards documents and related information is to use either an HTML WWW client such as Mosaic or Cello, or a Gopher client, and connect to the server maintained by the IETF/IESG Secretariat at the following addresses:

HTML WWW URL:

gopher://gopher.isoc.org:70/11/isoc.and.ietf/ietf

Gopher Bookmark:

Type: 1
Host: gopher.isoc.org
Port:: 70
Selector: 1/isoc.and.ietf/ietf

The Secretariat has a very comprehensive set of material that is constantly updated, and contains authoritative information on these subjects. In addition, excellent key word and WAIS search capabilities exist as menu options.

FTP, NFS and EMail Access

RFCs may be obtained via FTP or EMail from many RFC Repositories, and in one case by NFS mount. The Primary Repositories will have the RFC available when it is first announced, as will many Secondary Repositories. Some Secondary Repositories may take a few days to make available the most recent RFCs. ListServe email addresses are indicated where available.

Primary Repositories:

1. ftp: DS.INTERNIC.NET
   email: mailserv@ds.internic.net
2. ftp: NIC.DDN.MIL
3. ftp: FTP.NISC.SRI.COM
   email: MAIL-SERVER@NISC.SRI.COM
4. ftp: NIS.NSF.NET
   email: NIS-INFO@NIS.NSF.NET
5. ftp: NISC.JVNC.NET
   email: SENDRFC@JVNC.NET
6. ftp: VENERA.ISI.EDU
   email: rfc-info@isi.edu
7. ftp: WUARCHIVE.WUSTL.EDU
   NFS contact: chris@wugate.wustl.edu
8. tp: SRC.DOC.IC.AC.UK
   email: info-server@doc.ic.ac.uk
9. ftp: FTP.CONCERT.NET

Secondary Repositories:

Country	Region Host
Sweden	sunic.sunet.se
Germany	walhalla.informatik.uni-dortmund.de
France	info-server@inria.fr
Netherlands	mcsun.eu.net
Finland	funet.fi
Norway	ugle.unit.no
Denmark	ftp.diku.dk (freja.diku.dk)
Australia & Pacific Rim	munnari.oz.au
United States	nic.cerf.net ftp.uu.net nic.sesqui.net

Hardcopy Access

As a kind of last resort, the NSF funded InterNIC does provide hard copies of RFCs and indexes as well as a variety of delivery methods. The specialized on-demand nature of the service, however, results in the copies being relatively expensive.

Contact:

InterNIC Information Services ....Hotline: 800-444-4345
General Atomics (GA) ....Email: Info@is.internic.net
P.O. Box 85608 ....Phone: 619-455-4600
San Diego, CA 92186-9784 ....FAX: 619-455-4640

International Connectivity (Version 10, February 15, 1994) *by Larry Landweber* lhl@cs.wisc.edu

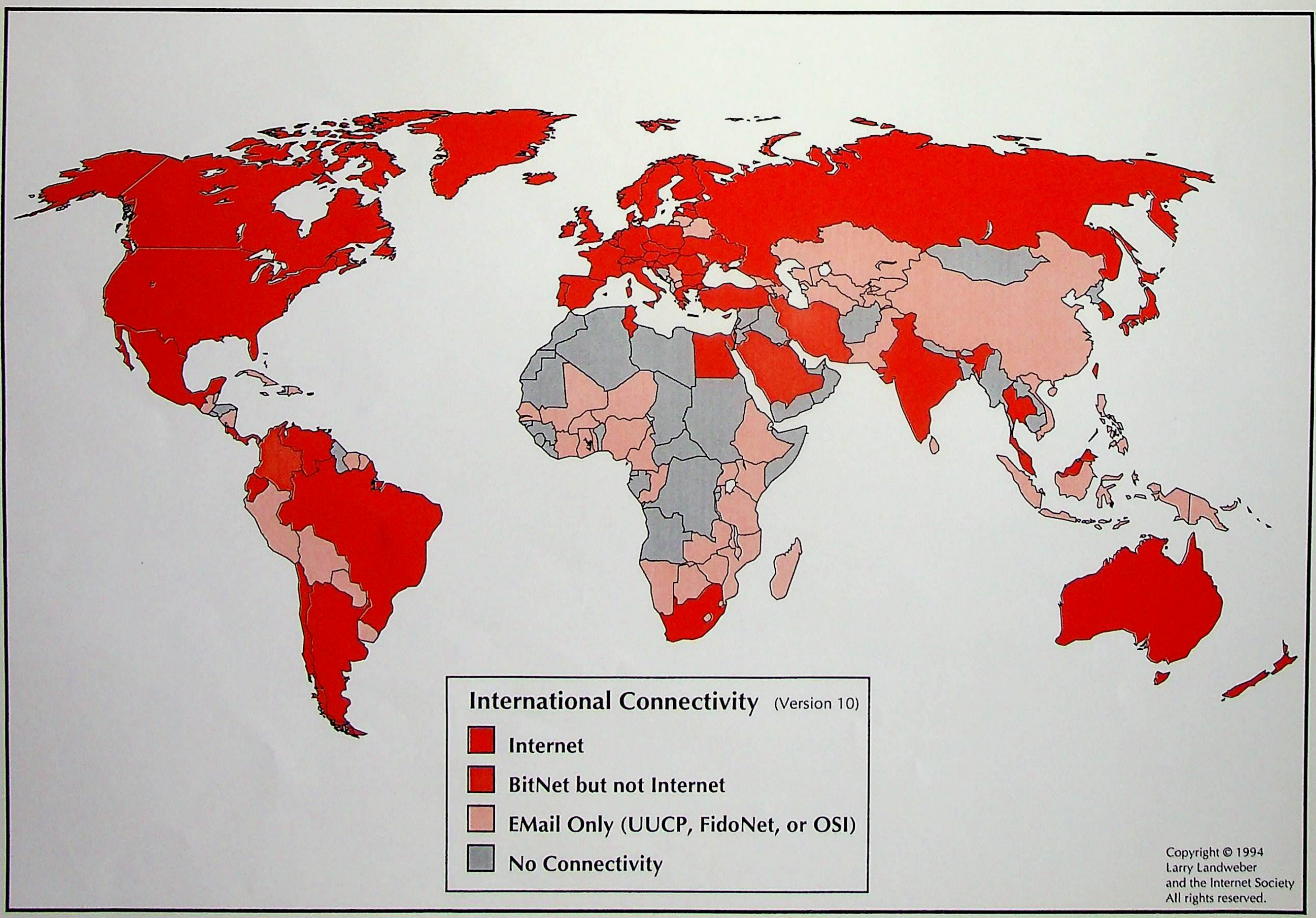
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● Canada
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× Cayman Islands
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× Chad
● Chile
○ China
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× Cocos (Keeling) Islands
◗ Colombia
× Comoros
○ Congo
○ Cook Islands
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● Egypt
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● Estonia
○ Ethiopia
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○ Faroe Islands
● Fiji
● Finland
● France
○ French Guiana
○ French Polynesia
× French So. Territories
× Gabon
× Gambia
○ Georgia
● Germany
○ Ghana
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● Guam
○ Guatemala
× Guinea
× Guinea-Bissa
× Guyana
× Haiti
× Heard & McDonald Is.
× Honduras
● Hong Kong
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● India
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○ Moldova
× Monaco
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× Myanmar
○ Namibia
× Nauru
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× Svalbard & Jan Mayen Is.
○ Swaziland
● Sweden
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○ Togo
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× Turks & Caicos Islands
× Tuvalu
○ Uganda
● Ukraine
× United Arab Emirates
● United Kingdom
● United States
× U.S. Outlying Islands
○ Uruguay
○ Uzbekistan
○ Vanuatu
× Vatican City State
● Venezuela
○ Vietnam
× Virgin Islands, Br.
○ Virgin Islands, U.S.
× Wallis & Futuna Is.
× Western Sahara
× Yemen
○ Yugoslavia
× Zaire
○ Zambia
○ Zimbabwe

Legend:

● Internet
◗ BitNet but not Internet
○ EMail Only (UUCP, FidoNet, or OSI)
× No Connectivity

Please send corrections, information and comments to:
Larry Landweber
Computer Sciences Dept.
University of Wisconsin
Madison
1210 W. Dayton St.
Madison, WI 53706
lhl@cs.wisc.edu
Fax +1 608 265 2635
Include details, e.g., on connections, sites, contacts, protocols, etc.

The complete International Connectivity table and map are available by anonymous FTP from: *ftp.cs.wisc.edu*



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Internet Society NEWS

1994
Vol. 3 No. 2



Contents

THE INTERNET SOSIETY IN ISRAEL ISOC-IL

It is suggested to form an association (Amuta) named as above. (A non-profit organization).
The association (ISOC-IL) will be a chapter of the Internet Society in the U.S. It will be formed by and for, organizations and individuals which recognize the value of the fast expanding use of the Internet. The Internet turned, in the last few years into one of the most important tools in advancing science, R&D, industry, commerce, culture and services. In the US. it is expected, that the Internet will have an effect on economic development and growth similar to what the construction of railroads did a century ago, and what the super highways did in the mid of this century.

It seems that Israel is way behind these development. This is evident by the number and mainly by the type of the users of the net today. Very few economic enterprises are making use of the Internet in Israel.

Recognizing and being aware of the above, the association ISOC-IL shall:

1. Promote connectivity and use of the Internet by industry, commerce, universities, colleges, association and individuals. This will be achieved by active public relations, advertisement, seminars, lectures etc.
2. Will act to influence the proper authorities to have a fast and efficient connection to the world and to have at any time a band-width connection wide enough to accommodate expected additional users, so that no unbearable congestion will occur on the net.
3. Will use influence and pressure on the Government to pay for the connection between Israel and the backbone of the Internet in the US. This will put us in the same position as the US. which is using free of charge, cconectivity with the rest of the world.
4. Will act to have mutual relations with associations in other countries, similar to ISOC-IL.
5. Will promote the development of the local networks and encourage the establishment of new ones.
6. Will promote and encourage efficient and inexpensive services to the users of networks, by present and new companies.
7. Will see to it, that various services given to the users of the net, will be as inexpensive as possible so as to reach cost levels not higher than those existing in the US. Put pressure on the Government to eliminate any taxes imposed on such items.
8. Will gather information about the Internet in Israel and around the world and make it available to members of the Association.
9. Will publish, or cause to be published the Internet Users Book.

Internet Society NEWS

The *Internet Society News* (ISSN 1060-7803) provides an international forum for the exchange of information about the evolution and use of Internet technology, further growth of the global Internet and related private networks, the activities of the Internet Society and its members, and events of significance to Internet Society constituents. Internet Society News is published quarterly by the Internet Society for its members.

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http://info.isoc.org/

Notice

The Internet Architecture Board uses the Internet Society News as the principal means for announcing standards actions, i.e., its journal of record.

Through an established liaison, at the newsletter deadline, all official IAB actions as of that date will be included.

Other appropriate official notices will also be included.

President's Message

Dear Internauts:

In early September, the 25th anniversary of the ARPANET was celebrated with a gathering of many of the people responsible for its design and operation. Reflecting for a moment on the changes in computer networking that have taken place since 1969, it seems nearly impossible to make any confident projection 25 years hence to 2029. Of course, it's often been suggested that one should offer predictions only for periods which are safely past one's likely lifetime, so I suppose I should only consider making any predictions about 2099!

We have seen computing change from large scale, batch systems to personal computing and, now, very portable computing. And the capacity of these portable engines has gone well beyond the large and expensive machines of the past. Networking is becoming thinkable as a personal or residential thing, not only a tool of institutions and businesses. What can we expect if these trends continue?

Like my friends at Xerox PARC, such as Mark Weiser, I am persuaded that computing will tend to melt into the landscape (into appliances, into the walls, perhaps into our clothing and, in some extreme nanotechnology scenarios, into our bodies). With this osmosis will come the need for communication in both wired and wireless modes. Perhaps things won't stay lost for long if we can ask our glasses where they are now.

How will Internet fit into this kind of environment? I expect that Internet will continue to grow and to adapt to new technologies and to new problems that ubiquitous applications will present. We are plainly still in an era of intense growth and also in a period of exploratory adoption of Internet and its services by a somewhat skeptical business and consumer community. As early adopters of the technology and keepers of its technological health, we have a number of responsibilities and opportunities to share our experiences with colleagues, friends and the public.

I have seen an intense and increasing interest in government and industry in the application of computer networking for day-to-day work. I imagine that part of the reason for this interest is a consequence of a generation of college graduates who come to the marketplace with their Internet experience and seek to apply it in their work. Watching the rapid growth of World Wide Web and its applications has been an education all by itself. Businesses are being formed around the construction and operation of web pages and servers.

It would not surprise me, less than 25 years hence, to find that most individuals have a WWW home page in which they invite their friends to explore what they had found of interest in the Internet. Perhaps more important, I think the browsing modes of operation (WWW, Gopher, ...) will be augmented by more stable repositories of publicly-accessible information which can be cataloged and indexed in the same way that conventional library resources have been catalogued and indexed. The existence of such repositories will make it possible to find things in "cyberspace" in a repeatable way. As things stand today, web and gopher pages change often enough that I cannot always reproduce a path taken to a place of interest the day before.

I also fully expect that multiparty games and other group activities will be vastly facilitated by new Internet technologies such as logical multicast groups, closed or partly open user groups, and increasing ability for applications to make use of feedback from the network.

We are facing a number of growth problems today and many of these may only be solved by placing the infrastructure of Internet on a self-supporting basis. I expect that 1994 and 1995 will prove to be seminal years in the transformation of the Internet from a somewhat small sampling of the global population to a much larger one. The Internet Society is proud to have the opportunity to help facilitate this transformation and to play a role in shaping the Internet of the future.

As always, warmest regards,

Vinton G. Cerf
President

Application for Individual Membership

Internet Society

❑ Please enroll me as an individual member of the Internet Society. I understand that membership, in addition to fostering the evolution of the Internet and its use, entitles me to receive the quarterly Internet Society News, reduced fees for attendance at Internet Society Conferences and other benefits. Membership will extend for 12 months from the month of application receipt. I am applying for:

❑ Individual membership at $35.00

❑ Student individual membership at $25.00

Name: ______________________________

Postal Address: ______________________________

____

____

Internet Email Address: ______________________________

Fax (optional): ______________ Telephone (optional): ______________

Payment Information:
Payment of annual dues may be made by check, money order, credit card or wire transfer.
❑ Payment is included with this application.
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Card Number: ______________________ Expiration Date: ____________

Signature: ______________________________

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org-membership@isoc.org

Editorial

Note from the Executive Director

The Internet is simultaneously experiencing growth, public visibility, new applications, and a shifting character of unprecedented proportions. This was captured a few days ago by Scott Williamson who manages the registration InterNIC, who noted that nearly 90 percent of the current thousands of transactions a month are now "commercial."

These changes have placed considerable strains on the Society's available resources, as it struggles both to manage and grow it's capabilities, while at the same time meeting the onslaught of telephone calls, interviews, meetings, and critical need to assume ever greater responsibilities.

The many Society activities underway are part of the continuing effectuation of its International Organization role to provide global support of the Internet, its technologies and applications.

Conferences: The INET Conferences have become enormously popular, serving not only as the Society's general membership meeting, but as the focal point for Internet Global Information Infrastructure. INET'94 in Prague attracted more than 1200 attendees from 105 different countries — larger than many United Nations agency meetings. The proceedings are invaluable reference material on developments worldwide. Work on INET'95, INET'96, and even INET'97 are underway. INET'95 will be in the Asia-Pacific region and general conference announcement and call for for papers and will be available shortly.

A first International Operations Conference will be held by the Society in February 1995 to serve as a means of bringing together the Internet operations community to cooperate in dealing with a host of emerging operations matters.

The Society's successful Network and Distributed System Security Symposium will be held again this year in San Diego on 16–17 February 1995. The Society also publishes the proceedings.

New programs: The Society is working with numerous organizations and funding sources that will provide a global linkage among those involved in developing innovative testbeds for information infrastructure, for regulatory and related developments on a country-by-country basis that will foster Internet infrastructure deployment, for specific Internet infrastructure on a demonstration basis for a number of developing countries, for facilitating Internet developments in China, and for studying in general, Internet diffusion models.

External Relations: In dealing with a wide range of matters from standards to applications, the Society is actively working with the ISO, the ITU, ECMA, ANSI, and even the Inter-Parlimentary Union which adopted the Tokyo Compact calling for all the legislative bodies of countries throughout the world to tie themselves together via the Internet.

Legal and Copyright: The Society is working to maintain the international status of the Internet Standards, enhance the legal robustness of the process, as well as deal with the associated intellectual property rights.

Advisory Council: The Society's organizational membership continues to grow significantly. They provide not only the preponderance of the Society's income, but also play increasingly major roles in policy related developments and in the directions of the Society and the Internet itself. The considerable breadth of sectors involved, assures good balance.

Administrative Infrastructure: Across the entire Internet administrative infrastructure area — ranging from standards making to naming and addressing to encryption certification — the Society has become involved in administering, setting policy, and funding these activities. Over the coming months and years, this support activity will scale significantly.

Chapters: The first Internet Society Chapter was established in July — Japan. A number of others pending. In addition, there is a growing interest in establishing chapters oriented around special interests. Guidelines and templates are available on the Society's server.

Volunteers: We have obtained a volunteer coordinator of volunteers — Bruce Thompson. He will be seeking volunteers for a wide variety of activities including ISOC sysops, Special Interest Groups, training, speakers, and maintaining information. Contact <thompson@isoc.org>.

Workshops: The enormously popular developing country workshop held in conjunction with INETs will be convened again in 1995. The feasibility of continuing regional workshops is also being pursued.

ISOC Information: The Society receives constant inquiries via the phone, fax, and email. We're seeking to flesh out the Global NIS. Provider information is in constant demand, and Singapore Telecom's Barry Greene is converting the Society's popular Providers of the World reference service to a WWW version. Meanwhile, the ever popular ISOC presentation charts are being updated regularly, placed on the server, translated into other languages, and produced on 35mm slides.

Disaster Relief: Peter Anderson is continuing to develop the world's Internet based disaster relief capabilities. He now represents the Society on a volunteer basis at many international organization meetings around the world.

ISOC News: We expect individual members will welcome a new and more regular bi-monthly publication set to debut next year as part of their membership benefits.

Public Relations and Press: President Vint Cerf and the Executive Director are now constantly bombarded every hour with requests from the press, from governments, from conference convenors around the world.

Internally at the Society's new International Secretariat, we've also been working constantly to have the systems support to engage in all these marvelous activities. And last but not least, we all owe a debt to the ISOC Secretariat staff who work so hard to make this all possible.

Tony Rutkowski

Letter to the Editor — "Growth of the Internet" Graph

I would like to point out that graph detailing the "Growth of the Internet" in Internet Society NEWS 1994, Vol. 3, No. 1 is most definitely misleading if not incorrect. I am presuming this data is based on the information received from the Merit PRDB database as I cannot find an associated source of data anywhere in this article. Unfortunately, this badly skews the real figures as this in fact a list of networks registered to use the NSFnet backbone and not the actual number of routes seen in the Internet. This clarification is extremely important in the light of all the discussion around the growth of the Internet and more specifically the growth of routing tables.

A secondary point is that these figures also include registered Class As, Bs, Cs and CIDR aggregates. In many cases, the more specific routes are withdrawn and only the aggregate is present reducing the number of routes even more. At the time of aggregation you of course the whole concept of a network and hence renders such a graph somewhat incorrect.

Of course, in practice the network is growing but in fact the routing table has reduced and basing an Internet Growth graph on routing database database is now not a viable method of presentation.

I would be happy to clarify any of the above and also provide you with more accurate data in terms of routing table growth although I understand this is not the original intention of the graph.

We will be providing Tony Bates' material as we receive it. ISOC provides it's Internet metrics with the caveat that unless otherwise noted, the data is NSFNet-centric, and therefore provides only one perspective on the Internet. It is, however, the single most important continuing available metric source. — ed.

Internet Global Infrastructure Diffusion

From: A.M. Rutkowski
<amr@isoc.org>

Over the past year, Internet infrastructure has become almost worldwide as a critical component of National and Global Infrastructure. It was remarkable, for example, to see USA Vice-President Al Gore say this explicitly in a keynote address to the world's PTT ministers assembled at the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) Plenipotentiary Conference in Kyoto in September.

The measure and study of infrastructure diffusion in different countries has occurred for many years. Indeed, the ITU itself began generating this information for telecom infrastructure back in the 1880s. More recently the ITU has used scatter diagrams of telephone main lines versus GNP/GDP, with least-squares fitted lines to show collective averages, as a quantitative means of depicting telco infrastructure diffusion. Analysis is then done on the reasons why some countries appear to do better than others given the same GNP/GDP.

Often the most apparent difference is that some countries have inordinantly large populations. However, the national regulatory and competitive environments have also been found to play an even greater role in promoting or retarding diffusion.

In the accompanying figure, Mark Lottor's recent host counts have been correlated with GNP/GDP values provided by Eric Arnum (editor of EEMS netwletter), to portray the Internet community's first diffusion charts.

The factors for promoting or retarding Internet diffusion seem likely similar to those of the telco environment, however also more complex. Internet diffusion is almost certainly more sensitive to the competitive-regulatory environment, but also highly dependent on the existence of computers, a computer networking "culture," and the point in time at which significant computer literacy began to occur.

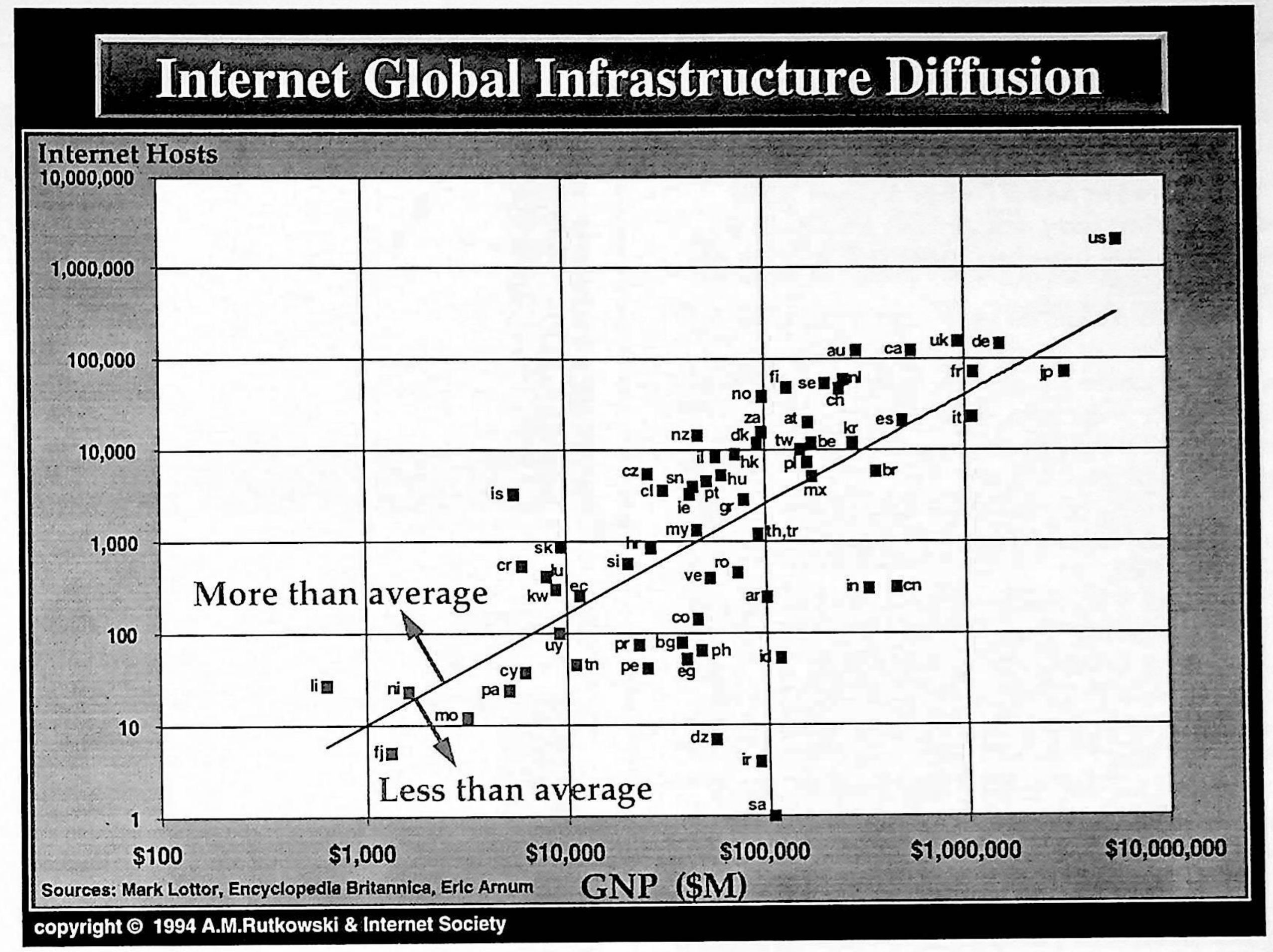
The good news is that with the right conditions, nations can vault over previous adverse infrastructure environments and develop Internet infrastructure very quickly.

Country Code Table

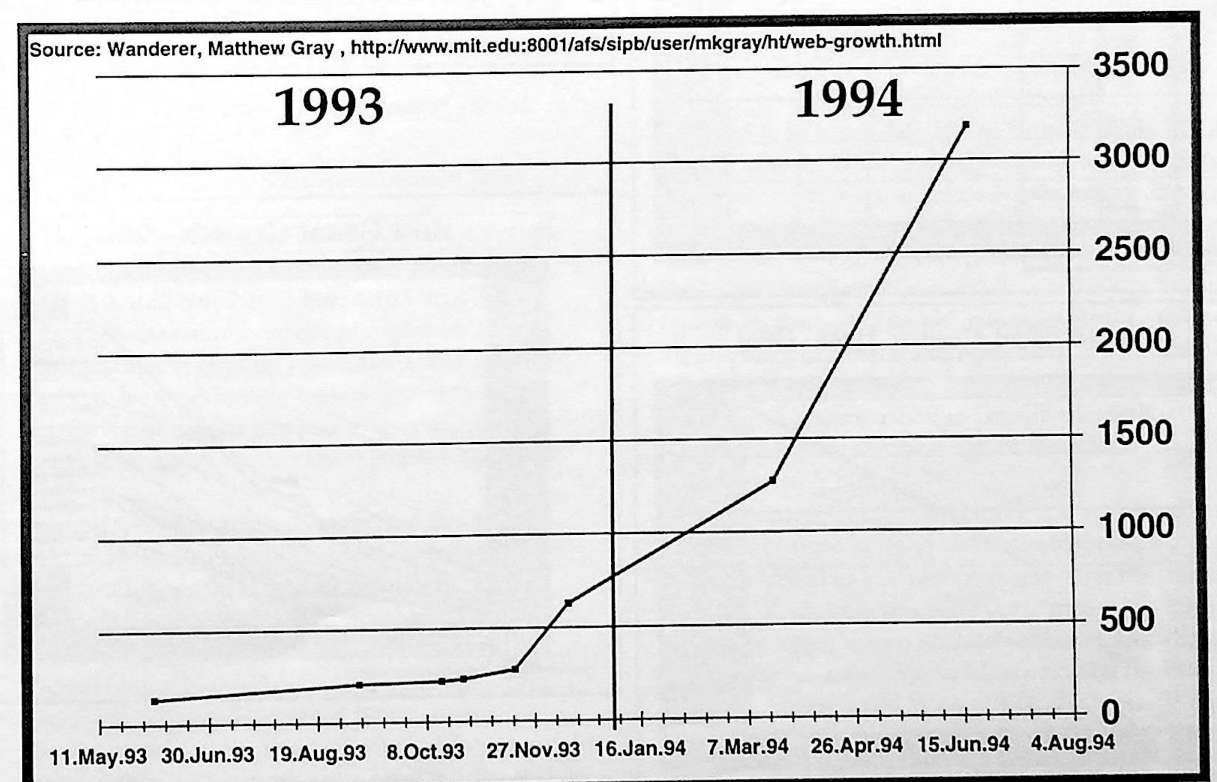
ar	Argentina	at	Austria	au	Australia
be	Belgium	bg	Bulgaia	br	Brazil
ca	Canada	ch	Switzerland	cl	Chile
cn	China	co	Colombia	cr	Costa Rica
cy	Cyprus	cz	Czech Republic	de	Germany
dk	Denmark	dz	Algeria	ec	Ecuador
eg	Egypt	es	Spain	fi	Finland
fj	Fiji	fr	France	gr	Greece
hk	Hong Kong	hr	Croatia	hu	Hungary
id	Indonesia	ie	Ireland	il	Israel
in	India	ir	Iran	is	Iceland
it	Italy	jp	Japan	kr	South Korea
kw	Kuwait	li	Liechtenstein	lu	Luxembourg
mo	Macau	mx	Mexico	my	Malaysia
ni	Nicaragua	nl	Netherlands	no	Norway
nz	New Zealand	pa	Panama	pe	Peru
ph	Philippines	pl	Poland	pr	Puerto Rico
pt	Portugal	ro	Romania	sa	Saudi Arabia
se	Sweden	s	Singapore	si	Slovenia
sk	Slovak Rep	th	Thailand	tn	Tunisia
tr	Turkey	tw	Taiwan	uk	U.K.
us	USA	uy	Uruguay	ve	Venezuela
za	South Africa				

Factors Promoting Internet Diffusion

- Minimal or no regulatory constraints on value added and shared user networks
- Availability of cost-based private leased lines
- Availability of cost-based local access lines
- Availability of reasonably priced computers
- Facilities-based competition
- Individuals and institutions skilled in designing and operating tcp/ip computer networks
- Individuals and institutions capable of effectively using computer networking
- Time of entry into Internet community



WWW Server Growth



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Dimensioning the Internet — Host Counts

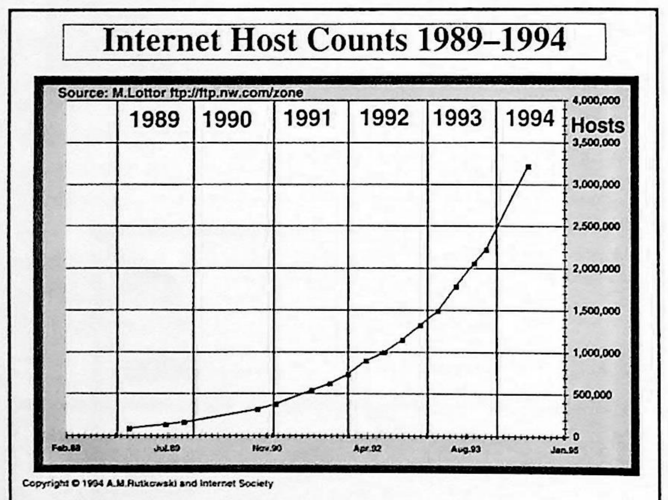
Since the earliest days of the fully deployed TCP/IP Internet, the host count measurements generally done quarterly by Mark Lottor have constituted one of the most basic dimensions.

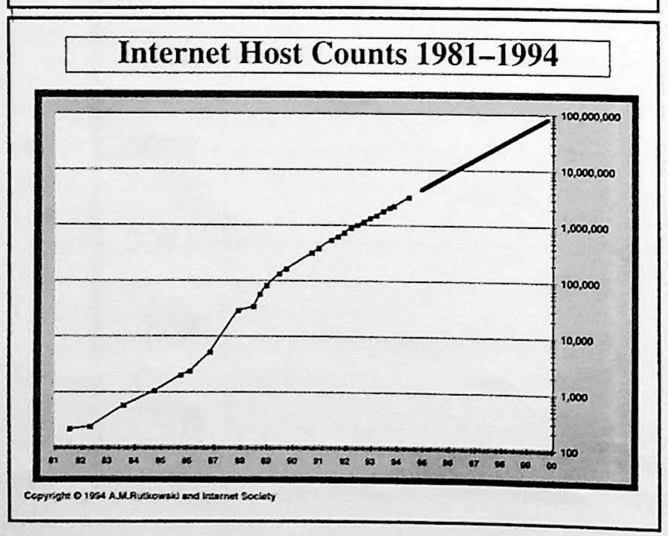
When Mark released the latest values in July 1994, the growth was fairly stunning and achieved widespread interest. The metrics also ignited a significant public controversy in the public press, including the New York Times, as well as the Internet's own venerable com-priv@psi.com discussion group.

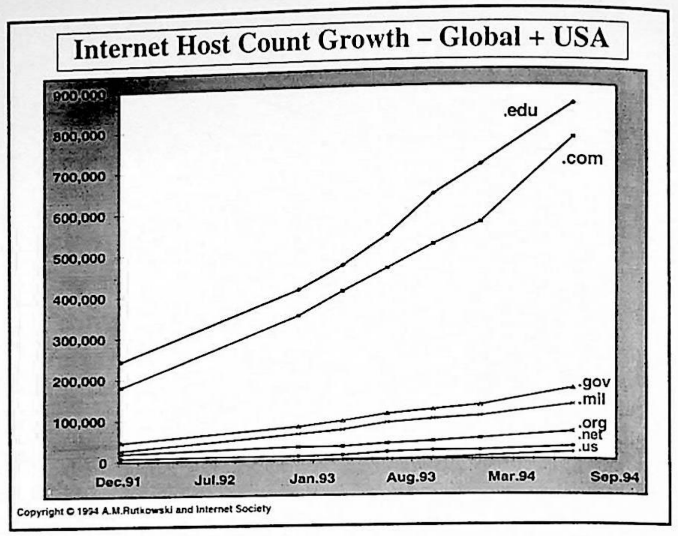
The controversy centered on the meaning of the Lottor host counts and in many respects, the characterization of the Internet itself.

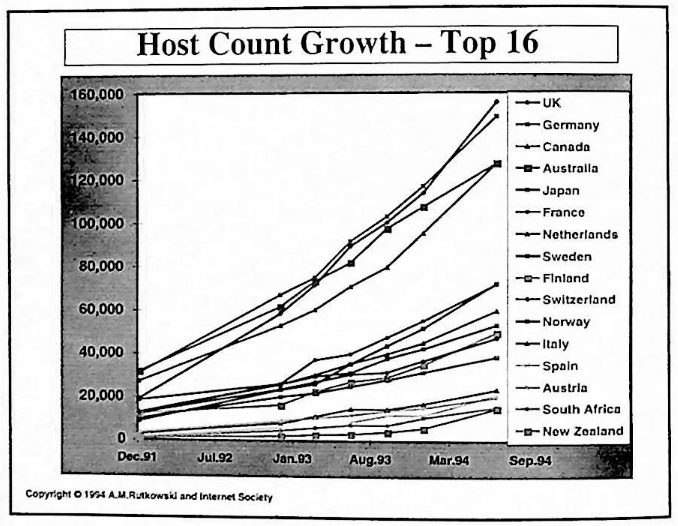
In this issue of Internet Society News, we have taken all of Lottor's values over several years and portrayed the overall growth, as well as that for each domain. The large number of country domains, as well as the span over several orders of magnitude necessitated dividing the graphs into several charts.

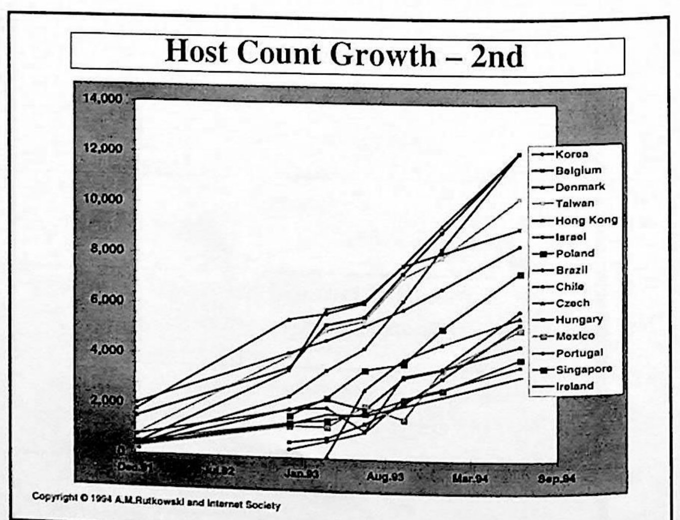
In addition, we have included some of the better commentaries on the controversy. — *ed.*

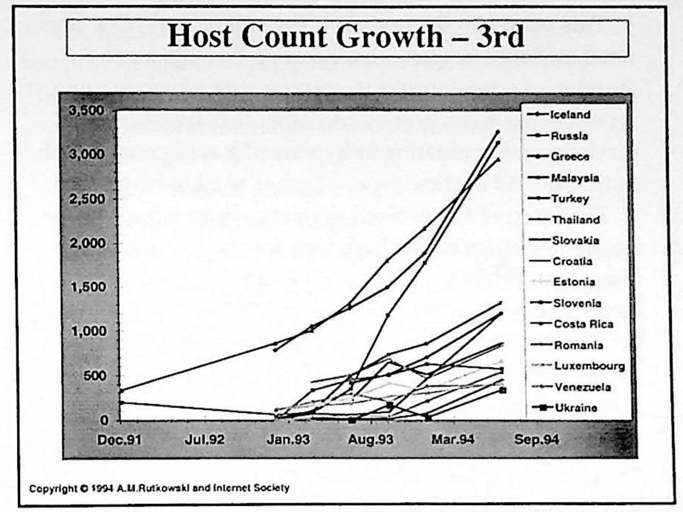


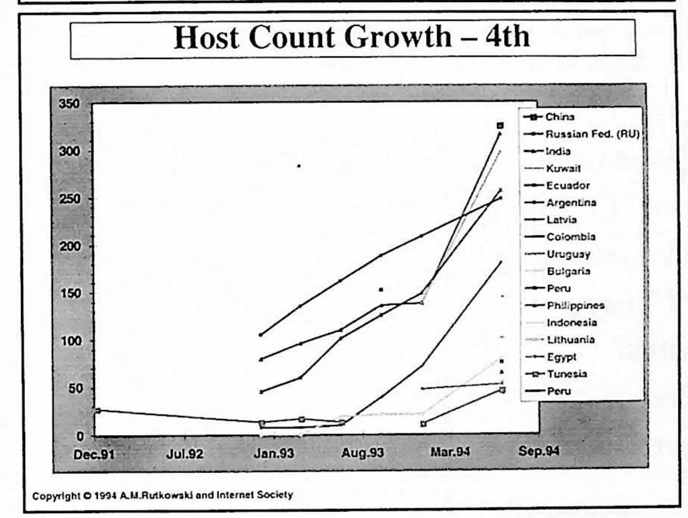












How Big Is The Internet?

From: Donna L. Hoffman and Thomas P. Novak
<hoffman@colette.ogsm.vanderbilt.edu>
<novak@moe.ogsm.vanderbilt.edu>

Peter Lewis of the New York Times caused a stir on the Internet with his August 10, front-page, article "Doubts are Raised on Actual Number of Internet's Users." Lewis cast doubt upon the commonly cited number of 20 to 30 million Internet users, quoting John Quarterman as saying "Suppose there were really only two million or three million." A deflation of market size by a magnitude of ten is certainly cause for alarm. But are there grounds to sound the alarm?

Quarterman's lower estimate is explained in a June 1994 FAQ in which he makes the following points:

- the "best figures there are" are from *his* company's January 1994 Internet Demographic Survey, rather than competitor Mark Lottor's Internet Domain Survey,
- reachable hosts as determined from a survey should be used as the baseline count of Internet hosts, rather than Lottor's estimate of reachable hosts calculated from a sample of hosts in the Domain Name System,
- the "real factor for users per Internet host" is about 3.5, rather than 7.5 or even 10 users/host as is assumed by other researchers.

Let's look at each point in turn.

1) The best figures there are.

Quarterman's survey was sent to postmasters of nearly 5000 Internet domains. Now, no offense to our local postmaster, but since he doesn't respond to our emails, we can't imagine him taking the time to respond to Quarterman's survey! Thus, we suspect that Vanderbilt University may not be represented in the Internet Demographic Survey. Indeed, Quarterman's FAQ notes that only 13% of received responses were useable. This is not very encouraging, indicating that our postmaster would be in good company if he did not respond. For such a high involvement product category, this response rate is *way* too low, and introduces bias of unknown magnitude and direction. The results are simply not projectable.

But, assuming for the moment that our postmaster *did* muster up the effort to respond, we are concerned how he would have reacted to the survey. Unfortunately, Quarterman's survey violates just about every rule of survey design! For example, a basic rule of survey research is "don't ask people questions they cannot answer." The Vanderbilt postmaster is a terrific guy (even though he doesn't answer our emails), but we think he would have a tough time with:

- total people in your organization: ________
- network users who send mail outside your domain: ________
- computers reachable with ICMP ECHO (ping) from the Internet: ________
- percentages of your users in the following age categories: (list of eight age categories)

There is an expression for the requests above — GIGO or "Garbage In, Garbage Out." Frankly, we can't imagine postmasters, let alone anyone else, answering these questions with anything better than wild guesses (unless of course they've done their own surveys — which, as far as we know, they haven't).

Face it, these are *tough* questions that require serious legwork to answer. We really must question the quality of the data received, and we are certainly not convinced that in comparison to Lottor's estimates, Quarterman's are the "best figures there are."

2) Reachable hosts.

Quarterman insists that Lottor's raw host numbers are too high because "a lot of hosts on networks...are deliberately firewalled so you can't get there from the Internet proper." Thus, only reachable (i.e., "pingable") hosts should be used. Sound reasonable? Let's think about it.

A colleague across the hall has a Mac on the Internet, but he is not pingable. A co-author of ours at the University of Pittsburgh who connects to the Internet and uses Mosaic from his 486 machine is also not pingable. Vanderbilt University has 100 Apple Remote Access users

who are not pingable, although they are using Mosaic and other Internet services from home. The Owen Graduate School of Management has 400 full-time MBA students, who are not pingable when using the Mac and Pentium machines in our computer lab to access the Internet. Our guess is that there are a whole lot of machines on the Internet which are not pingable — but which are also not behind firewalls or serving as routers. If this is the case, using the reachable hosts methodology will grossly underestimate the number of people on the Internet.

The problem is that a focus on "reachable hosts" is biased toward server applications rather than client applications. Surveys of Internet usage need to focus on the end user. Unfortunately, neither Lottor's nor Quarterman's survey focuses upon the end user *customer*.

3) Users per host.

Quarterman's FAQ claims the real factor for users per host is about 3.5. This is apparently based upon the numbers from his Internet Demographic Survey. As you might guess, we have some problem believing the numbers from that survey, since it includes open-ended, excruciatingly-detailed questions addressed to over-burdened postmasters. Lottor, in reporting the results of his January 1993 Internet Domain Survey, says that some people have suggested 10 per host. Quarterman throws around other suggestions of 5 and 7.5. What's the "real number?" Face it — no one knows!

> ***Estimates for users per host range from 3.5 to as many as 10. What's the "real number?" Face it — no one knows! ...we don't have a clue how many users there really are.***

At this point, the amazing thing about the size of the Internet in our minds is that *no one* really has a very good idea how large it is! Approaches such as those taken by Lottor and Quarterman attempt to derive the number of users by making two assumptions: 1) the number of hosts ("reachable" or not) and 2) the number of users per host.

Improvement in measurement methodology is needed to nail down both of these numbers. For the number of hosts, we need a better definition of a valid host than "pingable." For the number of users per host, we really need to obtain *distributions* of users per host for various host segments (like .edu and .com, for starters). Quite likely, the mean will be a very poor measure of central tendency when hosts such as aol.com — with a million users having limited Internet access — are lumped together with our single-user workstations.

Current approaches to estimating the size of the Internet are akin to estimating the number of people in the United States by sampling the number of buildings, without regard to their function or contents. There is another way to go measure the usage of the Internet. A way that is market-driven and customer-oriented. Rather than inferring the number of users by counting and sampling machines, sample the *users*.

This opens up the question, "what is a user?" Our anecdotal evidence suggests that users go through a progression of adoption stages, starting with email, moving on to Usenet news groups and other text-based Internet services, and graduating to hypermedia applications such as Mosaic. All of these types of usage need to be tracked.

The Internet has evolved dramatically in size and economic importance. It is high time for the first Internet Users Sample Survey. This survey should include the larger group of individuals with any kind of network access. Note that we're not talking about a proprietary survey where information is sold to those firms willing and able to pay, but a large-scale global sample survey of the current market size of individuals with network access. Such a survey should be conducted on a regular (at a minimum, annual) basis. This information is critical for the development of electronic commerce. It is foolhardy to base strategic business decisions upon the numbers currently available.

Thus, Lewis' article is, indeed, cause for alarm. Not because there are "only" two or three million users of the Internet, but because it is clear that we don't really have a clue *how many* users there really are.

With the permission of Wired, which has posted this article at its Web site (http://www.wired.com/). Donna L. Hoffman and Thomas P. Novak are Associate Professors of Management at the Owen Graduate School of Management at Vanderbilt University.

Defining "On The Internet"

From: Mike Bauer
<bauer@tig.com>, http://tig.com/
President, The Internet Group, Pittsburgh PA, USA

We really need to answer the question, what kinds of Internet services should a company offer? The answer to that question is partially based on the question, "how many people (i.e. consumers) are on the Internet?"

Some comments about the question. We need to answer quickly and reasonably. We can explain with some kind of range, perhaps with a "mid-range," but we need an answer that's relatively easy to understand and to the point. Of course, we have to be able to back it up with a technical justification, but the justification can't be so involved that we turn the question into a koan.

To answer the question, I propose something I'll euphemistically call "God's Host." This is a fully ICMP ECHO pingable computer with a well-defined domain name and permanent IP address. You better believe it is constantly and directly connected to the Internet. (It gives a whole new definition to the phrase firewall.) Running on this host are all the current and future IP-based information services. It has all the content you'll ever want.

The question then translates into, "how many consumers can access what classes of service on this host?" There are basically three kinds of access to these services and this provides the range of people "on the Internet."

- EMail-Only Access
- Text-Oriented Access
- Graphic-Oriented Access

Easy to understand, difficult to define. I'll take a shot at the kinds of definitions I'm driving at emprically. Let me know what you think.

Email-Only Access

This should be the "easiest" to define given our reference. I want to define this as how many people on some client computer somewhere can send a message using their own peculiar syntax on their own peculiar email system to info@host and get a reply. I'm not concerned whether they're doing an archie search or getting a uuencoded GIF file. I'm not 100% sure, but I believe that such a capability would be a superset of RFC 822. I would say that everyone on all the commercial information services (Compuserve, AOL, etc), everyone on all the commercial mail services (ATT&T, SPRINT, etc), and everyone on all the other networks are on the Internet with Email access. This is the high-end number.

Text-Oriented Access

I want to define this as how many people can access information on the host through traditional shell-based methods or their proxies. This would basically include telnet, ftp and gopher access. This would cover everyone who can run directly run an IP client and exchange packets with the host, everyone behind firewalls like igateway, all shell account providers, and all commercial information providers with "Internet resource centers" (such as Delphi and AOL) that provide proxy service. I call this text-oriented access because the information and the access methods are primarily "textual" even though you may be accessing graphical information or using a nice GUI version of some of the traditional command-line interfaces. This is the mid-range.

Graphic-Oriented Access

This is the number that basically includes people who can access information through WWW directly through http client or its proxy. I'd include in here people that can access video through Mbone and MIME access in here as well, I believe, although I think those numbers are relatively small. I call this graphically-oriented because your accessing and immediately displaying both graphical and text information within the content through your access interface. This is the low-end.

So, ballparking some numbers as place holders, here are some that take some numbers that have been bandied about so far, but may not map quite right.

EMail-Only Access ....20 million
Text-Oriented Access ....8 million
Graphic-Oriented Access ....3 million

Certainly, there is some overlap in certain areas, but I think that can be in the noise. The key contribution I was trying to make is a simple definition that can be quickly communicated, reasonably measured, and essentially meaningful in satisfying both general interest needs and business decision-making needs.

Internet Society Election of New Trustees

Charles Brownstein
Chair, ISOC Election Committee

On 21 September 1994, the votes were counted at ISOC HQ in Reston. (A total of 777 ballots were received from the Membership, and presented to the committee in unopened envelopes). The ballots were divided into several groups, opened and tallied by several ISOC members (Richard Binder, Charles Brownstein, Steve Coya, and Anthony Rutkowski) with the assistance of the ISOC staff.

The vote totals were as follows (top 5 ranks are elected, marked with "*"):

Robert Aiken (USA) 321
Saul Hahn (Mexico) 454*
Robin Erskine (Australia) 325
Mike Lawrie (South Africa) 260
Lyman Chapin (USA) 364
Glenn Kowack (Netherlands) 353
Shigeki Goto (Japan) 429*
Tomaz Kalin (Slovenia) 394*
Larry Landweber (USA) 551*
Dan Lynch (USA) 474*

This was a very close election, consistent with the high quality of the candidates. ISOC is deeply appreciative of the willingness of all for running for this office, and looks forward to working with everyone in the future.

Internet Society Advisory Council Elects First Officers

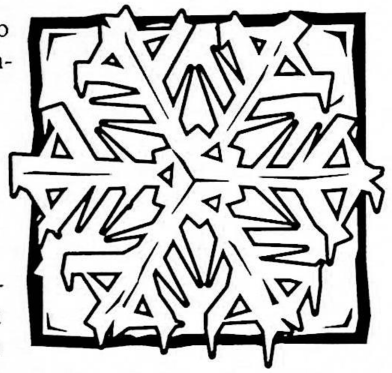
The Advisory Council or organizational members has become an increasingly active organ within the Society. Consonant with this increase activity, it has conducted a special election for four officers. The four candidates receiving the largest numbers of votes were:

Rick Adams (Alternet)
George Clapp (Ameritech)
C. Joe Pasquariello (DISA)
Nick Trio (IBM)

Network Scenarios & Experiences

Internet from the North Pole

From: Vic Sussman
Senior Editor at USNews & World Report
<vic@clark.net>



By sheer serendipity, two remarkable events will coincide this weekend in Boston: First, celebrants and press (including this writer) will gather at the Copley Plaza Hotel to mark the 25th anniversary of ARPANET and the Internet. Second, the U.S. Coast Guard icebreaker Polar Sea will arrive in Boston.

What's the connection? The Polar Sea will be returning from the North Pole—the first U.S. surface vessel ever to reach that fabled spot. But the Polar Sea has another distinction: The crew and some 35 scientists aboard used the Internet to communicate with the rest of the world—another historic first.

For the past month, I've been fortunate to have been corresponding with Michael Powers, Commander of the USCGC Polar Sea. Unfortunately, scant notice has been paid to the Polar Sea's remarkable achievement — or to its sister ship, the Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker, Louis St. Laurent, the first Canadian surface vessel to reach the Pole.

```
Date: Tue, Aug 23, 1994, 5:14 AM
On USCGC POLAR SEA at 90 North in the Arctic
Ocean ...

Dear Vic,
I'm sending this EMail from the North Pole (we
made it!). We arrived at 0247 22 August (221147Z
AUG 94). It's reaching you via a satellite to an
Internet connection set up especially for the Arc-
tic Ocean Section 94 Expedition that USCGC POLAR
SEA is involved in. It provides the scientists and
crew with EMail access to the outside world; some-
thing the scientists (i.e. customers) have desired
for several years now.
```

The connection also seems to make the world seem all that much smaller!

The Polar Sea *did* dock in Boston on the day BBN was hosting the 25th anniversary celebration of ARPANET and Internet. And the very next day, Sunday afternoon, I jumped in a cab and rode to the Coast Guard Support Center on Massachusetts Bay. At noon, I walked up the gangplank of the Polar Sea to shake hands with Mike Powers, my cyber-pen pal!



Latin America

Peru World-Wide-Web

From: Jose Soriano
<js@cahuide.rcp.net.pe>

Red Cientifica Peruana, the national Internet network from Peru Republic, is experimenting with World-Wide-Web Home Pages.

Further to our information of ...., we are pleased to announce that we have designed with new general information about our country with a lot of images and information about our historical past and our turistic present.

The Peru WWW are pointed also to our gopher with general information about our network and also with a lot of information about Latin America.

We would like to emphasize the incorporation of two new WWW home pages which belong to the Congreso Constituyente Democratico and to the Ministry of Industry of our country.

Set your Mosaic to:

Document title: RED CIENTIFICA PERUANA—Home Page

Document URLhttp://www.rcp.net.pe/rcp.html

and take a look yourself and invite your end-users to check it out too. Please send any comments and questions to:

www@amauta.rcp.net.pe

Your input will help us to develop a better product and make a powerfull tool to know better our country and region.

JAMNet Connection to the Internet

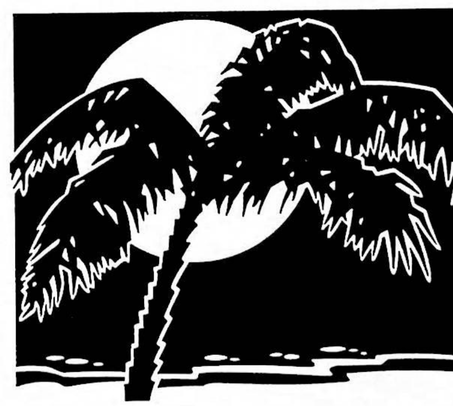
From: Saul Hahn
Coordinator, Basic Sciences and Networking Department of Scientific and Technological Affairs Organization of American States
<shahn@umd5.umd.edu>

We are very pleased to announce the connection of JAMNet, the Jamaican Network to Internet. As of 15 August a 64Kbps satellite link connects Jamaica and NSFNet in the Unites States.

With this link and through an FDDI ring, 400 hosts at the University of West Indies (UWI) will have full connectivity to Internet. In addition, a direct link between the College of Arts, Science and Technology, CAST, has also been established allowing full IP linkage for the institution, which in turn allows connectivity to many outside users.

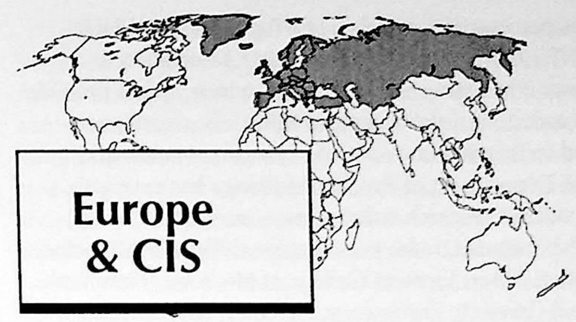
The project was established within the framework of the Hemisphere Wide Inter-University Scientific and Technological Information Network, RedHuCyT, of the Organization of American States (OAS) and its sub-project Caribbean Academic, Scientific and Technological Network, CUNet. This connection concludes the project's second phase started two years ago under CUNet's dial-up connections, still now in operation, and extending from Jamaica to the University of Puerto Rico, in San Juan Puerto Rico.

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the many institutions and persons that made this project possible including the authorities of UWI and CAST, in particular Drs. Gerold Lalor, Principal and Alfred Sangster, President, respectively; Keith Manison, UWI's CUNet and JAMNet Coordinator, and Jeremy White of UWI. A well deserved recognition to our own team of specialists, particularly Archie Marshall who devoted so much time and energy in this project, and is still in Jamaica finishing up the details; Dr. Guy de Teramond and Abel Brenes from Costa Rica, CRNet, and Roger Brenes (SINSA) that traveled in a blitz trip to Kingston to help to fine tune the connection and routers, modems, etc; our friends, Steve Goldstein (NSF) and Randy Bush-just holler- always ready to give a hand; our staff here in Washington, Santiago Aguilar, Manuel Mari and Miriam Oliver; to our Office personnel in Kingston; the excellent support of Sprint-this past Friday they had to stay up most of the night trying to correct some addressing problems under an emergency call from Archie to my Office to Steve to Sprint...— and so many other persons that are not mentioned here but I invite to feel included in this recognition.



Free Press Gopher

Dan Gillmor <dgillmor@det-freepress.com> — formerly an active Internet focussed reporter at the Detroit Free press, and now with the Mercury News in the San Francisco Bay area, — has built what he believes is the first gopher server for a daily newspaper. Check it out at: gopher://gopher.det-freepress.com/9002
or in the garnet.msen.com gopher under Michigan Marketplace.



Europe & CIS

Using The Internet in Hungary

From: Laszlo Csaba
<H26CSA@ELLA.HU>

The latest Internet measurements reveal dramatic growth in 1994 according to a recent Press Release of Internet Society. This is the case for Hungary as well. In the first half of 1994, Hungary had an increase of 122% in the number of Internet connected hosts — reaching 5,390.

Hungary initially was connected to NSFnet at November of 1991 but the real development begun at the end of 1992 by the opening of our first 64 kbps EBONE line. At April of 1993 our total NSFnet monthly traffic was 1.5 Gbyte and the total Internet traffic 3 Gbyte meanwhile April this year our total Internet traffic was above 25 Gbytes.

Those figures are quite impressive but the real question is how the capabilities of Internet are utilised by the real users.

In the Institute for psychology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the investigation of brain bioelectrical correlates of sensory information processing has a long tradition, starting about three decades ago. A common tool in this line of research, which utilises electro-psyhological methodology, is the use of event-related potentials. These potentials are elicited by sensory stimuli which are of various importance to the experimental subjects, i.e. humans or animals. Since the electroencephalogram is digitised at high frequency (200–2000 Hz) during the experiments and typically many hundreds of individual trials are stored so that reliable averages can be made, the amount of data collected in every experiment is in the order of tens of Mbytes.

Experiments are running in parallel in four laboratories of two departments of the Institute which use 25 IBM PCs and 5 SUN Workstations for controlling experiments, i.e. stimulus delivery and data collection. Because the amount of data collected during the experiments still needs further processing this latter activity is performed in different PCs. Furthermore, it proved to be necessary to transfer huge data files between PCs in different laboratories. For the above reason NOVELL network system was installed in the departments.

The institute is a member of IIF program and HUNGARNET the Hungarian Networking Association and by this way it is connected to Internet, which makes possible to contact computer systems in other laboratories connected to Internet in or outside Hungary world-wide.

The Department of Psychophysiology has extensive international research collaboration most importantly with laboratories in the USA (Baylor College of Medicine, Houston; Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York), Finland (Institute Psychology, Helsinki) and Germany (Institute of Experimental Audiology, University of Munster). Since the method used in these laboratories and often even the systems used for data collection and analysis are compatible, the possibility of the transfer of experimental data and preliminary results does enormously speed up the collaborative efforts and even the discussion of theoretical and/or methodological problems.

Another feature of Internet which had proved to be extremely useful is the possibility to become a member of networks specialising in making information public in different subfields of research, etc.

The Institute for Psychology is the host of two such mailing lists accessible through Internet. "Coglist" is a forum for discussion and announcements (conferences, schools, personal questions, research positions, preprints) for fellows working in cognitive sciences (psychologists, mathematicians, linguists, physicists, etc.) It started as a Hungarian organisation but now it has more than 100 recipients all over the world. As a part of this mailing lists pre-prints and other important information's are stored in an archive.

The other mailing list, "Scanlist" provides information for the laboratories which, like the laboratories in Budapest, use the computer based measuring system developed by Neuroscan Inc., Herndon, VA, USA. The users of this system from Germany to Canada can via Scanlist ask each other or the manufacturer about problems, give tips and hints for using different methods via the mailing list.

In summary, the convenience, speed and efficiency of information exchange made possible in the last couple of years by computer networks in general and Internet in particular represents a real breakthrough in science.

the convenience, speed and efficiency of information exchange made possible in the last couple of years ... represents a real breakthrough in science

Internet Society Secretariat

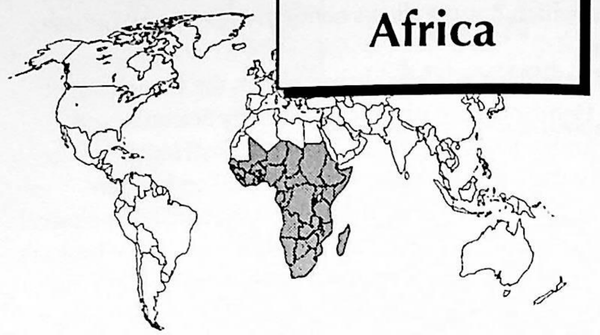
Anthony Rutkowski – Executive Director
amr@isoc.org

Cynthia Matthews – Individual Membership
cmatthew@isoc.org

Susan Vaillette – Organizational Membership
svaillet@isoc.org

Mary Burger – Staff secretary
mburger@isoc.org

Africa



Ghana Connectivity Update

From: Jeffrey A. Cochrane
<cochrane@baobab.fidonet.org> University of Wisconsin-Madison
University of Sierra Leone (10/94 to 6/95)

While in Ghana working on research in economics for two months this past spring, I took the opportunity to visit with individuals working to develop information communication technologies there. Below is an account of what I found. I've included details to try and build a picture of both the technical and administrative context in a country struggling with the initial stages of connectivity.

GHASTINET

Ghastinet is an agency of the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research, and has for the past several years offered public access for electronic mail. Their 14,400 bps modem is presently damaged, but a computer hardware technician and consultant to the national P&T is taking a look at it. This technician has loaned Ghastinet a 2400 bps modem. When I last saw the system operator, he was off to one of the growing number of Ghanaian computer sales companies in search of the proper 24-pin plug to connect it to his machine. Ghastinet's sysop address is <sysop@ghastinet.gn.apc.org>.

Ghastinet utilizes Fidonet technology (specifically the software FrontDoor) to store and forward messages via telephone, but Ghastinet is not part of the public Fidonet network. In the past the organization has polled GreenNet (an affiliate of the Association for Progressive Communications) in London on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, though when volume warrants, they poll more frequently.

Ghastinet has unfortunately just changed sysops. The old sysop acquired considerable expertise, and benefitted from numerous donor-sponsored trips to conferences and training programs. The new sysop is working quickly to acquire the expertise to run the Ghastinet system. As a first step, he has recently learned about the function and construction of DOS batch files. His training and expertise is I believe in public relations and library science.

Individuals may send and collect their e-mail in Ghana by visiting the Ghastinet office, located in the NASTLIC building, adjacent to Gold House in Accra. The fee in the past was about $US .50 for each page (2000 bytes) sent, and $US .25 for each page received, plus a $US .50 per page charge for typing if the document is not delivered on disk or sent via a dial-up link.

Several NGO's run Fidonet point software to send/receive their messages to/from Ghastinet via telephone. The sysop tells me that if the sender provides adequate information in the message and promises to pay expenses, Ghastinet will telephone, fax, or hand carry messages to the final recipient in Ghana.

The sysop and I discussed the possibility of establishing a BBS at Ghastinet to expand the line of services they provide. I brought along a copy of RemoteAccess to demonstrate, but unfortunately discovered the files on the disk were corrupt and unusable. I've promised to send him a copy on disk, and to continue discussions.

Other Email Services In Ghana

All services I could find in Ghana apart from Ghastinet have restricted access.

The Association of African Universities (AAU) runs SNUUPM to connect to the Internet with UUCP via South Africa. They are working on efforts to link universities within Africa. There is generally no access for the public.

HealthNet uses Fidonet technology to communicate via satellite to Boston. Communications are permitted from non-project personnel in principle so long as the content is vaguely health related. There is generally no access apart from health-related NGOs and government agencies.

The Golden Tulip Hotel was running a Fidonet (FrontDoor APX) system in conjunction with ToolNet in the Netherlands. The arrangement may have come about because the manager of the hotel is also from the Netherlands. This manager told me he no longer wishes to maintain the system, apparently frustrated with technical problems and administrative hassles. ToolNet is willing to telephone to Ghana to send and receive mail from anyone willing to operate a system with them. Working with its local partner, ToolNet enters into contractual arrangements with organizations that pay annual fees and message unit charges. Presently, however, ToolNet has no local partner in Ghana.

Rumor has it that USAID and the World Bank operate private systems for their employees. These are undoubtedly not available to the public.

Other Email Possibilities For Ghana

The most successful communications systems in Ghana are private: there is a public commercial fax business center on nearly every street corner. These accept printed copy and will fax them anywhere, much as copy centers do in the USA. An attendant typically monitors the fax transmission with a stopwatch to assess charges.

To send my own email from a laptop Fidonet system linked to a Fidonet-UUCP gateway in Washington, DC, I would first approach the owner of one of these business centers and explain the technology. With permission, I would then disconnect the wire from their fax machine and plug it into my modem. Their attendant would then monitor my online time for e-mail as with the fax machine, assessing charges in the usual manner.

Many of these business centers have recently developed secretarial schools for computer training. Thus in one office is assembled an international telephone line, computers, and the entrepreneurial skill to maintain a commercial business. Missing is a modem and software, plus a little skill in using them.

Many donors have focused on developing information technology services along the path we have witnessed in the USA centered at large universities and government facilities. Small scale commercial service providers are an intriguing alternative possibility, particularly in West Africa where small scale entrepreneurs have developed a reputation for ingenious operations in difficult infrastructural contexts.

Donors would do well to consider supporting technical centers in Africa as a source of software, technical advice, and training for system operators to build networks, rather than continue the present all-too-common practice of providing support only to facilitate internal organizational communications.

Several individuals in the USA have approached me to inquire about setting up such technical centers, but core funding sources appear at present to be nonexistent. As I will be teaching in Sierra Leone for a year beginning this fall on a Fulbright fellowship, I hope to work with a project there to establish such a center at the University of Sierra Leone. Perhaps if several of these were established throughout Africa, the Association of African Universities could link them together.

Guinea Online

From: Randy Bush
<randy@net.gn>

The connection to Conakry Guinea has been up and fairly reliable for three days now, so it's time to leak the good news.

Line conditions are varying widely, so conclusions would be quite premature. The hope is that calls originating in the States will be of better quality, which is usually the case. As it stands, over 90% of calls get carrier and 3/4 complete the UUCP-g session. Smail's BSMTP plus gzip -9 is getting better than 3:1. Using a packet size of 1k with a window limit of seven is yielding 6kb/sec raw throughput on the compressed data. It's not how well the bear dances, it is that it dances at all.

The PPP connection works, first ping was Monday 94.9.12. But the economics of the situation will not allow for much use of interactive services until later along the

growth curve. For the collectors, % ping 147.28.195.129 PING 147.28.195.129 (147.28.195.129): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 147.28.195.129: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=1158.109 ms 64 bytes from 147.28.195.129: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1133.889 ms

The hosts on both ends run BSDI UNIX, of course. We are in the midst of getting the usual DOS and Mac (yes, a bunch of them here) client software, MacPPP, Eudora, NUPOP, Trumpet, etc. usable and the trainers and supporters up to speed. If anyone knows of Francophonic versions of such tools, we would appreciate pointers.

The effort is funded by an African Education section of the World Bank which is having grave problems communicating within the country. E.g., there is not a single phone at the university. So, among other hacks, we are using spread spectrum radio modems within Conakry. The resultant infrastructure is being turned over to local folk to grow, run, and own, and the Bank is merely the first customer.

The real credit goes to Moussa Kourouma, Peter Hellmonds, Robert Prouty, Sekou Kande, and Youri Diallo. Remote support by Alan Barrett, Marina Rovatti, and Michael Langevin is very much appreciated. Yes, Jacot, the coffee here is pretty good.



Asia

Japanese PM's Residence Online

From: Adam Peake
<ajp@glocom.ac.jp> GLOCOM, Tokyo

Good news from Japan — the Prime Minister's Official Residence opened an experimental WWW server a few days ago.

URL: http://www.kantei.go.jp/

This should provide an example to other government ministries and agencies. The Official Residence is the Japanese equivalent of the Oval Office (USA) or Number 10 (UK)

INET'96 Location Announced

CANARIE has chosen Montreal as the host city for INET'96. RISQ (Regional Internet Service for Quebec) will be the local coordinating host.

WHOIS: Connect.com.au pty ltd

From: Hugh Irvine
<hugh@connect.com.au>

Connect.com.au pty ltd is Australia's premier commercial Internet service provider. Connect.com.au was created in May 1992, and commenced operations in September 1992. We currently have points of presence in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. Our headquarters is located in Melbourne and we have an engineering office in Sydney as well. Connect.com.au presently employs 8 staff, including 6 technical/support engineers and 2 administration and sales people.

We run our own nation-wide network, exclusively on Telecom ISDN circuits for the moment. The backbone links are 128kbps Melbourne to Sydney and Melbourne into AARNet, and 64kbps elsewhere. All network equipment is from Cisco Systems and the ISDN terminal adaptors are from Jtec. We have started to use Cisco's integrated ISDN support and find it to be extremely cost-effective and very easy to manage. We will be moving to ISDN primary rate towards the end of this year in our main hubs in Melbourne and Sydney.

We offer three types of service including full TCP/IP, e-mail and news delivery via UUCP and interactive accounts supporting dialup SLIP and PPP as well. We have several hundred customers for each of these services and growth is increasing exponentially! We offer mainly high-end corporate services and we have had very substantial success among the top 500 companies in Australia.

Connect.com.au has recently become the first Internet service provider outside of AARNet to install a private overseas link to the United States. This link terminates with BARRnet in the San Francisco Bay area in Palo Alto. Connect.com.au has also joined the Commercial Internet Exchange (CIX) and will thus be the first ISP in Australia to offer full connectivity to the rest of the world.

EUnet and connect.com.au, after the recent INET '94 conference in Prague, signed a reciprocal support, referal and marketing agreement to mutually extend our areas of coverage around the globe. Connect.com.au will be signing similar agreements with as many international ISP's as is feasible to make our service offering as comprehensive as possible.

Connect.com.au and AARNet have worked constantly over the last 2 years to make sure that the corporate sector and the academic and research communities have been brought closer together by a cohesive group of Internet service providers. Efforts are now underway to streamline registry services for the allocation of IP addresses and the registration and delegation of Domain Names so that the growing numbers of requests can be dealt with promptly and efficiently.

Leapfrogging Into GII: Sri Lanka Gets Connected

From: Randy Bush
randy@psg.com>

On 7 September 1994, an part-time scheduled TCP/IP link to Sri Lanka was commissioned. The connection is by Lanka Internet Services, Ltd., an open provider, i.e. academic, commercial, NGO, ... are all welcome. LISL is in the process of providing a higher speed dedicated link. Within Sri Lanka, LISL currently provides the full range of dialup PPP/SLIP services, as well as dedicated lines, POPmail with DOS/Mac clients, ...

The impetus and initial funding came from Sri Lankans residing in the US, students and ex-pat engineers who wanted to do their part to contribute to building networking for Sri Lanka.

The link uses WorldBlazers in V.32bis mode between Morning Star PPP on SunOS 4.1.3 (LK) and a BSDI system (US). The LK end occasionally tells the US end to change the destination number in LK, as telephone services in LK are in a state of flux. This bit of cruft turns out to work rather well.

For information, write to chand@lanka.net or surf http://www.lanka.net/.

Applications And User Communities

Life at the Thin End of the Net

From: Peter Judge
Technology Appraisals Ltd <techapp@cix.compulink.co.uk>

Is the Internet bringing the world together, or is it driving the info-haves and the have-nots further apart? Are net-surfers the vanguard of a new 'open' society, or an elite playing with tools denied to the rest of the world?

Nashwa Abdul-Baki of Cairo University has a clear answer: 'Once people know the Internet, if the line goes down for one minute, they complain.' She should know; she is at the thin end of the Net, running Egypt's tenuous link into cyberspace. She supports up to 78 000 users in several centres across the country. And all these users, including business people, share a single line with a bandwidth which would not satisfy an individual hobbyist in the UK - 9600 bit/s.

Last month, Ms Abdul-Baki spent a week in Prague, helping to train 162 other networkers from 70 countries, at a training workshop for 'technologically emerging countries' sponsored by the Internet Society. The workshop, the latest in a series, aimed to educate local 'champions', who can set up and run Internet connections in their own countries: 'It will have a major impact on the development of the global information infrastructure,' said the workshop leader, George Sadowsky of New York University.

It is not before time. Despite its claims to be the new global information highway, the Internet's map of the world resembles a medieval mariner's chart, albeit a mariner who set out from California. Most of Africa is a complete blank; the Far East has conspicuous holes, and Eastern Europe is still scarcely charted, while South America is sketched in pretty firmly.

The Internet connects more than 60 countries, and electronic mail can be sent between about 150, but there are around 90 more outside it, and the have-nots all number among the world's poorer countries, according to Tony Rutkowski, executive director of the Internet Society — the governing body of the Internet (insofar as it has one).

The Society sponsored the workshop, to try and redress the balance. It was held in Prague to minimise Eastern Europeans' travel costs, and followed by the Internet Society's joint conference with RARE, the European research networking body. The Czech Republic gained an extra 2 1/2M bit/s of permanent Internet bandwidth, set up for the conference by BT, MCI and the Dante academic network.

The workshop students came from Africa, the Far East and Eastern Europe. Two even made it from Sarajevo, evading snipers for the chance to get their country on the Infobahn. The syllabus was set by the students, with Ms Abdul-Baki leading one stream; the teachers were all volunteers.

Most delegates had their fees and expenses paid, by a range of sponsors including UN agencies. Ironically, after years of trying to keep the Soviets out, NATO financed students from the former Soviet Union, who want access to Western networks.

Financier George Soros paid for many of the students, and has used his money to support Internet links in Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Macedonia, Romania and Slovenia, among others. 'The Internet is the prototype of an open society,' he told the conference, in a keynote speech which the lack of support the West has given to countries emerging from Communist rule was partly to blame for ethnic violence.

Mr Soros sees Internet as a tool which can break down divisions within countries, and allow them to participate more fully in international commerce and diplomacy. 'Computer networking can provide an important tool and an inspiration,' he said.

One Russian Internet provider takes up this theme: it is called Glasnet.

The workshop was possible because rich-world development agencies now accept that telecommunications (and Internet in particular) can form part of a country's basic infrastructure. They are ready to give funds to support it. In

many cases, the agency itself uses Internet and the costs of basic local access will be paid back in the savings made on couriers, postal services and fax machines.

The US Agency for International Development (US AID), for example, is considering giving telecommunications a place alongside other programmes such as health, manufacturing, and education.

But there is a price to be paid by newcomers to the Net. They have to adopt American technology and the English language; for the majority of the world, even the alphabet on the keyboard is foreign. But most countries are ready to pay this price, for without telecommunications, they will be excluded from business in the 21st century.

> ***the Indian Government sees bulletin boards as a revenue opportunity ... Nanda is fighting a proposal to levy a $5,000 annual licence fee on every bulletin board in India, which would kill grassroots support for the Net***

Relatively privileged countries, such as the Eastern Europeans can even leapfrog to current technology, avoiding the costly detours and failed experiments which have littered the West's development.

But despite all this, the 'information deficit' between rich and poor may be getting wider, and the worst-hit area is Africa. African participation was down from last year's Internet conference, and many African countries still have no Internet link at all. Agencies like US AID are closing offices in Africa and shifting their attention to Eastern Europe.

Western net-surfers have graphical browsers like Mosaic, and experiment with voice and video links (your reporter appeared on an Internet video link from Prague to Stockholm). Our superhighway will be based on high bandwidth broadband technology. Meanwhile, Africa is struggling with second-hand modems and obsolete technology, in countries where telephone penetration may be less than 0.1 percent of the population and line costs are exorbitant.

It is here that the argument gets heated — and technical. Where a permanent connection is not available, it is possible to store messages, and forward them in bursts to other systems using phone lines. After a series of hops, the messages (should) reach the Internet, and get passed to their destination.

Is this technology obsolete rubbish being dumped on the Third World, or is it 'appropriate', and adapted to unreliable communications? This style of working was brought to Africa by the GreenNet organisation, which promotes ecological and development issues through its networks.

The UUCP system, based on UNIX machines, can be upgraded to a full Internet connection. South Africa is supporting UUCP links in neighbouring countries, and hopes to set up a regional Internet agency. Other countries, including Zambia, rely on Fido, a PC-based system. It is cheaper and may be more robust but is not compatible with the Internet.

'Fido is for conversations between friends, not for building an infrastructure,' said Mike Lawrie, of Pretoria's Foundation for Research Development manager of South Africa's Uninet Internet service. 'Every Fido in Africa is a nail in Africa's coffin. Once you've got Fido in, it is an immense job to move users on to the Internet. Fido cannot cope with a campus. If you don't get email into campuses, how is Africa going to move forward? The graduates remain network illiterate.'

'Bullshit,' said Suchit Nanda, who runs a Fido bulletin board service as well as Internet connections to India. 'I have a 64k bit/s line running and I still use Fido. It is the most economical solution.'

It is also less of a threat to the local telecommunications authorities, whose power to influence regulations is a crucial factor in many developing countries (and in the developed world too, of course).

In the end, the fundamental problems are not technological: 'People looking for a technical solution are faced with all the problems of developing countries,' says Dave Spooner of the One Foundation, a technology-centred development agency based in Amsterdam. 'These include broader developmental questions, such as political, cultural and linguistic issues.'

Governments often do not understand the issues involved: rather than welcome the links which local businesses need, the Indian Government sees bulletin boards as a revenue opportunity. Suchit Nanda is fighting a proposal to levy a $5000 annual licence fee on every bulletin board in India, which would kill grassroots support for the Net.

The local champions have to fight on several fronts. They must convince their government of the value of what they are doing, access whatever foreign funds are available, and somehow cobble a system together from whatever technology is available.

Most importantly, they must build local support. Educating and informing users of the possibilities can be the hardest task of all. One Westerner innocently suggested to an Africans' meeting that they should use press coverage to build grassroots support. 'We can't do that,' was one reply. 'If the government found out what we were doing, it would shut us down.'

These people are pioneers, ready to take risks to promote something crucial to life in the 21st century. Said Suchit Nanda: 'The carrier is like our heartbeat.' ☼

New on the Net

From: Mike Walsh
<p00426@psilink.com>

New on the Net has been getting a little long for posting, the full version is almost 8 pages, so we decided to produce a short version which lists total additions by category with a few examples and one chart. If you would like the full version send email to New_on_Net@internetinfo.com.

The Sept 15th snapshot of the commercial domains registered with InterNIC shows 20,242 unique domains compared with 18,403 as of Aug 15, 1994. The net increase of 1,839 domains represents and 10.0% month to month gain.

Some recent additions by category are listed below.

Category	Additions	Company	Domain Name
Advertising	3	DDB Needham Chicago	DDBN.COM
Large/Notable	25	The Gillette Company	GILLETTE.COM
		Levi Strauss & Company	LEVI.COM
		Federal Express	TEWS
Fin. Services	24	Aetna Life Insurance Canada	AETNCAN.COM
		Bank of America	ALCATRAZ.COM
		Mortgage Guaranty Insr. Corp	MGIC.COM
Entertainment	8	A&M Records, Inc.	A-M.COM
		Walt Disney Studios	WDP.COM
Law/Legal	18	Dechert Price & Rhoads	DPR.COM
		Goodwin, Procter & Hoar	GPH.COM
		Pettit and Martin	PETTIT.COM
Hospitals	3	Saint Agnes Medical Center	SAMC.COM
Newspapers	9	The Baltimore Sun Company	BALTSUN.COM
		San Francisco Examiner	SFEXAMINIER.COM
		Chicago Tribune	TRIBUNE.COM
Publishing	41	PennWell Publishing Co.	JETSYSTEM.COM
		Putnam Publishing	PUTNAM.COM
		Reed Reference Publishing	REEDREF.COM
Radio and TV	6	WFXT Fox 25 Kids Club	KIDSCLUB.COM
Travel	5	Thrifty Car Rental	THRIFTY.COM
Just Interesting	15	Trusted Information Systems	CYBERCASH.COM
		DigiCash, Inc.	NETCASH.COM
		MCI Telecommunications	INTERNETMCI.COM
		Xerox Palo Alto Research Ctr.	UBIQUITOUS.COM
Only on the Net	7	Ariz. Asso. for the Discussion of Budweiser	BUDWEISER.COM
		First Church of Christ, Scientist	SPIRITNET.COM

Commercial Domains Added During the Month Ended Sept 15, 1994 by State (and Canada)

State	Added	State	Added
California	428	Colorado	140
Canada	110	Texas	110
Massachusetts	87	New York	84
Virginia	74	Florida	69
Wasington	65	Illinois	55
New Jersey	53	Maryland	49
Michigan	45	Pennsylvania	43
Minnesota	38	Arizona	34
Ohio	31	Oregon	25
Dist of Columbia	24	Georgia	24
Utah	24		

The full edition of New on the Net includes tables which breakdown additions by Area Code and by Internet Service Provider. To obtain the full version send email to New_on_Net@internetinfo.com.

InterNet Info compiles information on the commercial activity on Internet. For more information, email to info@internetinfo.com. ☼

ACTEIN

From: Michele.Huston
<Michele.Huston@anu.edu.au> http://freenet.actein.edu.au

Within a few short years the Internet has reached into many areas of activity, often acting as a agent of profound change. This revolution is now happening within our primary and secondary school environment, and the Internet is now commencing to play its role in creating a new model for the classroom across the globe.

The deployment of such technologies into the Australian education environment has been very limited to date, yet it is in this environment that perhaps the most striking developments can be undertaken, and the essential basic groundwork accomplished for the longer term productive integration of information technologies into our society. Accordingly there is much that has to be accomplished to ensure that we can sensibly realise the opportunities such technologies offer to the classroom and the children. At this stage the efforts to utilise communications networks within the K-12 educational environment are largely pioneering efforts carried out by dedicated individuals, which bear many of the hallmarks of experimental projects rather than of widescale programs. However there are valuable lessons to be gleaned from these efforts in terms of selecting appropriate paradigms for subsequent wider deployment.

One such pioneering effort is the Australian Capital Territory Education Information Network (ACTEIN) program, a local university initiative to introduce the Internet to primary and secondary schools in the Australian Capital Territory. The physical connectivity is based on low cost accessible technologies, and most schools use IP dial-up as their access to the Internet. The program's main direction is not the provision of Internet access itself, but in attempting to address the issue of how the Internet can be put to work in the classroom, consequently the ACTEIN Program has a strong emphasis on technical and training support to accompany the Internet access. Internet trainers visit the schools on a weekly basis until the teaching staff feel confident in the use of the software and navigation of the Internet. Further support is provided through mailing lists and user group meetings. The entire effort of training is directed at both basic literacy skills in

navigating the Internet's resources, and also at developing the human skills to meet and work with others on the Internet, providing a high level of personal motivation and commitment through a rich set of personal contacts and shared activities.

One of the most immediate initial results of this program is the confirmation of the value of electronic messaging (e-mail) as the basic glue of the worldwide Internet. Teachers and Students from the program's schools are exploring this networked world from the base of their classroom by exchanging e-mail with other classrooms around the world. A steady daily stream of messages is now being exchanged with classes around the world, with the children exploring points of similarity and difference in their respective environments. The immediacy of the interaction is a particular attribute of the e-mail network, where delivery of a message occurs within a matter of seconds, and responses generally received by the next morning. Such immediacy of contact allows the rapid formation of trust and familiarity, and both teachers and children have quickly formed friendships with individuals scattered around the globe.

If the scope of the K-12 Internet was simply that of keypals drawn from around the world it would still be a valuable addition to the school environment. However there is a vast array of additional resources and services which are valuable as both a teaching resource and as a resource to the children. The K-12 Internet also includes a large selection of network mediated projects that the classes can participate in. Indeed the most difficult part of this activity has been in choosing which project to participate in! Teachers are encouraged to organise their own projects and share involvement in the project with their peers around the world.

In addition to using computer networks for keypalling activities there is a vast wealth of information freely available across the Internet, with much of this information of relevance to activities undertaken in the K-6 environment. Both students and teachers have the ability to browse the many electronic libraries and databases online to the Internet, retrieving diverse information formats which integrate text, pictures, sounds and movies into the information response.

Teachers have found that Internet facilities can been effortlessly incorporated into the curriculum at all levels. At the simplest level it provides a basis for meaningful journal writing. It also provides an outlet for the publication of stories and can be incorporated into the mathematics, science and social science curriculums.

This interaction can take many forms and it is perhaps a unique aspect of the internet that there is no single paradigm for the classroom. From the Australian view point one of our more interesting interaction recently has been between a set of Australian 5 and 6 year olds and a Zoo in the United States. A Koala was donated to the Indianapolis Zoo which then found its with a Koala and little or no information about Koalas in their reference material. The children answered their Internet plea to provide information for the thousands of visitors annually to the Zoo. The children have provided a unique set of resources which the Zoo is using within their Koala exhibit. All the material (with the exception of the Koalas!) has been collected and dispatched using the Internet.

There are many projects available over the Internet for the K-12 environment. Many ideas for projects arise out of class to class contact and these are perhaps the most beneficial as they are of direct interest to both the classes and teachers involved. One such project that has arisen from class to class contact is that of sending QuickTime video across the network as a video-gram. Plans have been made to send QuickTime video of a science experiment between Australian and United States schools

There is a unique opportunity for Australia to participate at the pioneering stage of this new and exciting technology.

Knowledge Building Map of the Internet

From: Kathy Rutkowski
<kmr@chaos.com>
Publisher, NetTeach News — a publication for K-12 teachers and administrators about the Internet. Article reproduced with permission from the latest issue.

Recently, the magazine PC Computing published the first Road Map to the Internet, Sept 94. I opened the map and at first glance it looked like a bunch of neurons in somebody's magnified brain cell. On closer perusal, I realized those neurons were depicting servers scattered around the world. Clearly, this map was not written for the likes of me who navigate by instinct and not instruments. Of course, sometimes that means it takes me longer to get from A to B but that begs a very important question, is speed and shortest distance important if what you are looking for is knowledge?

Education, is first and foremost a knowledge building process. It takes time to be curious, to seek answers, to follow new information leads, to consider the meaning of information, to share information, and finally to synthesize, create, and produce a knowledge product. The search for knowledge is not a race, has no success formula, and is best achieved through communications, collaboration, and cooperation.

No matter the grade level or age of the learner, the Internet offers ready access to signficant knowledge building tools and capabilities. Es- sentially, the Internet is a global intelligence community and as such it offers all learners ACCESS to information in a raw and unprocessed form as well as in an enhanced form from around the globe, the means to PROCESS and EVALUATE the information, and finally the means to disseminate and publish the knowledge gained.

What is most important to learners is "why and how" to use information and what is most important to teachers is to nurture such knowledge-building skills and capabilities.

INET'95 — Internet Society's 1995 International Networking Conference

Announcement and Preliminary Call for Papers

INET'95, the 5th Annual Conference of the Internet Society focusing on worldwide issues of Internet networking will be held 28–30 June, 1995 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The goal of this conference is to provide a platform that will bring together those developing and implementing Internet networks, technologies, applications, and policies worldwide for infrastructure development. A full call for papers will be published shortly.

Conference Topics. Possible topics for paper submissions include but are not limited to the following: Network Technology, Network Engineering and Operation, Application Technology, Users Regional Issues, Policy Issues, Commercial and Business Aspects, and Education

Submissions. The official language of the conference is English. Papers will be selected based on two-page extended abstracts. The abstracts should include name, address, affiliation, phone number, fax number, and email address. They should also include a keyword list, tied to the track topics listed above. Upon acceptance, full papers will be required. Instructions for preparation of these papers will be provided upon acceptance. Extended abstracts in plain ASCII text should be submitted by 13 January 1995 to: inet-submission@interop.com The Program Committee can be contacted at inet-program@interop.com

Developing Country Workshop. The INET'95 Conference will be preceded by a seven day program of intensive instruction with a hands-on emphasis on Internet set-up, operations, maintenance and management. For information and general questions about the workshop, please send email to: workshop-info@isoc.org. For applying to attend the workshop please send email to: workshop-apply@isoc.org

K12 Workshop. The INET'95 Conference will also be preceded by a tentative two day program bringing together active K-12 (Kindergarten thru Secondary School) Internet innovators from around the world to share experiences and learn new advanced tools and collaboration techniques. For information and general questions about the K-12 workshop, please send email to: inet-k12-request@isoc.org. Detailed information concerning the conference will be available from the Internet Society Secretariat, including a WWW-based programme browsing and conference and hotel registration capability.

Other contact addresses include:
http://www.isoc.org/inet95.html
Email: inet95@isoc.org
Tel: +1 703 648 9888
Fax: +1 703 648 9887
Postal Address: Internet Society Secretariat
12020 Sunrise Valley Dr., Suite 270
Reston VA 22091 USA

The Internet should not be considered as a teaching tool but as a teaching space that learners can come in and out of, and can learn from outside as well as inside.

Older students can spend greater periods of time "on-line" as journeyman, and indeed in some cases as master knowledge-builders, but younger children as apprentice knowledge builders require more assistance in acquiring critical research skills and attitudes.

The Internet allows educators and learners to customize the knowledge building process. It also offers access to more timely and current information as well as information from more varied sources and perspectives. Finally, it offers even the youngest of learners the ability to disseminate knowledge gained to a broad audience of potential users with rapid response.

As educators design ways to use the Internet it is important to understand that the most important maps are those that the teacher and learner create together in the process of building knowledge.

Stages of Knowledge-Building

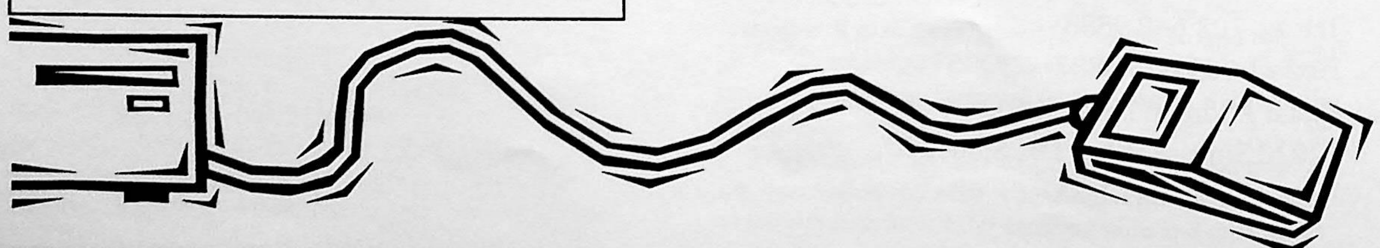
Exploration
Learners and researchers need time to explore areas of interest in search of questions and learners in particular need to understand to focus their curiosity.

Collection
Once questions are posed, learners must learn to acquire relevant basic information. This process involves developing criteria for collection, cultivating sources, and determining the reliability of sources.

Processing
To be useful information must be processed, gathered, indexed, sorted, stored, and retrieved. This sometimes involves translation and a preliminary evaluation and interpretation.

Analysis
Analysis is the stage at which information is assembled and the collective sets evaluated, interpreted, and used to create a new original body of knowledge for a definitive purpose.

Production
Information and knowledge serve vital functions in society but only if that information and knowledge is disseminated to those with a need and interest. It must be packaged in a way that invites such people to use it, i.e. to comprehend it and legitimize its value.



Knowledge-Building: Images

The Internet is an excellent source of imagery to be used as thinking aids, for research, for reports, and presentations.

Here are some examples of IMAGES from the Nets:

Maps: See A MAP of the location of Mt. Spurr and other Cook Inlet Volcanoes from Chris Nye-Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and Alaska Volcano Observatory. Found by pointing to URL: ftp://mojave.wr.usgs.gov/ pub/spurr/Spurr.html

Visualization Imagery: See an Ozone Map available from the NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Check out the 1993 Ozone Map looking at Antartica. URL: ftp://jplinfo.jpl.nasa gov/public/jplinfo/html JPL 1993ozone map/Antartica

Photographs: See the 1992 Eruptions of Crater Peak, Spurr Volcano, Alaska. Point to: URL: ftp://mojave.wr.usgs.gov/pub/spurr/Spurr.html

Knowledge-Building Information

The Internet is filled with communications from first-hand observers, research papers, reports, statistics, etc.

For examples, see:

First Hand Accounts:

SEE A Tourist Expedition to Antarctica URL: http2.sils.umich.edu/Antarctica/story.html

DATA SETS: See Table of Components of Population Growth, US. Go to: Other Gophers/IO/Cliometric Society Economic History/Pop Growth US, 1800-1980

See the Astrophysics Data Systems Archive URL: http://adswww.harvard.edu/einstein_service.html

See the Climatic Data Summary for Washington DC for the Month of August. (From University of Michigan WEATHER UNDERGROUND)

Knowledge-Building: Reference

There are all sorts of reference books, guides, encyclopedias, and indices available on the Internet.

For examples:

See the NPR (National Performance Review) Library. URL:http://www.npr.gov/NPR/html_NPR/email2.html

PBS Gopher—Listing of TV shows, study aids, etc. Other Gophers/North America/WashingtonDC/PBS

See A Listing of Resources for Teachers Compiled by Students Sam Barlow High School Other Educational Resources Point to: URL: http://198.236.98.13/

See Legal Discussion Lists Selector Path 1./.internet/.lists Host: lawnest.uchicao.edu Port: 70

Information Service of Encyclopedia Brittanica, Inc. URL: http://www.eb.com/

Knowledge-Building: Reports

National Performance Review REPORTS URL:http://www.npr.gov/cgi-bin/imagemap/NPR_PAGE2_IMAP?360,21

A REPORT on Ozone Depletion by Fred Krupp, Executive Director of the Environmental Defense Fund and UVA EcoGopher. Follow Other Gopher and Information Servers/International Organizations/ EnviroGopher/EnviroIssues/ Ozone Issues/Ozone Depletion/Ozone Facts

A Report on The 1991 Eruptions of Mount Pinatubo, Phillipines by Edward Wolfe, Cascades Volcano Observatory URL: http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Pinatubo/ Wolfe/framework.html

An FAO Highlight on the Food Situation in Rwanda Other Gopher/IO/UN FAO/GIEWS/ Food Situation in Africa/Highlights July 1994

Knowledge-Building: The Three C's

Communications: Ask and you shall receive; Give and your will receive back tenfold.

Cooperation: Share Information, Observations, Intelligence

Collaborations: Work together to evaluate and analyze information, solve problems and find solutions.

Listservs and discussion groups offer opportunities to discuss all sorts of subjects casually and in depth.

E-mail is a powerful tool to use in collaborating with partners located in remote places and nearby, to ask questions of experts or others with similar interests, and to discuss issues and cooperatively work on projects.

Gophers and WWW servers also support collaborations and exchange of information.

Knowledge-Building: Putting It Together

Process, Product, Publish

Finally, the Internet offers a new and powerful capability to learners and teachers, that is the ability to become knowledge product producers and publishers. Student research and class projects can be shared online via newsgroups and e-mail reports and compilations, and can also be put into gopher servers and MOSAIC home pages.

See For Examples of Interesting Home Pages:

The Vangelis Home Page URL:http://bau2.uibk.ac.at/perki/Vangelis.html

The Exploratorium Home Page URL:http://www.exploratorium.edu/

A Tour of Paris URL:http://mistral.enst.fr/~pioch/louvre/paris/tour/

NPR Main Menu URL:http://www.npr.gov/cgi-bin/imagemap/NPR_HOME_IMAP?95,255

The DeweyWeb URL: http://ics.soe.umich.edu/

Jason Home Page URL: http://seawifs.gsfc.nasa.gov/JASON/JASON.HOME.html

See for examples of student home pages:

Hillside Elementary School (Minnesota) URL: http://hillside.coled.umn.edu

Nathan Hale High School (Washington State) URL: http://hale.wa.com/

Armadillo's WWW Server (Texas) URL: http://chico.rice.edu/armadillo

Murray Elementary School (Virginia) URL: http://curry.edschool.virginia.edu/murray/

Princeton Regional Schools (New Jersey) URL: http://www.prs.k12.nj.us

Lee Summit High School (Missouri) URL: http://marcy.leesummit.k12.mo.us

Buckman School (Oregon) URL: buckman.pps.k12.or.us/buckman.html

Gonzaga High School (Washington, D.C.) URL: http://198.76.12.2/ESSCC.html

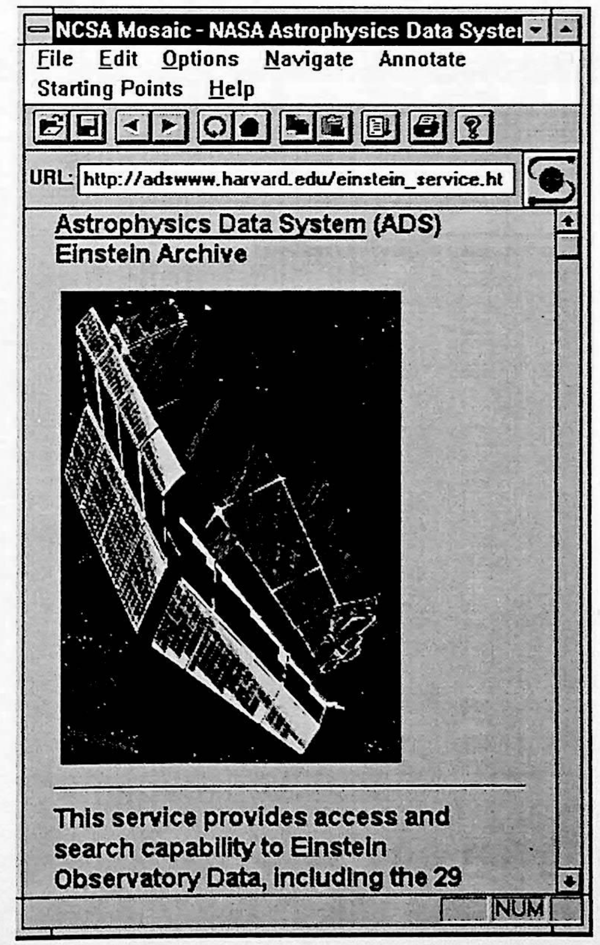
McCleary Elementary School (Pennsylvania) URL: gopher://gopher.pps.pgh.pa.us:70/11/pps/schools/mccleary

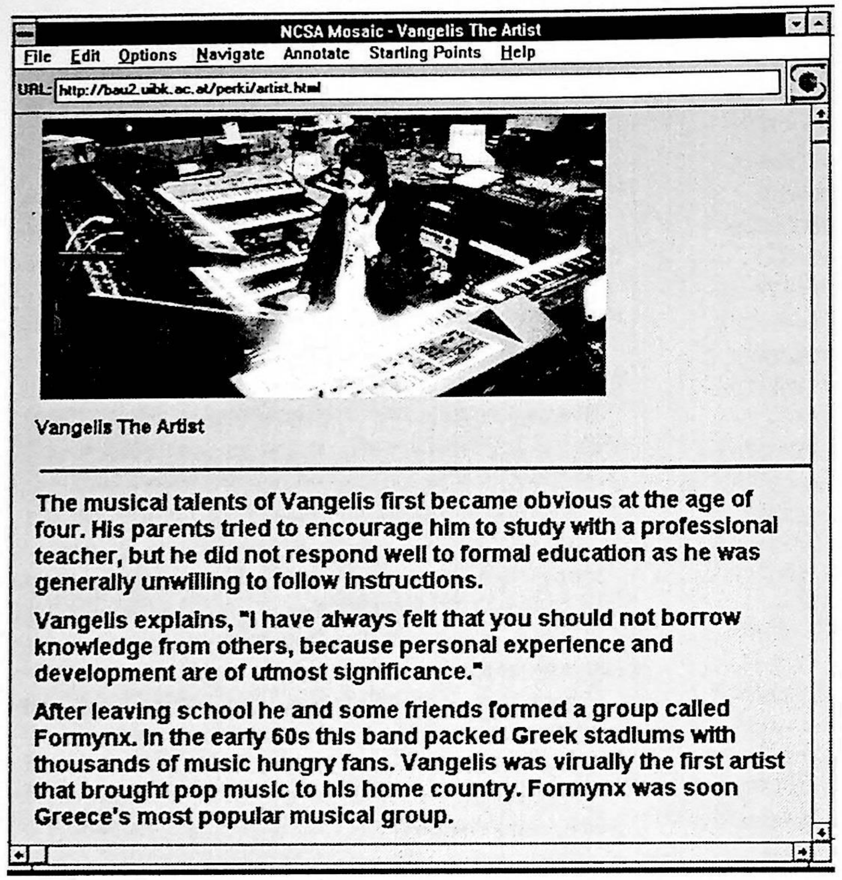
Ayala High School (California) URL:http://bigbird.pomona.claremont.edu/

Thomas Jefferson High School URL: http://boom.tjhsst.edu/

Check Out Gleason Sackman's "hot List" of K-12 Internet School Sites. This is a great map to other schools around the country.

Point to: URL: http://toons.cc.ndsu.nodak.edu/~sackmann/ doc.html

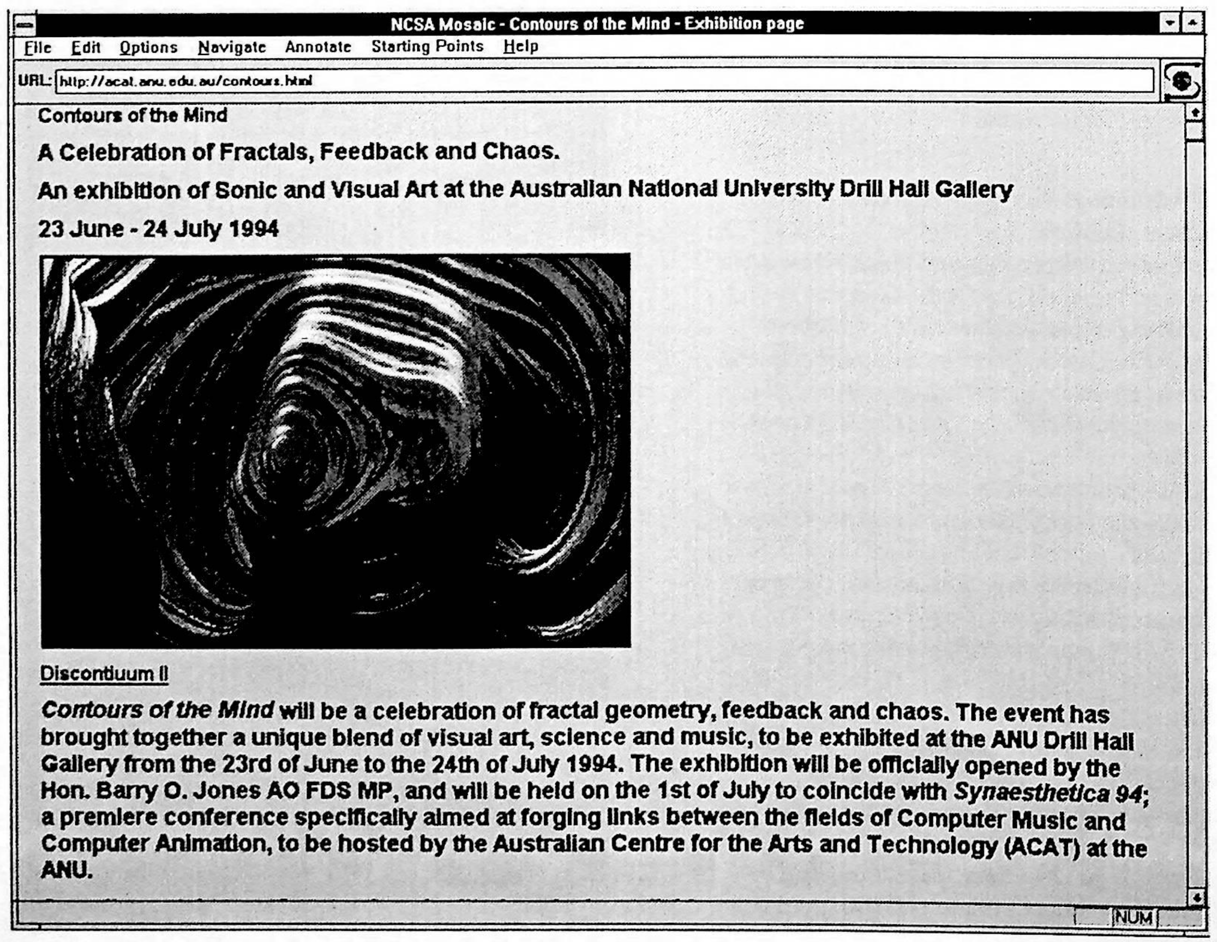




A Teaching Experience

From: Erik Huizer
(SURFnet BV) <Erik.Huizer@surfnet nl>

In Berlin I had been teaching at Interop, a very large networking exhibition cum conference cum tutorials. The organizers had booked me into Berlins most prestigious hotel, "The Kempinski." The tutorials took place in the. When Marshall Rose and I entered the room where we would be teaching for two days, we assumed that the previous occupant had been Universal Studios, and that they had forgotten to break down their set. We were standing on the flightdeck from the Starship Enterprise. Around us in concentric circles were high tech chairs equiped with all the facilities you need to boldly go where no man has gone before. The table in the middle looked more like a flight console loaded with knobs and dials and three microphones. Above our heads the equipment needed for artificial gravity, solar light and antielectromagnetic shielding were installed. The only incongruous items were an awkwardly placed overhead projector and accompanying screen. They seemed like antique relics from an era long before the first atomic war.



Marshall walked up to a chair and carefully inspected it. Each chair was equipped with a microphone, and at least 10 knobs for various life saving functions. As he could not find any manuals or other instructions Marshall refrained from touching the knobs, for fear of being launched though the roof into outer space. Due to the incredible set up and the strict circular form of the room, the nine (yes nine) attendees were forced to sit at least half a room away from us in order to be able to see the screen. They sat there for two days like Klingons at zero Kelvin. Nor Marshall's off-hand jokes nor my Huizer-jokes had the least visible effect. Their jaws and eyelids remained frozen. Two days of teaching without a single question. Maybe they expected to get a trip to Mars for their 4000 marks instead of a tutorial on Internet mail, and maybe Klingongs are too polite to tell you so, so they just sit there and endure. Since this silent atmosphere was totally unlike other Interop tutorials we had experienced, we suspected extra-terrestial influences.

I also came to realise how important the Internet is as a means of communication and freedom of speech. Of course like everyone I had heard how the Chinese students used the Internet to report on what really happend in the Tsien-a-min square, how Bosnian muslims used the Internet to report on the situation in Sarajevo, etc. But to hear the stories first hand from people in those countries makes a difference

At the end of the second day we quickly left the room, where the students were still sitting motionless. Once we were outside we turned to technician in the cabin overseeing the room. "Beam them up, Scotty."

On thursday morning I flew from Berlin to Prague, where I joined a small team of network experts that had volunteered to spend a full week on training networking people from developing countries, organised by George Sadowsky for the Internet Society. I arrived at the hotel Krystal, a university run hotel with rather Spartan rooms, which had to be shared for budgetary reasons. I was appointed as a room mate to Scott Bradner, thus giving a whole new meaning to my wish that IESG members should spend more time together to get to know each other better. At least I learned that Scott snores.

I immediately went on to the Czech technical University where the workshop was already well into its fourth day. 180 people from 70 countries were spread out over four tracks. I was joining the Network Services track, chaired by Jill Foster, with 55 students from 40 countries. Jill, one of my best friends in the networking world, had devised a track that consisted of alternatingly a plenary course and a hands-on session in the terminal room, provided by the Czech Tech experts. As soon as I joined the group I felt that the atmosphere was distinctly different from the one at the Berlin tutorial. There were certainly three eons of architecture between the two tutorial rooms.

The students were in the terminal room, trying to put into practice what Bert Stals - in his usual amiable, clear and crisp (SURFnet :-)) way- had just tought them on connecting PCs to the Internet. The moment I stepped into the room a student asked me a question, which I was unable to answer, as I know nothing about PCs and windows. However I was so happy to find a student that asked a question that I immediately started to explain that he would be better of using a real computer, like a Mac. And before I knew it I was doing an impromptu course on Mac configuration. The questions never stopped, and the eagerness of the students to learn more and more was refreshing. I felt like someone who has come from the desert to find a lake with cool and clear water.

I noticed also that people laughed merrily at the little jokes that Chris Weider, the Yogi Bear of Information Services, made during his light discourse on the heavy subject of compiling and configuring a Gopher server. Like the other teachers in the team he proved to be even more fun to work with than I had already anticipated. David Hartland, an English soccer addict, always ready to energetically launch into a debate as to why British teams failed to make it to the Worldcup in the USA; Margaret Isaacs, the Australian full of funny observations on English culture and society; Anne Villems, Estonian, a lively and unexhaustable source on school networking.

In the evening the atmosphere in the hotel was not unlike that in a busy Youth Hostel, way back when I still toured Europe with a back-pack. Groups of people from all nationalities talked lively about the Internet and un-related issues. I came to understand what Randy Bush and John Klensin had meant when they said it was so very rewarding to work with people from all corners of the globe that are building the Internet for their countries.

I also came to realise how important the Internet is as a means of communication and freedom of speech. Of course like everyone I had heard how the Chinese students used the Internet to report on what really happend in the Tsien-a-min square, how Bosnian muslims used the Internet to report on the situation in Sarajevo, etc. But to hear the stories first hand from people in those countries makes a difference.

Maja van der Velde for example, so undeniably beautiful and Dutch that she stood out amongst the Palestine

delegation like a yellow tullip amongst a field of red roses. Dedicated to report the truth on what is happening in the occupied territories she decided to live in the Gaza strip. Equipped with a PC and a modem she sends her regular reports on the situation there to various newsgroups on the Internet. Her stories are incredible, gripping and enlightening. I started to realise for the first time ever, how important the Internet really is for a lot of people out there. I also realised that Maja had more courage than I would ever manage, to live the Palestinian way, that I safely and superficially observe on TV from my comfortable home in an unoccupied Western country.

The Estonians and Lithuanians for example that invited me up to their room after midnight for a discussion on existensialism. A subject that is hard to deal with at any time, but even more difficult since none of them had seen Monthy Python's "The meaning of Life." Discussions ranged from the philosophical, through the more economical (the future of the Baltic states) up to philological. The latter being a debate on whether Russian was more useful/used than English around the world. I, never having learned Russian and being indoctrinated with cold-war, anti-Russian sentiments, claimed English was much more useful. The Lithuanians, having been educated in/pro Russian claimed otherwise.

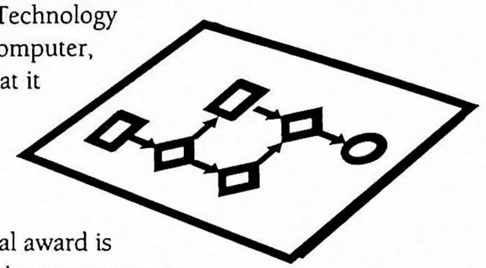
Macedonians explain to me how the Greek fear for Macedonian expansion is unfounded, and how Macedonia itself fears Servia. Moldavians tell me where to find their country on the map, and what their expectations are for its future. Cheerfull people from the Bahamas and Barbados enlighten me on the islands behind the expensive hotels and yachts. The guy from Tonga, smiling from ear to ear, explains how the Internet connectivity for his island is as small as the island itself.



Malawi, Peru, Sri Lanka, Philippines, you name it, they were there. At the end of the seventh day of the course almost all of the students were still in the room. Their enthusiasm hardly diminished by seven very long days of knowledge transfer. I was sad to see it was over. These days at the Internet Society workshop have taught me a lot about other cultures and I have made many new friends. When I told Jill that I would gladly volunteer for another workshop next year that had nothing to do with altruism, it was a purely egocentric move. I had thoroughly enjoyed myself, and I had learned more about the Intenet during this workshop, than ever before. ☼

Apple Announces "Cool Tool" Award to Internet Society

From: Steve Cisler
<sac@apple.com>



The Advanced Technology Group of Apple Computer, Inc. announced that it has awarded eleven individuals and organizations with "Cool Tools" awards. This special award is designed to recognize programmers and their contributions of a wide variety of tools to allow Macintosh users to navigate the Internet.

During the past several years, the Internet has evolved from a research and education-oriented network, once accessible only by researchers and scientists, into a worldwide network connecting more than 75 countries and millions of users in small businesses, libraries, schools, homes, and government offices.

"Access to the Internet has been made simpler by the efforts of many programmers, many of them working with little monetary reward—to design and distribute a wide variety of tools to navigate the millions of files and thousands of networks that comprise the Internet," said Rick LeFaivre, vice president of Apple's Advanced Technology Group, the group within Apple chartered with driving long-term technology research and development advancements. "Through the creation of these "Cool Tools" awards, our goal was to recognize the work of some of these unsung heroes who have made very significant contributions in making it easier to navigate the Internet."

"Consistent with the charter of the Apple's Advanced Technology Group to develop new hardware and software technologies, we hope this recognition encourages the continued development and evolution of the wonderful resources available on the Internet," LeFaivre added.

In addition to a certificate of recognition, the Cool Tools awardees will receive an Apple (r) Power Macintosh(tm) 7100 from Apple. ☼

The Macintosh Cool Tools Internet Award recipients and their projects are:

- The Internet Society, Reston, Virginia, for its efforts to foster a global environment conducive to the easy exchange of information and the rapid development of standards and new software.
- Steve Dorner of QUALCOMM Incorporated for Eudora
- Chuck Shotton for MacHTTP
- Peter Lewis for FTPd and Anarchie
- University of Michigan-Weather Underground for Blue-Skies
- John Hardin of EINet for MacWeb
- National Center for Supercomputer Applications for Mosaic for the Macintosh
- Aaron Giles of Cornell University Medical College for JPEGView
- John Norstad of Northwestern University for Newswatcher
- Cornell University for CU-SeeMe
- University of Minnesota for the TurboGopher client and GopherSurfer server

Connections Application for Texas Public Schools

From: Connie Stout
<stout@tenet.edu>

[The following was provided by Connie as an example for other school districts. —ed]

Request for Applications Concerning the Connections Applications Program for Texas Public School, 1994-95

Eligible Applicants. The Texas Education Agency (TEA) is requesting application s from school districts in Texas to develop electronic networks to improve and promote systemic changes in education.

Description. The purpose of this project is to encourage Texas public school districts to directly connect to the Texas Education Network (TENET). In general, it is expected that districts will propose to connect to the Higher Education Network (THEnet) and TENET by installing an Internet Protocol (IP) Router/Gateway on their district- wide network. This gateway will link the campuses to the THEnet using leased communciations circuits of varying speeds (a minimum of 56Kb).

Dates of Project. The Connections Applications Program for Texas public Schools will be implemented during the 1994-95 school year. Applicants should plan for a starting date of no earlier than November 7, 1994, and an ending date of no later than August 31, 1995.

Project Amount. Funding will be provided for 30-40 projects. Each project will receive a maximum of $50,000 for the 194-95 school year for a total of approximately $1,685,000.

Selection Criteria. Applications will be selected based on the ability of each applicant to carry out all requirements contained in the RFA. Special consideration for (or priority) will be given to applicants that:

- have a student body of whom ore than 25% are identified as at risk of failure, must use the TENET 800 line for access,
- offer innovative educational uses of the telecomputing technology, and/or
- provide support and maintain the telecomputing system.

The TEA reserves the right to select from the highest ranking applications those that address all requirements in the RFA.

The TEA is under no obligation to approve an application, provide funds, or endorse any application submitted in response to this RFA. This RFA does not commit TEA to pay any costs incurred before an application is approved. The issuance of this RFA is no way obligates TEA toward a grant or to pay any costs incurred in preparing a response.

Deadline for Receipt of Applications. The deadline for receiving an application in the Document Control Center of the Texas Education Agency is 5:00 p.m. Thursday, October 20, 1994. ☼

The State of Z39.50

From: Billy Barron
<billy@utdallas.edu> http://www.utdallas.edu/acc/billy.html

Z39.50 is a protocol used for exchanging bibliographic records as well as the basis for WAIS. Every once in a while, technology moves slower than one predicts. Z39.50 has definitely been in that category for me. Finally though, it looks like widespread Z39.50 is just around the corner.

In the past few months, gateways from Gopher and the Web to Z39.50 have both appeared. These gateways are freely available and may offer strong competition to the commercial Z39.50 clients being developed by several different OPAC vendors. Another key is that supposedly this fall, Z39.50 will start supporting holdings records. At the current time, there is no way to see if a book is checked out or not.

However, the big problem that I have experienced is in the discovery of Z39.50 servers. There does exist a list to all known Z39.50 servers. Unfortunately, it is not well known even about the gateway writers. Even worse is that this list is full of entries that do not work. One of the key reasons that many sites restrict their databases to only their own sites for performance or licensing reasons.

This problem needs to be solved so that it is easy (preferably automated) for system adminstrations and librarians to let their users/patrons know what is available and should work for them. I hope someone or some group reads this article and can devote their brain power to this problem. I would love to be involved, but I am stretched too thin helping various parts of the Internet already. ☼

Correction

In Internet Society News, Vol. 3, No. 1, the RIPE NCC was the source of data for the graphic on page 8 (bottom)

Growing the Internet in Africa

From: Wendy White
<wwhite@nas.edu>

Solving the communication problems in Africa will take efforts on all fronts and growing the Internet in Africa means recognition of several principles:

1 All networking is local.

2 Networking means connecting people to people and people to information; it does not mean connecting computers to computers.

3 Start with what is already on the ground and build from the experiential base that is currently available.

The first principle says that Internet connections will be useless unless local networks are formed first. We know, for example, the organization of scientists into local groups is critical before efficient and effective use of the Internet can be expected. This is what is happening in Uganda, Zambia, and many other places. Grassroots organizations need to connect individuals through simple LANs and Fidonet systems, for example, in order to develop the user base that will sustain the investment in communication technologies. An environment for using electronic networking and sharing information in this way must be built.

> ***there is not one true path to the Internet — no single technology is absolutely right for all circumstances***

The second principle means that people count. We need equipment, training, and a reason to communicate. We need to be able to afford to communicate. We need to build open networks that encourage cross-disciplinary communication and that allow information to flow across geographical boundaries. Designers of the African Internet may have to spend a bit more time discussing things such as support issues, trouble-shooting, and the local availability of equipment supply and maintenance. We must also address the human, technical, and training systems that will facilitate the broadest possible use of Internet.

The third principle means that there is not one true path to the Internet — no single technology is absolutely right for all circumstances. Indeed, expensive, terrestrial facilities may not be the best choice for Africa. Options and multiple access points are needed throughout Africa. A little redundancy is the system doesn't hurt either. There are many people in Africa who have email-only Internet access now. It may not be as pretty or as fancy as some people would like but it works. The people working in the trenches to make it happen also need to be recognized. That means that all those working to bring Internet to Africa must be willing to discuss and build gateways to other technologies or systems, such as low-earth orbiting satellites, UUCP or Fidonet. We can't afford to ignore what has already been done; rather that work should form the basis of all future efforts to bring Internet access to Africa.

A RARE Update

From: Judith Kiers
<kiers@rare.nl>

COA Information

RARE members gathered in Darmstadt, courtesy of ESOC, on 19 and 20 May 1994. Meetings included a joint meeting with the EARN Board of Directors dedicated to the proposed merger between RARE and EARN and subsequently the 29th CoA meeting.

The joint meeting was perceived as very constructive. The Executive Committees of both organizations had provided the members with draft Statutes, Rules and Regulations, a Charter, a Technical Structure and a budget, encompassing proposals for membership fees and voting rights. The conclusion of the meeting was that the merger was feasible and should take place still during 1994 and this event is scheduled to take place at the event of the next (and last) RARE Council of Administration meeting on 20 October 1994, in Amsterdam.

A call for a new name for the merged organization has been issued and several proposals are under investigation.

During the CoA meeting, the RARE accounts were— as is traditional in May — presented and 1993 financial year was closed with the approval of the Council of Administration of the accounts 1993. Two networking organizations were unanimously accepted as RARE Full National Members: UNICOM-B from Bulgaria and UNIBEL from the Republic Belarus.

The CoA has asked the Executive Committee to reorganize the RIPE NCC's management structure by the creation of a management body that is representative of the whole customer base in order to enhance cooperation with the RIPE NCC's commercial customers. This management body will be involved in the fund raising for the RIPE NCC.

RARE Technical Programme

The most recent main event for the RARE Technical Programme was the INET'94/JENC5 conference, organized by RARE and the Internet Society (ISOC), which took place in Prague in mid-June. All the RARE Working Groups took the opportunity to meet at the conference and were able to present their work to visitors from across the whole world.

The Working Group on network operations (WG-NOP) was relaunched under its new convenor, Manfred Bogen. The new convenors of the Working Group on Information Services and User Support (WG-ISUS), Dave Hartland, and the Working Group on Network Security (WG-SEC), R|diger Grimm, were able to introduce themselves in person.

Also at the conference, the final stages of two RARE projects were reported. The task force on Computer Emergency Response Teams has presented plans for a European coordination centre for liaison between the front-line support organizations dealing with network security incidents. This is now being developed into a business plan (which will be the subject of a call for tender) for approval by the CoA on 20 October 1994. The project of the Working Group on Character Sets, which is developing software for conversion between a wide variety of coded character sets, was presented at the conference in the form of a live demonstration of the conversion program.

Two new RARE Technical Reports are in the course of production. RTR12 on Writing O/R Names is a revision of the guidelines of the Working Group on Mail and Messaging (WG-MSG) which takes into account recent international standards in this area. RTR13 is a Status Report on Network Information Retrieval, a regularly-updated report which gives an overview of the "state of the art" in this field. RTR8, 9, 10 and 11 are currently available in printed form and can be ordered from the RARE Secretariat.

RARE has recently entered into contracts with INRIA to work on the integration of directory-service access with the World Wide Web. RARE is also contributing to the support and development of the World Wibe Web project which is seen as a key element in the development of information services for researchers.

Looking to the future, RARE has launched its UPTURN (Umbrella Proposal for Telematics for Users and Research Networks) initiative to encourage participation in the European Union's Fourth Framework Programme. The Fourth Framework offers the possibility of European funding to assist in collaborative projects between commerce and researchers which will result in the delivery of telematic services which add to the productivity of industrial and academic researchers. RARE is providing information on the programme and is assisting in the information exchange between potential participants via its UPTURN mailing list. To join this list, send electronic mail to mailserver@rare.nl containing the text:

SUBSCRIBE UPTURN your-first-name your-last-name

replacing your-first-name and your-last-name as appropriate. Once you have joined the list, you can send mail to the other subscribers at the address upturn@rare.nl.

A large, common RARE Working Groups Meeting is planned for December 1st and 2nd, in London, subsequent to EARN's NSC conference, November 28–30, 1994.

Information about the UPTURN initiative, and about RARE and its technical programme, can be obtained from:

ftp.rare.nl (by anonymous FTP) gopher.rare.nl (by gopher) http://www.rare.nl/ (by World Wide Web)

Conferences and Seminars

INET'94/JENC5

RARE's annual Joint European Networking Conference (JENC5) was held this year in Prague (Czech Republic), in conjunction with the Internet Society's (ISOC) annual INET conference. In every respect it was considered a great success. The participants numbered around 1200 and came from over a 100 different countries.

The Czech Technical University and the Czech Educational and Scientific NETwork (CESNET) were responsible for the local arrangements. They furnished the terminal room with over 70 workstations, terminals and desktop computers with worldwide Internet connectivity. The technical staff also supported the connectivity in the demonstration area, where up to 12 highly advanced networking applications were presented to the public at large. With the support of various sponsors leased lines with a total capacity of 2.5 Mbit/s connected the conference centre to the rest of the world. This connectivity allowed interactive Mbone broadcasts of the plenary sessions of the conference to hundreds of sites in many countries.

That the conference was a truly global event also became apparent in the more than 100 presentations and panel discussions in six different topical areas: user support and training, distributed applications, policy issues, regional issues, network engineering and network technology. The programme presented the developments in technology on ATM, Multimedia, IPng, Routing and Addressing, Network Information Tools, Broadband Technology, Performance Analysis, Electronic Documentation, Networked Simulation and Virtual Reality and Future Generations of Internet Technology, to mention only a few of the subjects covered.

These new technological developments, and the exponential growth of networking in the last few years are bringing past side issues to the foreground. Policy issues are becoming more and more important with the increasing number of active Internet users and its broader scale. Also new user communities are emerging every day, and each of them has their own specific demands with regard to service, support and training. The conference proved a good discussion platform for all of these important issues.

A full set of proceedings was distributed at the conference and a number of selected papers of high quality are being prepared for publication in a special issue of Computer Networks and ISDN Systems.

Preceding the conference there was a one day tutorial on ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), organized and sponsored by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC).

The week prior to the conference the workshop for Technologically Emerging Countries took place at the Czech Technical University. A selected number of participants (approx. 170) from around 80 countries had the unique opportunity to learn how to access and use worldwide Internet resources, as well as build and manage national networks in their own countries. The Soros

Foundations funded participation of many Eastern European and CIS attendees. RARE, with the financial support of NATO, took direct responsibility for the Network Navigation and Services Track.

JENC6

With the Prague event still fresh in memory, preparations have already been made for next year's conference that will take place in the new Dan Panorama Convention Center in Tel Aviv, Israel from 15-18 May. The Programme Committee, under the leadership of Jose Barabera (FUNDESCO, Spain), has already prepared a Call for Papers that is available from jenc6-sec@rare.nl.

The conference theme, "Bringing the World to the Desktop," may be looked upon as a metaphor for two major changes under way: the increasing penetration of daily research/educational work and practices by networks and networking technology; the new set of requirements that desktop networking implies for the underlying technology and the structures of service provision.

The goal of this conference is to survey the current situation in networking, to illuminate major unresolved issues and technologies, but most of all to stimulate discussion on possible future directions.

The local arrangements are taken care of by ILAN. fileserver: gohper.rare.nl, ftp.rare.nl or http://www.rare.nl/

Other Media — What's Happening

ConneXions — The Interoperability Report

From: Ole Jacobsen
Editor & Publisher <ole@interop.com>

June: The first in a new "Back to Basics" series. This article looks at the Internet Transport Layer (TCP and UDP) and is adopted from a forthcoming book by Marshall Rose and Keith McGloghrie on network management. Also in this issue: An article profiling DANTE and EuropaNET, a comparison of public domain SLIP and PPP drivers as well as an article on NetCash, an electronic currency system for the Internet.

July: A special issue focusing on Asia, released at NetWorld+Interop 94 Tokyo. In addition to several articles about Asian networking projects, this issue contains an article about IP over ATM and the BAGNET ATM pilot project.

August: An article on the Routing Arbiter, a component of the "new Internet" backbone structure, an article on RSVP, the Resource ReserVation Protocol and an essay on standards.

September: The "show" issue for NetWorld+Interop 94 Atlanta. It contains articles on Corporate IP, Windows Sockets 2.0, The Desktop Management Task Force and Part One of a two-part article on Cryptographic Systems.

We are pleased to offer all Internet Society members a 20% discount on subscriptions. For subscription information and a free sample, send e-mail with your POSTAL address to connexions@interop.com.

Information about NetWorld+Interop can be found on http://programs.interop.com. More information about ConneXions as well as on-line indexes will soon appear on the same server.

Internet Society

Internet Standards

From: Steve Coya
Executive Director, IETF Secretariat <scoya@CNRI.Reston.VA.US>

The Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) approved or recommended the following 42 actions between May 1, 1994 and September 30, 1994:

- Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types be published as an Internet Standard.
- The PPP Multilink Protocol (MP) be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for SMDS Interfaces using SMIv2 be published as a Draft Standard.
- Operational Requirements for X.400 Management Domains in the GO-MHS Community be published as an Informational RFC.
- A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4) be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for the Fourth Version of the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP-4) using SMIv2 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for SNA NAUs using SMIv2 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- TN3270 Extensions for LUname and Printer Selection be published as an Informational RFC.
- Using the Internet DNS to Distribute RFC1327 Mail Address Mapping Tables be published as an Experimental Protocol.
- PPP Reliable Transmission be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Default IP MTU for use over ATM AAL5 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- PPP Bridging Control Protocol (BCP) be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types be published as an Internet Standard.
- SMTP Service Extension for 8bit-MIMEtransport be published as a Draft Standard.
- SMTP Service Extension for Message Size Declaration be published as a Draft Standard.
- SMTP Service Extensions be published as a Draft Standard.
- Post Office Protocol - Version 3 be published as a Draft Standard.
- PPP in HDLC-like Framing be published as an Internet Standard.
- The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) be published as an Internet Standard.
- TN3270 Enhancements be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Application of the Border Gateway Protocol in the Internet be published as a Proposed Standard.
- BGP-4 Protocol Document Roadmap and Implementation Experience be published as an Informational RFC.
- Postmaster Convention for X.400 Operations be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Character MIB be published as a Draft Standard.
- Parallel-printer-like MIB be published as a Draft Standard.
- RS-232-like MIB be published as a Draft Standard.
- Transport Multiplexing Protocol (TMux) be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management Version 8.0 using SMIv2 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) Management Information Base (MIB) using SMIv2 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Modem Management Information Base (MIB) using SMIv2 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- Internet Message Access Protocol — Version 4 be published as a Proposed Standard.
- IMAP4 Authentication mechanisms be published as a Proposed Standard.
- IMAP4 Compatibility With IMAP2 AND IMAP2BIS be published as an Informational RFC.
- Distributed Electronic Mail Models In IMAP4 be published as an Informational RFC.
- RIP Version 2 Carrying Additional Information be published as a Draft Standard.
- RIP Version 2 MIB Extension be published as a Draft Standard.
- RIP Version 2 Protocol Analysis be published as an Informational RFC.
- RIP Version 2 Protocol Applicability Statement be published as a Draft Standard.
- Exterior Gateway Protocol formal specification be reclassified as Historic.
- A Vision of an Integrated Internet Information Service be published as an Informational RFC.
- Using the Z39.50 Information Retrieval Protocol in the Internet Environment be published as an Informational RFC.
- Resource Transponders be published as an Informational RFC.

Eighty-seven Requests for Comments (RFC) were published between May 1, 1994 and September 30, 1994:

RFC	St	Title
RFC1610	S	Internet Official Protocol Standards
RFC1611	PS	DNS Server MIB Extensions
RFC1612	PS	DNS Resolver MIB Extensions
RFC1613	I	cisco Systems X.25 over TCP (XOT)
RFC1614	I	Network Access to Multimedia Information
RFC1615	I	Migrating from X.400(84) to X.400(88)
RFC1616	I	X.400(1988) for the Academic and Research Community in Europe
RFC1617	I	Naming and Structuring Guidelines for X.500 Directory Pilots
RFC1618	PS	PPP over ISDN
RFC1619	PS	PPP over SONET/SDH
RFC1620	I	Internet Architecture Extensions for Shared Media
RFC1621	I	Pip Near-term Architecture
RFC1622	I	Pip Header Processing
RFC1623	S	Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types
RFC1624	I	Computation of the Internet Checksum via Incremental Update
RFC1625	I	WAIS over Z39.50-1988
RFC1626	PS	Default IP MTU for use over ATM AAL5
RFC1627	I	Network 10 Considered Harmful (Some Practices Shouldn't be Codified)
RFC1628	PS	UPS Management Information Base
RFC1629	DS	Guidelines for OSI NSAP Allocation in the Internet
RFC1630	I	Universal Resource Identifiers in WWW: A Unifying Syntax for the Expression of Names and Addresses of Objects on the Network as used in the World-WideWeb
RFC1631	I	The IP Network Address Translator (Nat)
RFC1632	I	A Revised Catalog of Available X.500 Implementations
RFC1633	I	Integrated Services in the Internet Architecture: an Overview.
RFC1634	I	Novell IPX Over Various WAN Media (IPXWAN)
RFC1635	I	How to Use Anonymous FTP
RFC1636	I	Report of IAB Workshop on Security in the Internet Architecture - February 8-10, 1994
RFC1637	E	DNS NSAP Resource Records
RFC1638	PS	PPP Bridging Control Protocol (BCP)
RFC1639	E	FTP Operation Over Big Address Records (FOOBAR)
RFC1640	I	The Process for Organization of Internet Standards Working Group (POISED)
RFC1641	E	Using Unicode with MIME
RFC1642	E	UTF-7 - A Mail-Safe Transformation Format of Unicode
RFC1643	S	Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types
RFC1644	E	T/TCP — TCP Extensions for Transactions Functional Specification

RFC1645	I	Simple Network Paging Protocol - Version 2
RFC1646	I	TN3270 Extensions for LUname and Printer Selection
RFC1647	PS	TN3270 Enhancements
RFC1648	PS	Postmaster Convention for X.400 Operations
RFC1649	I	Operational Requirements for X.400 Management Domains in the GO-MHS Community
RFC1650	PS	Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types using SMIv2
RFC1651	DS	SMTP Service Extensions
RFC1652	DS	SMTP Service Extension for 8bit-MIMEtransport
RFC1653	DS	SMTP Service Extension for Message Size Declaration
RFC1654	PS	A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)
RFC1655	PS	Application of the Border Gateway Protocol in the Internet
RFC1656	I	BGP-4 Protocol Document Roadmap and Implementation Experience
RFC1657	PS	Definitions of Managed Objects for the Fourth Version of the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP-4) using SMIv2
RFC1658	DS	Definitions of Managed Objects for Character Stream Devices using SMIv2
RFC1659	DS	Definitions of Managed Objects for RS-232-like Hardware Devices using SMIv2
RFC1660	DS	Definitions of Managed Objects for Parallel-printer-like Hardware Devices using SMIv2
RFC1661	S	The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
RFC1662	S	PPP in HDLC-like Framing
RFC1663	PS	PPP Reliable Transmission
RFC1664	E	Using the Internet DNS to Distribute RFC1327 Mail Address Mapping Tables
RFC1665	PS	Definitions of Managed Objects for SNA NAUs using SMIv2
RFC1666	PS	Definitions of Managed Objects for SNA NAUs using SMIv2
RFC1667	I	Modeling and Simulation Requirements for IPng
RFC1668	I	Unified Routing Requirements for IPng
RFC1669	I	Market Viability as a IPng Criteria
RFC1670	I	Input to IPng Engineering Considerations
RFC1671	I	IPng White Paper on Transition and Other Considerations
RFC1672	I	Accounting Requirements for IPng
RFC1673	I	Electric Power Research Institute Comments on IPng
RFC1674	I	A Cellular Industry View of IPng
RFC1675	I	Security Concerns for IPng
RFC1676	I	INFN Requirements for an IPng
RFC1677	I	Tactical Radio Frequency Communication Requirments for IPng
RFC1678	I	IPng Requirements of Large Corporate Networks
RFC1679	I	HPN Working Group Input to the IPng Requirements Solicitation
RFC1680	I	IPng Support for ATM Services
RFC1681	I	On Many Addresses per Host
RFC1682	I	IPng BSD Host Implementation Analysis
RFC1683	I	Multiprotocol Interoperability In IPng
RFC1684	I	Introduction to White Pages services based on X.500
RFC1685	I	Writing X.400 O/R Names
RFC1686	I	IPng Requirements: A Cable Television Industry Viewpoint
RFC1687	I	A Large Corporate User's View of IPng
RFC1688	I	IPng Mobility Considerations
RFC1689	I	A Status Report on Networked Information Retrieval: Tools and Groups
RFC1690	I	Introducing the Internet Engineering and Planning Group (IEPG)
RFC1691	I	The Document Architecture for the Cornell Digital Library
RFC1692	PS	Transport Multiplexing Protocol (TMux)
RFC1694	DS	Definitions of Managed Objects for SMDS Interfaces using SMIv2
RFC1695	PS	Definitions of Managed Objects for ATM Management Version 8.0 using SMIv2
RFC1696	PS	Modem Management Information Base (MIB) using SMIv2
RFC1697	PS	Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) Management Information Base (MIB) using SMIv2

Key to RFC Status:

- S Internet Standard
- PS Proposed Standard
- DS Draft Standard
- E Experimental
- I Informational

Highways on the Internet

The USA State of Minnesota Highway Department has just completed modifying/constructing a special 5 km stretch of highway (at a cost of $ 25,000,000) that now houses all sorts of electronic sensors and monitoring devices to record traffic, temp, weights, stress, temp, wear etc. The pupose is to gather long term stats on highway construction.
The information collected is fed to the Internet and available to various researchers with current, up to the minute.

Announcement

The Network Services Conference 1994
London, 28–30 Nov 1994

Open computer networking is no longer the sole domain of universities and research institutions. Today, governments, schools, public organizations, commercial enterprises and private individuals are actively using and supplying information over the global Internet.

Building on the success of the previous Network Services Conferences in Pisa (1992) and Warsaw (1993), NSC'94 will focus on the issue of providing services to customers, paying special attention to the exciting developments in global tools and services. We will address the impact of the new global tools on service development and support, the changing function of traditional tools and services (such as archives), new services (such as multi-media communications), the future role of the library and the effects of commercialization on networks and network services. Customer support at all levels, and the role of support in accessing global services, will also be covered.

Talks, tutorials, demonstrations and other conference activities will address the needs of the research, academic, educational, government, industrial, and commercial network communities. NSC'94 is being organized by the EARN (European Academic and Research Network) Association in cooperation with the Internet Society, RARE, RIPE, NORDUnet and EUnet.

Opening Keynote: Steve Cisler, Apple

Closing Keynote: George Brett, CNIDR

Sessions:

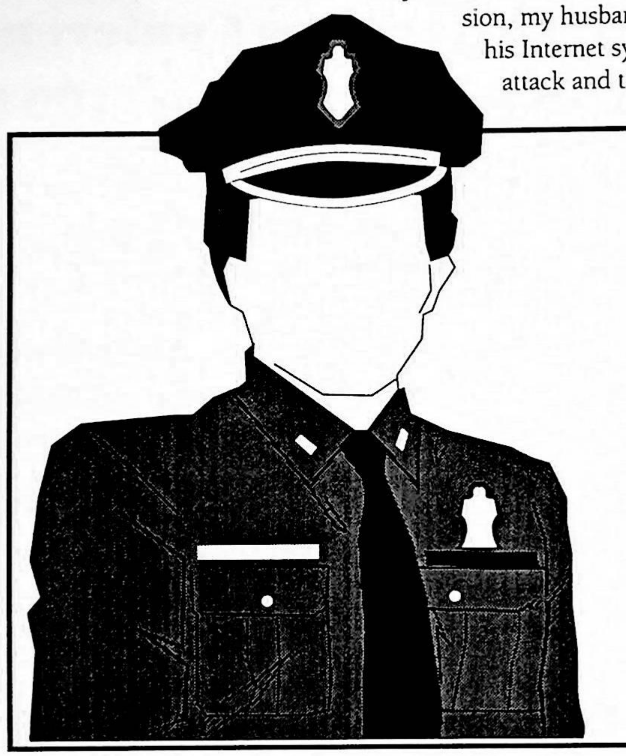
Delivering Information over the Net
Scholarly Electronic Publishing
Information Services in the former Soviet bloc
Communities Panel discussions
The Past and Future of Networking Multimedia
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Networking in Schools
Quality of Network Services
Multimedia Communications I
Network Services for Special Interest
Birds of a Feather Sessions (BOFs)
Communications II
Beyond E-mail
Network Information Technology
Scholarly Electronic Publishing II
Navigating the Web

The conference will be held at the Great Western Royal Hotel, near the Paddington railway station. There will be a hands-on tutorial session on using the World Wide Web at the end of the conference EARN and RARE meetings will be held in conjunction with the Conference.

Conference information is available from the EARN anonymous FTP server (ftp.earn.net), Gopher server (gopher.earn.net), and WWW server (http://www.earn.net/nsc94/nsc94.html). NSC'94 EARN Office PSI - Batiment 211 91405 Orsay CEDEX FRANCE Tel: +33 1 6941 2426 Fax: +33 1 6941 6683 Internet: nsc94@earncc.earn.net EARN/BITNET: nsc94@earncc.bitnet

Netcops

by Hank Nussbacher
<hank@vm.tau.ac.il>



I eased the unmarked cruiser out onto the highway, its 424 cubic cc, VJ engine purring. Traffic was heavy that day, as convoys of Usenet semi-trailers barrelled their way down the Information Super Highway. Biker gangs using Crack steered clear of our sedan searching instead for Internet tourists in Bermuda shorts and Nikon cameras around their necks. The Internet was no longer a safe place for innocents. My partner, Friday, sat next to me playing with his IRC CB, channel surfing for trouble.

"Unit 7, unit 7. Woman reporting a 426. Over," came the printout on the netcops IRC channel.

Friday turned to me and gave me that look. The look that he gets when he wants to tear someone's head off. Friday is 6'6" and 230 pounds. He enjoys inflicting pain when necessary. "It's guys like this who give the Internet a bad name. Lets go see what we can do to help," said Friday as he placed the flashing blue Kojak on the top of the sedan as I popped the car into 5th and slashed by the Usenet truckers hauling their load of pornographic magazines and political soapboxes.

We arrived at a Holiday Inn where the lady was staying. Her eyes were red and she looked like a Mac had hit her. Under the hurt she was actually quite pleasant to look at, kind of like the girl next door. Her name was Mary and in between sobs we sat her down and ordered espresso from the lounge bar. "It was terrible. I feel so violated. I'd like to kill the bastard," spat Mary with a vehemence that only Friday could understand.

"Just the facts, mam," said Friday.

"I'm here overseas for 9 weeks on assignment for my company. My husband is back home with our daughter and we decided to stay in contact via the Internet. I carry my subnotebook with me everytime I travel. My husband and I get along great but 9 weeks away from each other is just too long so we engage in cyber-sex. You know, private IRC channel, getting undressed behind locked doors and describing in intimate detail what we are doing to each other. We've been doing it almost daily for the past 3 weeks."

"But this last time was different. My husband asked me to do all sorts of weird and kinky things and I agreed but it just seemed wrong. After we finished our 3 hour session, my husband called later that day saying that his Internet system was under ICMP redirect attack and that he hasn't been able to get Internet access for the past 24 hours."

Friday cut her off, "Do you use any protection?"

"I normally would have used PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), but I forgot to install it on my computer before I left home. Listen, this guy at the other end must have been listening in on my previous sessions with my husband because he knew all the right things to say to me so as to not arouse my suspicions." Her lip trembled as she tried to hold back her tears but both Friday and myself knew that time may heal all wounds but the scar remains.

It was my turn now to bring down the hard facts, "Mary, it looks like you are the victim of a 426 — net-rape. There are no laws on the Internet, no police, no government to turn to. Friday and myself act as volunteers in this neck of the woods along with thousands of others like ourselves throughout the world who mete out our form of frontier justice. What would you like done once we catch the perp?"

She didn't hesitate for a moment, "I want nine of his fingers broken."

"Why nine?" I asked.

"There's no greater torture than using the Internet with one finger."

Friday smiled. Mary had made herself a lifetime fan.

Epilogue

We were able to track down the perp via the historical data sampling we collect daily via our RMON probe. We just correlated the packets with Mary's known IP address and the time of day that the incident happened. Once we had the perp's IP address we contacted our fellow "cowboys" in that area who worked with the sysadmin who backtracked through the Unix logs and found the guy. Needless to say, he will never type fast again.



The Impress Publishing Co. has just issued their 1st Internet magazine (first in Japanese). It comes with a CD-ROM containing Chameleon software and MacTCP.

ReliefNet, a new feature of the Internet that promotes online humanitarian aid, was announced today. ReliefNet enables Internet users to instantly help global relief efforts and make online pledges to relief agencies, for the first time.

Dial-A-Book Inc. providing 13 downloadable books electronically using Adobe Systems' new Adobe Acrobat(tm) 2.0 software at the The books will be available for sale and online delivery through a Mosaic front-end at http://dab.psi.net/DownloadBookstore/

NYSERNet announced partnership agreements with Sprint and NYNEX to provide T3 backbone network and internetworking services for New York State. Contact: Paul White <pwhite@nysernet.ORG>

Sun Microsystems Computer Company (SMCC) is implementing a major expansion of its SunSITE project, with new database servers across the globe now on line and accessible free of charge. It is now one of the most popular destinations on the Internet, providing up to 140,000 users a day with everything from public domain software to cooking recipes and even amateur "garage band" recordings. The original Sun SITE was established at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Just added were: Sun SITE Northern Europe at Imperial College, London; Sun SITE Tokyo at Science University, Tokyo; and Sun SITE Russia at Moscow State University; and Sun SITE South Africa at the University of Witwatersrand. To reach Sun SITE via Mosaic, type the URL (uniform resource locator) for Sun Microsystems, Inc. at http://www.sun.com and look for the Sun SITE icon.

Internet In The Field

From Art Botterell
<acb@oes.ca.gov>

A hazardous materials response in the mountains of Northern California last week led to what may have been the first-ever full Internet connection to a field emergency command post.

When a trucker accidentally spilled an estimated 1,500 gallons of paint into the wild and scenic Smith River in extreme northwestern California, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) deployed one of its transportable satellite earth stations to the Incident Command Post (ICP) at a remote highway maintenance station near the spill.

In addition to six telephone circuits, the satellite unit provided a 56 kbps data circuit back to OES headquarters in Sacramento, where it was linked to the Internet. A personal computer at the ICP provided the Incident Commander and his staff direct access to current satellite photos and weather reports, as well as to technical information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "World Wide Web" server in Washington. The satellite link also supported electronic mail for coordination of resource requests.

Based on the success of the Smith River deployment, OES is planning to buy a number of inexpensive digital still-image cameras. Combined with the satellite networking capability, these will enable on-scene responders to transmit images of future incidents instantly to consulting scientists and emergency managers far from the actual site.

OES is also investigating several other wireless networking technologies, including spread-spectrum radio and low earth orbit (LEO) satellite links, as ways to provide transportable (and eventually, mobile) Internet connectivity for responders.

Subsequent to the Smith River operation, the OES satellite trailers were deployed to several California wildland fires during August and September, where they provided Net connectivity in support of Geographic Information System (GIS) operations at the field command posts. Using topographic and ground-cover data from various databases on the Internet, the GIS teams on-site were able to provide fire commanders with improved maps and models of the fires. This information guided the assignment of firefighting resources and thus contributed to faster containment and control of the blazes.

** From the list "Networks in Emergency Management." To subscribe, send mail to "nets-request@oes.ca.gov" with the single word "subscribe" in the message body. This list is facilitated by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.*

The BOOK NOOK at the Internet Society

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______	Proceedings, Workshop on Network and Distributed System Security, **1994**, San Diego, CA	$15.00	$25.00	______
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______	Internet Society News (previous issues — quantities are limited)	$5.00	$8.00	______

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International Connectivity (Version 11, June 20, 1994) by Larry Landweber lhl@cs.wisc.edu

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●	Bulgaria
○	Burkina Faso
X	Burundi
X	Cambodia
○	Cameroon
●	Canada
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X	Cayman Islands
X	Central African Republic
X	Chad
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X	Christmas Island

X	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
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X	Comoros
○	Congo
○	Cook Islands
●	Costa Rica
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●	Croatia
○	Cuba
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●	Czech-Republic
●	Denmark
X	Djibouti
X	Dominica
○	Dominican Republic
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●	Egypt
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X	Equatorial Guinea
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○	Ethiopia
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○	Faroe Islands
●	Fiji
●	Finland
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○	French Guiana
○	French Polynesia
X	French So. Territories
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X	Neutral Zone
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●	New Zealand
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○	Niger
○	Nigeria
○	Niue
X	Norfolk Island
X	Northern Mariana Is.
●	Norway
X	Oman
○	Pakistan
X	Palau
●	Panama
○	Papua New Guinea
○	Paraguay
●	Peru
●	Philippines
X	Pitcairn
●	Poland
●	Portugal
●	Puerto Rico
X	Qatar
●	Re'union
●	Romania
●	Russia
X	Rwanda
X	Saint Helena
X	Saint Kitts & Nevis
○	Saint Lucia
X	Saint Pierre & Miquelon

X	St. Vincent & Grenadines
○	Samoa
X	San Marino
X	Sao Tome & Principe
◗	Saudi Arabia
○	Senegal
○	Seychelles
X	Sierra Leone
●	Singapore
●	Slovakia
●	Slovenia
○	Solomon Islands
X	Somalia
●	South Africa
●	Spain
○	Sri Lanka
X	Sudan
○	Suriname
●	Svalbard & Jan Mayen Is.
○	Swaziland
●	Sweden
●	Switzerland
X	Syria
●	Taiwan
○	Tajikistan
○	Tanzania
●	Thailand
○	Togo
X	Tokelau
○	Tonga
○	Trinidad and Tobago
●	Tunisia
●	Turkey
○	Turkmenistan
X	Turks & Caicos Islands
X	Tuvalu
○	Uganda
●	Ukraine
X	United Arab Emirates
●	United Kingdom
●	United States
X	U.S. Outlying Islands
●	Uruguay
○	Uzbekistan
○	Vanuatu

X	Vatican City State
●	Venezuela
○	Vietnam
X	Virgin Islands, Br.
○	Virgin Islands, U.S.
X	Wallis & Futuna Is.
X	Western Sahara
X	Yemen
○	Yugoslavia
X	Zaire
○	Zambia
○	Zimbabwe

Legend:

● Internet
◗ BitNet but not Internet
○ EMail Only (UUCP, FidoNet, or OSI)
X No Connectivity

Please send corrections, information and comments to:
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Computer Sciences Dept.
University of Wisconsin
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1210 W. Dayton St.
Madison, WI 53706
lhl@cs.wisc.edu
Fax +1 608 265 2635
Include details, e.g., on connections, sites, contacts, protocols, etc.

The complete International Connectivity table and map are available by anonymous FTP from: *ftp.cs.wisc.edu*

Internet Society — Organizational Members

Network Service Providers

- ACONet - Vienna University Computer Network
- **AARNET - Australian Academic & Research Network**
- **Advanced Network and Services (ANS)**
- **Advantis**
- **Alternet (UUNET Technologies)**
- AT&T
- **Ameritech**
- **AuNet - Assumption University of Thailand**
- Bolt Beranek and Newman (BBN)
- **CANARIE, Inc**
- connect.com.au pty ltd
- **Corporation for Research & Educational Networking (CREN)**
- **DFN - Deutsches Forschungsnetz**
- Elron Electronic Industries
- **France Telecom**
- *Fujitsu
- Infonet Services Corporation
- **Internet Initiative Japan (IIJ)**
- Internet Presence & Publishing, Inc.
- **Italian Research Network / National Council for Research (CNUCE)**
- KDD
- Korea Telecom
- **MCI Communications Corporation**
- Merit Networks, Inc.
- **NTT- Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.**
- **NORDUnet - Nordic Backbone Network**
- NYNEX
- NYSERNet
- **Pacific Bell**
- **Performance Systems International, Inc. (PSI)**
- PIPEX - The Public IP Exchange
- **Sprint**
- **Stentor**
- **SUNET-the Swedish University Network**
- **SURFnet bv**
- **Telecom Finland**
- **US West Communications, Inc**
- UKERNA - United Kingdom Education and Research Networking Association

Product Providers

- **3COM**
- **Apple Computer Inc.**
- Catapult Communications Corp.
- **Cisco Systems, Inc.**
- **Digital Equipment Corporation**
- **FTP Software, Inc.**
- **Hewlett-Packard Company**
- **Hughes Aircraft Company**
- **Intel Corporation**
- **IBM - International Business Machines**
- **Microsoft**
- **Newbridge Networks, Inc.**
- NeXT Computer, Inc.
- **Northern Telecom**
- **Novell, Inc.**
- Positron Industries, Inc.
- **Proteon, Inc**
- **Siemens AG**
- **Soft-Switch, Inc**
- **Sun Microsystems, Inc.**
- Tenon Intersystems
- **Trusted Information Systems**
- Ubique Ltd.
- **Wellfleet Communications, Inc.**

Information Service and Systems Management Providers

- **American Online, Inc.**
- **Delphi Internet Services Corporation**
- Interactive Age - CMP Publications
- **Legent Corporation**
- *Network Solutions, Inc.
- Open Source Solutions, Inc.
- **Oracle Corporation**
- **Ziff-Davis Expositions and Conference Company**

Major Enterprise Internet Operators

- **Freeport-McMoRan**
- J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated
- SALOMON, Inc.

Educational Institutions

- **Israeli Inter-University Computation Center (IUCC)**
- **Italian National Institute for Nuclear Physics (INFN)**
- National Technical University of Athens
- University of Notre Dame
- **University of Washington**

Organizations for Research, Professions, Industries, Standards

- *Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
- Bellcore (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
- Carnegie Mellon University - Software Engineering Institute
- Center for Global Communications
- **CERN - European Laboratory for Particle Physics**
- **Coalition for Networked Information**
- **Corporation for National Research Initiatives**
- **Corporation for Open Systems**
- **EDUCOM**
- Electronic Frontier Foundation
- GTE Laboratories Incorporated
- **IEEE Computer Society**
- Morino Foundation
- **TERENA: Trans-European Research and Education Networking Association**
- The RAND Corporation
- Technology Transfer Institute

Government Agencies

- **Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA)**
- **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory**
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)**
- **National Library of Medicine** including the National Coordination Office for HPCC

Founding members are in bold font
* Beginning in 1995

28 Oct 1994

Internet Society

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BOLOGNA
FUCS

מונל

Decisions

Policy

On Curriculum

Abstract → מטרת המאמר

הכשרת מורים

מטרות כלליות

מבין העקרים

ספרות למשל

רציונל

[illegible]

הצעות

דיון

V²C

פיגור סביבתי [illegible]

מיומנויות בשפה

השפעת המורה

מאפיינים [illegible]

www.EIFonline.org

European Internet Foundation
Political Leadership for Network Society

Dinner Discussion Group:
Information Society and Development

Monday, 20 January 2003, 19:45 22:15
Restaurant, Centre Borschette, 36 Rue Froissart

On the occasion of the 4th meeting of the European Commission/Member States Experts Group on Information Society and Development, we are pleased to host delegates for an informal discussion and networking with EIF members.

Welcome: **Anders Wijkman, MEP**
EIF Member

Guest Speakers:

Director, International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

N. Jaddoo
Information technology co-ordinator
Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

NAME : ______________________________

ORGANISATION: ______________________________

I WILL participate **I WILL NOT participate**

(please tick the appropriate box)

Please return this sheet by fax or e-mail to Carla Ciminera
Fax: 02/347.4588 (no fax header needed) / Email: CCiminera@ecobrussels.be

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DG DEVELOPMENT
Development Policy and Sectoral Issues
Adviser

Brussels,

DEV.B.Adv/AT D(2003)

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Sent: יום שלישי 14 ינואר 2003 16:14
Subject: EIF Dinner Discussion January 20

TRANSATLANTIC POLICY NETWORK
(T P N)

Paul Henri Spaak
Building –
Room
P5B01
left as you go up
Rue Wiertz from
Rue Belliard.

TPN / EIF DINNER ON
INTERNET CHALLENGES:
'CAN THE EU AND US BALANCE
PRIVACY, SECURITY, LIBERTY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY'

20:00 HOURS TUESDAY 18 FEBRUARY 2003
LA MAISON DU CYGNE
GRAND PLACE 9, 1000 BRUSSELS

PROGRAMME

19:45 hours — Arrival and reception

20:10 hours — Sit down for dinner

Chairman's Welcome:

Elly Plooij-van Gorsel
Member Of The European Parliament

Remarks:

The Honorable Rick Boucher

The Honorable Bob Goodlatte,
Members of the United States House of Representatives

22:00 hours (latest) — Departure

Attachments
Seating Plan
Participants List

TPN WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS WARM THANKS FOR THEIR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION, SUPPORT AND INVOLVEMENT TO ITS MEMBERS AND THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

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TPN IN COOPERATION WITH EIF AND THE CONGRESSIONAL INTERNET CAUCUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

INTERNET CHALLENGES: CAN THE EU AND US BALANCE PRIVACY, SECURITY, LIBERTY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?

INFORMAL OPENING DINNER
LA MAISON DU CYGNE
20:00 HOURS, TUESDAY 18 FEBRUARY 2003

WINDOWS TO GRAND PLACE

PODIUM

GOODLATTE
ALBERT
AVENDANO
FINN
GOEBBELS
LINTON
MCCARTHY
PAULUS
PLOOIJ-VAN GORSEL
VERGNES

BOUCHER
DREYER
FLESCH
IMPERT
KING
LORDAN
NICHOLSON
SANDERS-TEN-HOLTE
SCHAUB
SILVESTRO

BURROUGHS
EXUM
MINGORANCE
NEGRONE
PICKING
PINKOS
POINTER
SELMAYR
VELA

HAIG
HUSBAND
KESSLER
LARSSON
MINISCI
MUELLER
OLIVER
REGNIER
STERN
TEGGE
WINER

CIMINERA
GAERTNER
GAMBARDELLA
JACK
KOPF
KUPFER
MOORE
MORRISON
PHILIPSON
STRAUSS
VAN ROSTEN

DOOR

BAR

Jason Albert, Consel on Security/Data Protection, Covington & Burling, Brussels

Manuel Avendano, Director, EU and International Regulatory Affairs, Telefonica SA

Caterina Bortolini, , Telecom Italia

Rick Boucher, Member of Congress, US House of Representatives

Christopher Brown, EU Coordinator, Transatlantic Policy Network

Nikole Burroughs, US Co-ordinator, Transatlantic Policy Network

Carla Ciminera, Director of the Secretariat, EIF

Peter Dreyer, Vice President EU Affairs, Siemens AG

Larnell Exum, LTC, Military Escort

Patricia Finn, Director, European Union Relations, SAS

Colette Flesch, MEP, European Parliament

Katrin Gaertner, Head of Office, Bertelsmann

Luigi Gambardella, , Telecom Italia

Robert Goebbels, MEP, European Parliament

Bob Goodlatte, Member of Congress, US House of Representatives

Vivien Haig, Director General, Transatlantic Policy Network

Shelley Husband, Chief of Staff Representative Bob Goodlatte, US House of Representatives

John Impert, Vice President European Affairs, Boeing

Jonathan Kessler, Economics Officer, US Mission to the EU

Caroline King, Director, Public Affairs, SAP AG

Wolfgang Kopf, Senior Vice President, Deutsche Telekom AG

Tilmann Kupfer, European Regulatory Affairs Manager, BT

Lars-Goran Larsson, Director Telecom Policies and Regulations, Ericsson

Peter Linton, Chairman Europe, BKSH

Brussels, 18 February 2003

Tim Lordan, Staff Director, Internet Education Foundation

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Frances Moore, Regional Director, Europe, IFPI

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Emma Nicholson of Winterbourne, MEP, European Parliament

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Sarah Philipson, , Philipson & Associates

Constanze Picking, Economic Policy and Consumer Affairs, DaimlerChrysler

Steve Pinkos, Senior Staff Member, US House of Representatives

Elly Plooij-van Gorsel, MEP, European Parliament

Susan Pointer, Director of European Public Policy, Amazon.com

Olivia Regnier, Senior Legal Adviser, IFPI European Office

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Brussels, 18 February 2003

Peter Van Rosten, , eBay International AG

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Dov Winer, Member, Board of Director, Israel Internet Foundation

Brussels, 18 February 2003

US CONGRESSIONAL INTERNET CAUCUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
CHAIRED BY THE HONORABLE BOB GOODLATTE AND
THE HONORABLE RICK BOUCHER

In Cooperation with the Transatlantic Policy Network (TPN) and the European Internet Foundation (EIF)

Internet Challenges: Can the EU and US Balance Privacy, Security, Liberty and Intellectual Property?

BRUSSELS, 19 FEBRUARY 2003

PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY 19 FEBRUARY 2003

09:30 Participants Registration: Please note change of room. Now being held: **Room P5B01, Paul-Henri Spaak Building, European Parliament**

09:45-11:00 **Plenary Session in European Parliament on Security and Privacy**

Chairman: **Erika Mann MEP**

Comments: **Sue Binns,** Director, European Commission
George Papapavlou, Head of Unit, Infso, European Commission
Sachar Paulus, SAP– EU Industry Expert
Patricia Finn, SAS – US Industry Expert
The Honourable Bob Goodlatte, Member of Congress
The Honourable Rick Boucher, Member of Congress
Elly Plooij-van Gorsel MEP
Charlotte Cederschiold MEP

Includes: TPN/EIF/ICAC Members, selected guests from industry, press

Location: Room P5B01, Paul-Henri Spaak Building, European Parliament

11:00-11:30 **Press Conference** Includes: Members of Congress, MEPs, press

Tuesday, 20 May: Preparing for the WSIS

COMING EVENTS:

EIF NEWS

On Wednesday, December 3, EIF held a successful workshop on Protecting Intellectual Propert Rights in the Digital Era: The Challenges. The workshop was attended by over 70 people, and the distinguish panel included **Manuel Avendaño**, Director, EU & International Regulatory Affairs, Telefonica; **Ed Averdieck**, Sales and Marketing Director, On Demand Distribution; **Jonathan Faull**, Director General, DG Justice and Home Affairs, European Commission; **Mario Mariani**, Senior Vice President, Tiscali; **Alain Moscowitz**, Vice President, Confederation of European Computer Users' Association (CECUA); **Emma Pike**, Public Affairs Adviser, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI); **Heijo Ruijsenaars**, Senior Legal Adviser, European Broadcasting Union (EBU)and **Ted Shapiro**, Vice President & General Counsel – Europe, Motion Picture Association (MPA). The workshop was led by **Arlene McCarthy**, MEP.

Some of the presentations from the workshop are available below for all those interested.

CECUA presentation.pdf [150.2 Ko]

IFPI Presentation.ppt [57.34 Ko]

OD2 presentation.ppt [740.3 Ko]

Telefonica Presentation.doc [67.07 Ko]

Telefonica Presentation.ppt [234.5 Ko]

Tiscali presentation.ppt [460.2 Ko]



ISSUES
FORUMS & EVENTS
CAUCUS MEMBERS
BRIEFING BOOKS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
STATISTICS & DATA

One Pager Issue Briefs on "Digital Rights Management: Whose Rights Are Being Managed?"

Overview | Audio/Video | Panelist Biographies | One Pagers

Prepared by Members of the Internet Caucus Advisory Committee

- Association for Competitive Technology (ACT)
- American Foundation for the Blind (AFB)
- Business Software Alliance (BSA)
- Consumer Electronics Association (CEA)
- Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI)
- Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR)
- Computer Systems Policy Project (CSPP)
- Home Recording Rights Coalition (HRRC)
- IT Industry Associations (Including Business Software Alliance (BSA), Computer Systems Policy Project (CSPP), and Information Technology Industry Council)
- Internet Commerce Coalition (ICC)
- Library Groups (Including American Library Association, American Association of Law Libraries, Association of Research Libraries, Special Libraries Association, and Medical Library Association)
- Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA)
- PlayApp, LLC
- Software and Information Industry Association (SIIA)
- The Walt Disney Company

About This Compilation: Congressional staff have indicated to Internet Caucus Advisory Committee staff that succinct Internet policy position papers from a variety of perspectives would be helpful in their Congressional work. Based on that suggestion, the ICAC has requested of all its 200 member organizations one pager issue briefs on the topic of Digital Rights Management: Whose Rights Are Being



U.S. Rep. Rick Boucher

Internet And Technology Initiatives:

Congressman Boucher Introduces Digital Media Consumers' Rights Act, legislation restoring historical balance in copyright law and the proper labeling of copy-protected cds.January 7, 2003 NEW

- Digital Media Consumers' Rights Act Overview
- Digital Media Consumers' Rights Act Section by Section Breakdown
- Congressman Boucher's Statement to the Press, January 7, 2003
- Digital Media Consumers' Rights Act Supporter List
- Copy of the Bill
    - Music Distribution and the Internet - Statement Of Congressman Rick Boucher House Committee On The Judiciary Subcommittee On Courts, The Internet And Intellectual Property Oversight Hearing On Piracy Of Intellectual Property On Peer-To-Peer Networks.
    - Transition to Digital Televison - Statement Of Congressman Rick Boucher Before The House Committee On Energy And Commerce Sbcommittee On Telecommunications Hearing Regarding The Transition To Digital Television.
    - Information Page On The Consumer Privacy Protection Act - Representatives Boucher and Stearns introduce legislation to assure fundamental privacy protections for consumers of both products and services.
    - Representative Boucher's May 10, 2002 Speech on Fair Use - Representative Boucher urges reaffirmation of fair use rights.
    - CARP Letter - Representative Boucher's letter to James Billington, the Librarian of Congress, regarding the Library of Congress's ongoing review of a recommendation of a Copyright Arbitration Royalty Panel (CARP) which proposed Internet radio sound recording performance and reproduction royalty rates pursuant to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act's (DMCA) statutory licensing provisions.
    - Letter to the Recording Industry Association of America - Representative Boucher's January 4, 2002 letter to the Recording Industry Association of America.
    - Information Page On The Music Online Competition Act - Representatives Boucher and Cannon introduce legislation to correct problems with current law that are impeding the deployment of innovative, legitimate Internet music services.
    - Information Page On The Business Method Patent Improvement Act - Representatives Boucher and Berman introduce legislation to reform the "business method" patent process.
    - Representative Boucher's Speech on Fair Use - Representative Boucher urges reaffirmation of fair use rights.

- Representative Boucher's Letter To The FCC - Representative Boucher's letter to the Federal Communications Commission regarding the commercial availability of competitive devices.

- Representative Boucher's Statement on Fair Use Rights - Representative Boucher's statement on the Librarian of Congress' decision to limit the ability of ordinary consumers to circumvent electronic security measures for the purpose of exercising their non-infringing fair use rights.

- Representative Boucher's Statement on Internet Privacy - Representative Boucher's opening statement before the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade and Consumer Protection on Internet privacy.

- Representative Rick Boucher's Statement On The Music Owners' Listening Rights Act - Representatives Boucher, Burr, Lahood and Upton introduce legislation to reform our copyright laws so that individual consumers can store their own music on the Internet site of a music provider and gain quick access to it anytime they choose. Click here for a copy of the MOLRA legislation.

- Satellite Services: A Telecommunications Bridge for Rural America - Representative Boucher's comments on new advances in telecommunications.

- Rural Local Broadcast Signal Act Overwhelmingly Passed By House Of Representatives 375 to 37 - Legislation authored by Congressman Boucher will ensure that satellite dish owners in rural areas can receive local TV broadcasts.

- Rural Local Broadcast Signal Act Overwhelmingly Passed By Agriculture Committee 41-0 - Representative Rick Boucher introduces legislation to ensure that satellite dish owners nationwide have the ability to recieve local broadcasts by satellite.

- Satellite Home Viewer Act - Congressman Boucher indroduces legislation to ensure that satellite dish owners nationwide have the ability to recieve local television broadcasts by satellite.

- Cybersquatting Legislation Passes - Congressman Boucher's legislation to discourage cybersquatting approved by Congress and signed into law by the President.

- Internet Growth and Development Act - Rep. Boucher and Rep. Goodlatte introduce legislation to accelerate the provision of high speed Internet access, curb spamming, spur Internet commerce and protect privacy.

- The Internet Caucus- Congressman Boucher is a co-chair of the Congressional Internet Caucus. The Caucus has a membership of more than 170 members of the House and Senate working to educate their colleagues about the promise and potential of the Internet.

- No Long Distance Fees for Internet Usage - Congressman Boucher assures Ninth District residents that no legislation is pending to charge long distance fees for Internet access and e-mail usage.

- Electronic Village Project - Congressman Boucher launches an effort to provide for the creation of electronic villages throughout the Ninth District. SWVA Electronic Village projects will allow communities to offer computer data linkages to the Internet for worldwide, computer-based communications.

- Telecom Bill Becomes Law - Congressman Boucher discusses the new telecommunications reform law which he co-authored.

US CONGRESSIONAL INTERNET CAUCUS ADVISORY COMMMITTE CHAIRED BY THE HONORABLE BOB GOODLATTE AND THE HONORABLE RICK BOUCHER

In Cooperation with the Transatlantic Policy Network (TPN) and the European Internet Foundation (EIF)

Internet Challenges: Can the EU and US Balance Privacy, Security, Liberty and Intellectual Property?

BRUSSELS, 18-19 FEBRUARY 2003

DRAFT PROGRAMME

TUESDAY 18 FEBRUARY 2003

20:00 hours **Reception and Informal Opening dinner**
Chairman: **Elly Plooij-van Gorsel MEP**
Includes: Members of Congress, European Commission, MEPs and senior business participants - Members of TPN, EIF and ICAC
Location: Maison du Cygne, Grand Place, B-1000 Brussels

WEDNESDAY 19 FEBRUARY 2003

09:45-11:00 **Plenary Session in European Parliament on Security and Privacy**
Chairman: **Erika Mann MEP**
Comments: **The Honourable Bob Goodlatte**, Member of Congress
The Honourable Rick Boucher, Member of Congress
Pedro De Sampaio, Director, Information Society DG (tbc)
Wim van Velzen MEP
Charlotte Cederschiold MEP
Private Sector Expert – EU
Private Sector Expert – US
Includes: TPN/EIF/ICAC Members, selected guests from industry, press
Location: European Parliament, Room A5G-2

INFSO.A. IS strategy and e-Europe

11:00-11:30 **Press Conference** Includes:Members of Congress, MEPs, press

11:30-12:45 **Plenary Session in European Parliament on Intellectual Property**
Chairman: **James Elles MEP**
Comments: **The Honourable Bob Goodlatte**, Member of Congress
The Honourable Rick Boucher, Member of Congress
Alexander Schaub, Director-General, Internal Market DG (tbc)
Arlene MacCarthy MEP
Elly Plooij-van Gorsel MEP
Private Sector Expert – EU
Private Sector Expert – US
Includes: TPN/EIF/ICAC Members, selected guests from industry, press
Location: European Parliament, Room A5G-2

13:00 hours **Working Lunch on possible and proposed 'EU/US Joint Action'**
Chairman: **Elly Plooij-van Gorsel MEP** and **Erika Mann MEP**
Speaker: **Erkki Liikanen, Member of the European Commission**
Includes: TPN/EIF/ICAC Members, selected guests from industry
Location: Concert Noble, 82 rue d'Arlon, 1040 Brussels

TRANSATLANTIC POLICY NETWORK (TPN)

By fax: 972 2 533 3269

Brussels, 11 February 2003

Mr Dov Winer
Member, Board of Director
Israel Internet Foundation

Dear Mr Winer,

TPN AND THE EIF IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL INTERNET CAUCUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TUESDAY 18 FEBRUARY -19 WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2003

I am writing to invite you to participate at meetings being organised by the Transatlantic Policy Network (TPN) and the European Internet Foundation (EIF) during the visit to Brussels of Members of the Congressional Internet Caucus from the evening of Tuesday 18 February to Wednesday 19 February 2003 - see attached draft programme.

The purpose of this visit is for members of the US Congressional Internet Caucus, led by Congressmen Bob Goodlatte and Rick Boucher, to have an exchange of views with their colleagues from the European Parliament, the European Commission, leading Atlantic-zone businesses and the media on 'Internet Challenges: Can the EU and the US balance privacy, security, liberty and intellectual property?'

As you will see, events being organised around this visit are:

- 19:30-22:00 hrs Tuesday 18 February - cocktails and dinner - Informal networking occasion
- 09:45-11:00 hrs Wednesday 19 February - Plenary Session on Security and Privacy
- 11:30:12:45 hrs Wednesday 19 February - Plenary Session on Intellectual Property
- 13:00-14:30 hrs Wednesday 19 February - Working lunch on possible EU/US Joint Action

As space is limited, I would be very grateful if you could let me know whether or not you can attend and in which parts of the programme you would like to participate by filling out the attached reply form and faxing it back to me on + 32 2 230 5896.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes,

Vivien Haig
Director General

Attachments:
Reply Form
Draft Programme

TPN WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS WARM THANKS FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTION, SUPPORT, AND INVOLVEMENT TO ITS MEMBERS AND THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND OF THE UNITED STATES

'INTERNET CHALLENGES:

First Floor
115 Rue Froissart
1040 Brussels
Tel: + 32 2 230 6149
Fax: + 32 2 230 5896

www.tpnonline.org

Suite 200N
601 13th Street, NW
Washington DC 20005
Tel: + 1 202 289 6570
Fax: + 1 202 289 6582

TPN REPLY FORM

CAN THE EU AND US BALANCE PRIVACY, SECURITY, LIBERTY AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY?'

Mr Dov Winer (BERNARDO)

TUESDAY 18 FEBRUARY:

√ **YES, I will attend dinner on 18 February**
19:30 hours Tuesday 18 February 2003
La Maison du Cygne, Grand Place, Brussels

_ **NO, regret cannot attend dinner**

WEDNESDAY 19 FEBRUARY 2003:

√ **YES, I will attend Security and Privacy Session**
09:45-11:00 hours Wednesday 19 February 2003
Room A5G-2, European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels

_ **No, regret cannot attend Security and Privacy Session**

_ **YES, I will attend Intellectual Property Session**
11:30-12:45 hour Wednesday 19 February 2003
Room A5G-2, European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels

_ **No, regret cannot attend Intellectual Property Session**

_ **YES, I will attend working lunch on possible Joint Action**
13:00-14:30 hour Wednesday 19 February 2003
Concert Noble, 82 Rue D'Arlon, B-1040 Brussels

_ **No, regret cannot attend working lunch**

SECURITY CLEARANCE:

_ **I have an access badge for the European Parliament**

√ **I do not have an access badge, please clear me through security**

Please reply via fax to + 32 2 230 5896 - No cover sheet needed

PENDING APPROVAL OF FLIGHT (I AM NOW IN THE WAITING LIST)

☐ **First Floor**
115 Rue Froissart
1040 Brussels
Tel: + 32 2 230 6149
Fax: + 32 2 230 5896

www.tpnonline.org

☐ **Suite 200N**
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Washington DC 20005
Tel: + 1 202 289 6570
Fax: + 1 202 289 6582

מחב"א
מרכז החישובים
הבינאוניברסיטאי

בחסות חברת IBM

ציון 20 שנה לאינטרנט בישראל

14 ביולי 2010

תעודה זו מוענקת
על ידי
מרכז החישובים הבינאוניברסיטאי ל:

דב וינר

על פועלך לייסוד ומיסוד האינטרנט בישראל

פרופ' שלומי דולב
יו"ר ועד מנהל מחב"א

משה גוטליב
מנכ"ל מחב"א

מחב"א
מרכז החישובים הבינאוניברסיטאי

בחסות חברת:
IBM

ציון 20 שנה לאינטרנט בישראל

14 ביולי 2010

16:30-17:00 התכנסות וכיבוד קל

17:00-17:20 דברי ברכה וחזון:
השר מיכאל איתן - הממונה על שיפור השירות לציבור

17:20-17:35 מצגת נוסטלגיה:
הנק נוסבכר - יועץ תקשורת, מחב"א

17:35-18:15 המשך דברי ברכה וחזון ע"י ראשוני המשתמשים באינטרנט:
יהושע מאור - מנכ"ל לשעבר חברת I.B.M
דורון שקמוני - ממייסדי איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

18:15-18:30 חלוקת תעודות הוקרה

18:30-19:15 ארוחת ערב קלה (מזנון)

האירוע יתקיים ביום רביעי 14/07/2010 ב-"מרכז וואהל" רח' מקס ואנה ווב פינת קרן היסוד, גבעת שמואל (מצורפת מפת הגעה).
חנייה במקום למשתתפי האירוע עם הצגת הזמנה זו.

נשמח לראותכם

מחב"א
מרכז החישובים הבינאוניברסיטאי

בחסות חברת
IBM

ציון 20 שנה לאינטרנט בישראל

14 ביולי 2010

שמור

מקום

ציון 20 שנה לאינטרנט בישראל
14 ביולי 2010
מחב"א
מרכז החישובים הבינאוניברסיטאי
בחסות חברת
IBM

Developing Telematized Teaching Environments in the National Teachers Colleges Network

Dov WINER <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Internet Society, Israeli Chapter / Mofet Institute
Israel

Abstract

This paper presents the development of the National Teachers Colleges Network in Israel and in particular the training and deployment of a development team for the network made by teacher educators. These educators specialized in different subject matter areas but had no previous experience in computing or in the use of the network created. The paper describes the educational policy that oriented the establishment of the network; the training of teacher educators and their role in the dissemination of the use of the network; the new roles these educators needed to assume in the new environment; and the development of computer-mediated learning environments. The paper concludes with a discussion of forces that facilitate and constrain the process of change in the educational system that results from the massive introduction of computing and networking.

Contents

Introduction

The overall objective of the Tomorrow '98 project in Israel is to improve the quality of the science and technology education offered to children in Israel. The program was the result of a report on scientific and technological education in Israel published by a committee that was established in 1990 and headed by Prof. Haim Harari, the president of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

One of the four sections of the report included recommendations on "computers as teaching aids in all subjects." (See "Tomorrow '98: Promoting Science, Technology, and Computer Studies.") Among its conclusions and specific recommendations were the following:

- Today, knowledge of science and technology is the most important economic asset.
- Today, mathematics, science, and technology are part of the general education required of every contributing member of the society, and these subject areas will become even more important in the future.
- The teacher plays a central role in science and technology instruction.
- Recommendations: ... [C]omputers should be intensively integrated into the teacher training process, in all disciplines and at all age levels of the education system; ...

- The computer is an extremely important teaching tool in all subjects, at all age levels.
- Recommendations: Computers should be introduced, at all levels and in all subjects, into all educational institutions. This large-scale campaign should include the purchase of equipment, the development of educational software packages, the instruction of teachers, and the establishment of expanding support centers for teachers. The computer will be integrated as a teaching aid in the curriculum; hands-on use of computers will be encouraged in training new teachers in all subjects; and an extensive series of in-service training workshops will be conducted on the subject of integrating the computer into teaching.

The implementation of the Harari Report began in 1994, when the Israeli economy experienced an extraordinary expansion resulting from the absorption of a massive immigration from the former Soviet Union. The new priorities of the government were expressed in an extraordinary increase of the budget dedicated to education -- an increase that was far greater than what would be expected from the real increase in the school population.

The transformation of teacher education processes was viewed as a crucial intervention point. As part of this program, the MACAM98 network was established in the academic year 1994/1995 as part of the Internet. It now connects 36 teachers' colleges in Israel and serves about 15,000 users; it should encompass the entire population of 36,000 teachers and students of the teachers' colleges in Israel.

In 1996, there were 79,010 full-time teaching posts in the system: 39,920 in primary education, 14,380 in lower secondary education, and 24,710 in upper secondary education. The teachers' colleges train teachers for the primary and lower secondary levels (see The Structure of the Education System).

The establishment of the network parallels the process of academization of the teachers' training seminars in Israel and their development into university-level institutions able to provide academic degrees. This process, overseen by the Higher Education Council, included the upgrading of library facilities, the increased demands on the level of the faculty at the colleges; an increased awareness of teaching as a profession; and the development of research in the colleges.

Until the academization process began, the Mofet Institute carried out these functions for all the colleges almost exclusively. The Mofet Institute was chosen by the Ministry of Education to host the process of establishment of the network.

The development team for the network

The MACAM98 Network (see http://www.macam98.ac.il) was designed to provide all the basic Internet services and be accessible from the local area networks at the colleges and by the users at home. It was the first network in Israel to provide wide access to graphic interfaces to the teachers' colleges network and Serial Line Internet Protocol/Point-to-point Protocol access at home. Services such as Telnet, File Transfer Protocol, Gopher, Web, Usenet newsgroups, Majordomo e-mail lists were established as well as content services, which initially catered to the training needs of the development team (DT) and the users of the network.

The DT was established simultaneously with the deployment of the network and is now composed of 42 teacher educators. Initially, it was composed of 26 experienced teachers, two each from the larger colleges who joined the network. The colleges were asked to provide one teacher from the sciences and one from the humanities.

Every teacher was provided with a laptop computer with networking capabilities (modem for home use and direct network access at the weekly lab). A weekly training day was set up for the DT and additional counseling meetings during the week. Further support was provided through an e-mail distribution list and a Web-based seminary page. In its present phase (1998), the DT is composed of 42 teacher educators, and face-to-face meetings take place only once every 2 or 3 months.

The work of the DT for the network is thereby described through three phases of development: (1) basic tasks of training and dissemination; (2) initial experiments in the development of learning and tutorial activities using the network; and in the last two years, (3) the full development of integrated telematized environments for teaching and learning.

Original goals for the network

Originally, the basic goals the network was expected to serve were (1) to enable access and navigation of the global network, (2) to give teachers and students a variety of experiences with computer-mediated communication (CMC) to enable them to choose those approaches best adapted to their educational goals and personal styles; (3) to develop new curricular paradigms.

1. The Internet maps the knowledge-producing world. The design of the information services offered by the network was aimed at creating this awareness among the teacher educators. The teaching profession demands that teachers perceive their role as knowledge-producing, not just knowledge-transmitting.
2. To give teachers and students the opportunity to experience the extensive variety of approaches, projects, technologies, and experiments in which CMC plays a central role in education and training. This acquaintance should enable faculty and students to choose means and approaches best adapted to their educational goals and personal styles.
3. To enable teachers to develop new curricular paradigms based on original modules for education, training, and the dissemination of technology in the different disciplines of those using the network. A subsidiary role of this goal is the expression through the curriculum of particular cultural values, characteristic of Israeli society, so as to countervail the cultural effects channeled by the international network.

Basic training and dissemination

In the academic year 1994/1995, the 26 initial members of the DT were trained to use the basic tools for navigating the network. These tools included the establishment of a connection; mail, mailing lists, and mail servers; file archives and file transfer tools; searching the network for e-mail addresses, mailing lists, institutions, catalogs, databases, and information services; and using hypermedia-integrating tools such as the Wide World Web. The completion of this basic training phase included the establishment and maintenance of information services in the Web using Hypertext Markup Language.

The exploratory learning that characterizes work in the network was focused on materials relevant to the disciplines and curricular interests of the DT members. In the second phase of the basic training, the DT was divided into subgroups that developed instructional materials: manuals, worksheets, and structured experiences for introducing new users to the network.

Once armed with the basic skills, the DT members, beginning in the summer of 1995 and continuing through and beyond 1996, started to train new users of the network. An initial group of 500 teacher educators were trained through 1996. Two main training models evolved. Some of the colleges and DT members preferred the massive training of colleagues in what was known as the "Driver's License Model" -- a basic acquaintance with the tools needed to navigate the network. Alternatively, other colleges preferred to focus the training on basic pedagogical development targets. These teams applied the network tools acquired by the trainees to specific subject matter and teaching practice.

New roles for teachers

The experience of developing teaching materials and introducing colleagues to the network demonstrated that the teachers needed to learn and enact multiple new roles such as the following:

- Group moderator for virtual and face-to-face work and learning groups
- Multimedia producer

- Pilot in a situation of information and knowledge overflow
- Technology pioneer
- Instructor in anxiety management

Establishing CMC teaching and learning environments

In the third and fourth years of the DT's work, the goal was set of developing integrated telematized teaching and learning environments. The target populations for those environments were teachers and students in the colleges. It was determined that these environments should have the characteristics of learning communities, which should include access to (1) specialized information, (2) practitioners, (3) relevant data and analysis tools, (4) means of creating arguments, and (5) representation for negotiating disagreements. The basic model adopted was an attempt to emulate the work being carried out by the CoVis project team at Northwestern University (see, for example, Using the World Wide Web to build Learning Communities in K-12).

The wider literature orienting this project can be consulted at the Seminar Page for the MACAM98 Development Team, which I maintain at the following address: http://www.macam98.ac.il/~dovw/dt.

Telematized environments are being developed and maintained in the following areas: (1) English teachers training, (2) development of teaching plans, (3) the pedagogy of telematized school projects, (4) training teachers as tutors in a telematized environment (mathematics, chemistry, and English), (5) a virtual teachers' room, (6) computer applications in the training of early childhood education teachers, (7) a center for scholarly writing, (8) senses teaching, (9) science teaching, (10) biology and natural sciences, (11) gender studies, and (12) integration of the exceptional child in the regular classroom. Although they are most accessible to Hebrew speakers, these environments can be visited and studied at http://www.macam98.ac.il/chtml/svivot.htm. A good example for English speakers is the environment developed and maintained for English Teacher Trainers, which can be visited at http://mofetsrv.mofet.macam98.ac.il/~ett. This environment offers support that encompasses all the activities of English teacher educators. It has a local and international scope and includes resources and activities such as the following:

- Self-access classes for increased proficiency in the use of the Internet and opportunities for participation of trainees in ongoing projects
- Databases with syllabi offered by the different colleges
- Documentation of ongoing networked projects
- Instructions on how to plan projects and collaborate with other English teacher trainers
- Discussion groups concerning English as a foreign language
- Online journals, including two Israeli publications: *TRENDS* and *English Teachers Journal*

Conclusion: the institutional environment

Collis (1998) describes the process that the University of Twente underwent in establishing the TeleTOP method. She stresses the many elements needed for lasting success in implementing and integrating information and communications technologies to support teaching and learning across a faculty. Among these elements are administration vision and courage; a sound research-based educational framework to motivate educational change; extensive experience with the design, development, and use of computer-related and networked educational tools and environments. In addition, there need to be creative energy and skilled individuals to translate creative ideas into usable forms.

Achievements of the MACAM98 DTs were significant in their dissemination of the use of the Internet in the teachers' colleges in Israel and establishment of virtual learning and teaching environments. The final judgment of their lasting success must take into account the cautionary words of Collis (1998), who provides a lucid discussion of the strong institutional resistance that arises in response to a process that can potentially revolutionize the educational system.

References

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4. Winer, Dov. Seminar Page for the MACAM98 Development Team http://www.macam98.ac.il/~dovw/dt
5. Vermel, Jean, and Elaine Hoter. The ETT -- English Teacher Trainers Virtual Environment. The Mofet Institute, Israel. http://mofetsrv.mofet.macam98.ac.il/~ett
6. Collis, B.A. Putting Vision into Institutional Practice: The TeleTOP Method at the University of Twente. Paper presented at the BITE Conference (Bringing Information Technology to Education), Maasticht, 25-27 March 1998, in Teaching Overview by Prof. Betty Collis: http://www.to.twente.nl/user/ism/Collis/homepage/teach.htm

Pre Next

Proceedings Internet Society

2. Education & Information Resources

Maturing National Networks

1. Network Design and Resource Management Scheme in SchoolNet Thailand Project
   - Paisal KIATTANANAN, *National Electronic and Computer Technology Center,* THAILAND
   - Thaweesak KOANANTAKOOL, *National Electronic and Computer Technology Center,* THAILAND
   - Taweesak CHAIRATANAYUT, *National Electronic and Computer Technology Center,* THAILAND
   - Pattara KIATISEVI, *National Electronic and Computer Technology Center,* THAILAND
   - Robert BECK, *National Electronic and Computer Technology Center,* THAILAND
2. Comparative Study: School Networks in Latin America
   - Julián DUNAYEVICH, *Red de Escuelas,* ARGENTINA
   - Jorge MAYER, *Red de Escuelas,* ARGENTINA
   - Romina D'ERAMO, *Red de Escuelas,* ARGENTINA
   - Arnoldo VIDAL M., *Enlaces,* CHILE
   - Víctor GUERRA, *Red Escolar,* MEXICO
   - Alejandro PISANTY, *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México,* MEXICO
3. Developing Telematized Teaching Environments in the National Teachers Colleges Network
   - Dov WINER, *Internet Society, Israeli Chapter / Mofet Institute,* ISRAEL

Up ntents

Prev Youth on the Internet

Next Case Studies in Learning

Gmail by Google

Dov Winer <dov.winer@gmail.com>

INET94 and 20 years of opening the Internet in Israel // welcome in your mission to Israel

23 messages

Dov Winer <dov.winer@gmail.com> 28 February 2013 12:23
To: "Lynn St.Amour" <lynn.stamour@isoc.org>
Cc: Alon Hasgall <alon_h@mla.ac.il>, Yesha Sivan <yesha@isoc.org.il>, "Rimon Levy (3)" <rimon@isoc.org.il>, Itay Banner <itay.banner@isoc.org.il>, Amir Ezioni <amir@isoc.org.il>, Lior Kaplan <kaplanlior@gmail.com>, Roi Shlomi <r@roishlomi.com>, Elad Solomons <elad@isoc.org.il>, Shaula Haitner <shaula@isoc.org.il>, Eti Eckerling <eti@isoc.org.il>, Doron Shikmoni <doron@isoc.org.il>, Hank Nussbacher <hank@efes.iucc.ac.il>
Bcc: "Alon Hasegal (Dr.)" <alon@vanola.info>, Yesha Sivan <yesha.sivan@gmail.com>, Rimon Levy <rimon@sapir.ac.il>, Nava Gilad <nava@isoc.org.il>, Astar Bar <astar@post.isoc.org.il>, MeyTal Greiver-Schwartz <meytal@isoc.org.il>

Dear Lynn,

I am very glad that next week you are coming to Israel to take part in the ISOC-IL IN20 conference commemorating 20 years of the opening of the Internet here for non-academic, commercial users. I much appreciate that you have found the opportunity, before completing your work at the head of ISOC, to come here.

Taking this opportunity I wish to share with you and with the new ISOC-IL board a document describing the first steps in disseminating the use of the Internet in Israel for the Industry and other non academic purposes.

I presented it at INET 94 that took place in Prague - see a copy of the proceedings and the article: "Marketing the Internet to the Industrial R&D Sector in Israel"
http://www.isoc.org/inet94/papers/index.html

I carried out this process of dissemination in the framework of MATIMOP (http://www.matimop.org.il) which was tasked for it by the Ministry of Trade and Industry. It is nice to see that at the end of one year we could proudly announce that 400 organizations joined the Internet!

As part of that process I took the initiative and established together with my colleagues from the computer centers at the Universities ISOC-IL.
On that occasion I suggested to Vint Cerf the establishment of ISOC chapters. An idea initially rejected but a few months later accepted with the establishment of the Japan ISOC Chapter. The Israel one then was the second.

INET94 was also an opportunity for my first meeting with whom later become a good friend, Prof. Saleem Zougbi, whom I tried to help concerning the Palestine TLD brainstorming with Jon Postel and Saleem about possible solutions.

I wish you a pleasant and fruitful stay in Israel.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

Israel MINERVA Coordinator
http://www.minervaisrael.org.il

phone: +972.2.6586043 cellular: +972.508.261163 fax: +972.2.5333269

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2 attachments

INET94_Proceedings-marked-page-5.pdf
59K

inet94_winer-bar_marketing_the_Internet_IL_min.pdf
795K

Mail Delivery Subsystem <mailer-daemon@googlemail.com> 28 February 2013 12:23
To: dov.winer@gmail.com

Delivery to the following recipient failed permanently:

lynn.stamour@isoc.org

Technical details of permanent failure:
Google tried to deliver your message, but it was rejected by the server for the recipient domain isoc.org by mx1.emailsrvr.com. [173.203.2.36].

The error that the other server returned was:
550 5.7.1 <lynn.stamour@isoc.org>: Relay access denied.

----- Original message -----

DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;
d=gmail.com; s=20120113;
h=mime-version:x-received:date:message-id:subject:from:to:cc
:content-type;
bh=TARC4/bl9q1d9BOIvSB2guks30e9K7ZDRbhrdQdFY1k=;
b=CuIGJ0xaDQMCE6tB16E4jaUWEsyi3u/keCwe/cSOARDiwil1BJirZP9atmcc+k8s3g
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44aQ==
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Received: by 10.224.178.210 with SMTP id bn18mr13055708qab.5.1362047016660;
Thu, 28 Feb 2013 02:23:36 -0800 (PST)
Received: by 10.49.74.41 with HTTP; Thu, 28 Feb 2013 02:23:35 -0800 (PST)
Date: Thu, 28 Feb 2013 12:23:35 +0200
Message-ID: <CAL2h0qgGQLiCr+-CMEpn6-+zjHMRF8jjh0ONMNqpnwuwLTmQXA@mail.gmail.com>
Subject: INET94 and 20 years of opening the Internet in Israel // welcome in
your mission to Israel
From: Dov Winer <dov.winer@gmail.com>
To: "Lynn St.Amour" <lynn.stamour@isoc.org>
Cc: Alon Hasgall <alon_h@mla.ac.il>, Yesha Sivan <yesha@isoc.org.il>,
"Rimon Levy (3)" <rimon@isoc.org.il>, Itay Banner <itay.banner@isoc.org.il>,
Amir Ezioni <amir@ISOC.ORG.IL>, Lior Kaplan <kaplanlior@gmail.com>, Roi Shlomi <r@roishlomi.com>,
Elad Solomons <elad@isoc.org.il>, Shaula Haitner <shaula@isoc.org.il>, Eti Eckerling <eti@isoc.org.il>,
Doron Shikmoni <doron@isoc.org.il>, Hank Nussbacher <hank@efes.iucc.ac.il>
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary=20cf30334f019892c704d6c6484b

Dear Lynn,

I am very glad that next week you are coming to Israel to take part in the
ISOC-IL
IN20 conference commemorating 20 years of the opening of the Internet here

Gmail by Google

Dov Winer <dov.winer@gmail.com>

The initiative for establishing ISOC chapters Re: [ISOC] Internet Society's 20th Anniversary Celebration

1 message

Dov Winer <dov.winer@gmail.com> 18 August 2011 13:44
To: "Lynn St.Amour" <lynn.stamour@isoc.org>

Dear Lynn,

Thank you very much for your message. I am very glad to read about your energetic drive in preparation for the 20th anniversay commemorations. Indeed an institution that changed the world!

Your message sent me back to my files on the beginning of the Internet in Israel and my affiliation to ISOC. This affiliation enable me to lead the establishment of the Israel Internet Society and have it recognized by ISOC as a Chapter.

About the initiative for chapters I take this occasion for taking some credit. Immediately after the communication from Vint Cerf (January 2, 1992) on the approval of its initial charter I wrote to him suggesting the establishment of ISOC Chapters.

After some time I got a reply from Vint in which my suggestion was rejected. However, not much later, when the first chapter (that of Japan) was approved I immediately requested our recognition and affiliation as a Chapter. Indeed soon the Israel Internet Society was recognized as an ISOC Chapter.

I look forward meeting you again.

Best regards,
Dov

Dov Winer

Israel MINERVA Coordinator
http://www.minervaisrael.org.il

dov.winer@gmail.com

National Library of Israel

http://www.nli.org.il

phone: +972.2.6586043 cellular: +972.508.261163 fax: +972.2.5333269

On 9 August 2011 23:07, <lynn.stamour@isoc.org> wrote:

> Dear Internet Society Members,
>
> In 2012, the Internet Society will celebrate a major milestone -- our 20th anniversary. Over the years, the Internet Society has been committed to providing leadership on issues spanning technology and policy, and to furthering the global Internet's continued growth and evolution as a platform for innovation, economic development, and social progress. We are excited to embark on the next 20 years and, as we look ahead, we foresee many issues and opportunities that will have profound implications on the Internet's future.

The Internet Society's 20th anniversary celebration will be comprised of multiple initiatives that will bring attention to topics critical to the long-term health and viability of the Internet, highlight pioneers who have been vital to the success of the Internet and the Internet Society, and feature a stimulating global forum that will be of interest to anyone who has a passion for helping to shape the future of the Internet. The Global INET 2012 will be held 22-24 April in Geneva, and will bring together thought leaders and Internet pioneers, and technical and policy experts to share their views and perspectives on timely and critical topics.

Below is the announcement that will be issued this week on our 20th anniversary celebration. More information is also available at http://www.internetsociety.org/20th. I look forward to celebrating this milestone for our organization, our community, and the ongoing evolution of the Internet.

Warmest regards,
Lynn

Lynn St.Amour
President & CEO, Internet Society

+++
[NEWS RELEASE]

INTERNET SOCIETY CELEBRATES SIGNIFICANT MILESTONE WITH 20-YEAR ANNIVERSARY IN 2012

Global Event, to be Held 22-24 April 2012, Will Bring Together Industry Pioneers, Visionaries, and Thought Leaders to Address the Internet's Next 20 Years

[Washington, D.C., USA and Geneva, Switzerland, 10 August 2011] – The Internet Society is proud to announce that the organization will celebrate its 20-year anniversary in 2012. To recognize this momentous milestone, the organization will launch a comprehensive set of exciting initiatives to reflect on the accomplishments of the Internet Society's first two decades, as well as focus attention on the evolution of the Internet over the past 20 years and the opportunities and challenges that will have a profound impact on its future.

The Internet Society was founded in 1992 to provide leadership in Internet related standards, education, and policy. Over the years, the Internet Society has been committed to ensuring the open development, evolution, and use of the Internet for the benefit of people throughout the world. Through developing-country workshops, public policy, technical activities, sponsored events, and the many and varied activities of its Members, Regional Bureaus, and local Chapters, the Internet Society serves the needs of the growing global Internet community.

"Twenty years ago, several Internet pioneers had the foresight to form a global organization to help ensure the continued development of an Internet that was open and accessible to all, as well as to more directly support the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in its open standards processes," said Lynn St. Amour, President and CEO of the Internet Society. "As we approach our 20-year anniversary, we have a remarkable list of accomplishments to celebrate. We now have 90 Chapters, individual Members in nearly every country in the world, and more than 100 organization Members from industry, academia, NGOs, and government who share in the vision of our founders, and support our ongoing efforts to address the long-term health of the Internet for generations to follow."

The Internet Society's 20th anniversary celebration will be comprised of multiple initiatives, including an exciting global forum that will convene industry visionaries and thought leaders. The Global INET 2012 will be held 22-24 April at the Centre International de Conférences Genève in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Global INET 2012 will feature high-powered keynote speakers, thought-provoking panel discussions, and interactive workshops to develop a vision for the explosive growth of the Internet over the next 20 years. Thought leaders from across the Internet community will collaborate on topics critical to the global Internet's future, including privacy, net neutrality, IPv6, security, digital content and innovation, and human rights and freedom of expression. Other highlights of the event include a Gala awards dinner and networking opportunities with key businesses, NGOs, and academics operating in the Internet space, as well as Internet pioneers and futurists.

"The Global INET 2012 will convene visionary speakers from around the world to focus on issues that will have a profound impact on the future of the Internet," said Raúl Echeberría, Chair of the Internet Society's Board of Trustees. "The Internet Society is deeply committed to the continued evolution of an open Internet, and this forum will provide the ideal venue to discuss some of the greatest challenges that the Internet faces today and tomorrow."

Plan to attend this exciting event to hear the biggest names in the industry deliver bold predictions and compelling perspectives on topics that will impact the next 20 years of the Internet. Additional details on the Global INET 2012 and registration information will be available in the coming months. For more details, visit: http://www.internetsociety.org/20th

About the Internet Society
The Internet Society is the world's trusted independent source of leadership for Internet policy, technology standards and future development. Based on its principled vision and substantial technological foundation, the Internet Society works with its members and Chapters around the world to promote the continued evolution and growth of the open Internet through dialog among companies, governments, and other organizations around the world. For more information, see: http://www.internetsociety.org.

Media Contact: Wende Cover, cover@isoc.org, 703-439-2773

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isoc_beginning_and_chapters-minimized.pdf
457K

Articles Depot / Internet & Technology / Early History of the Israeli Internet

Early History of the Israeli Internet

Posted: 18 Jul, 2010
by: Editor Chief
Updated: 18 Jul, 2010
by: Editor C.



Early History of the Israeli Internet is an example of true pioneering. It comes to show - How a few dedicated people can make a difference where it really counts. This presentation was edited and presented by its 'Technicsal Father' - Hank Nussbacher & consultant to MACHBA (The Inter University Computation Center) , at the 20th anniversary of the Israeli Internet ceremony - Held on July 14th 2010.

Note: The original presentation was adapted to the web interface and a few clarifications & comments where added. But an effort to keep to its original spirit was made. Personally, i had the honor to serve at the Ministry of Science, for a few short years, and assist them in this great effort.

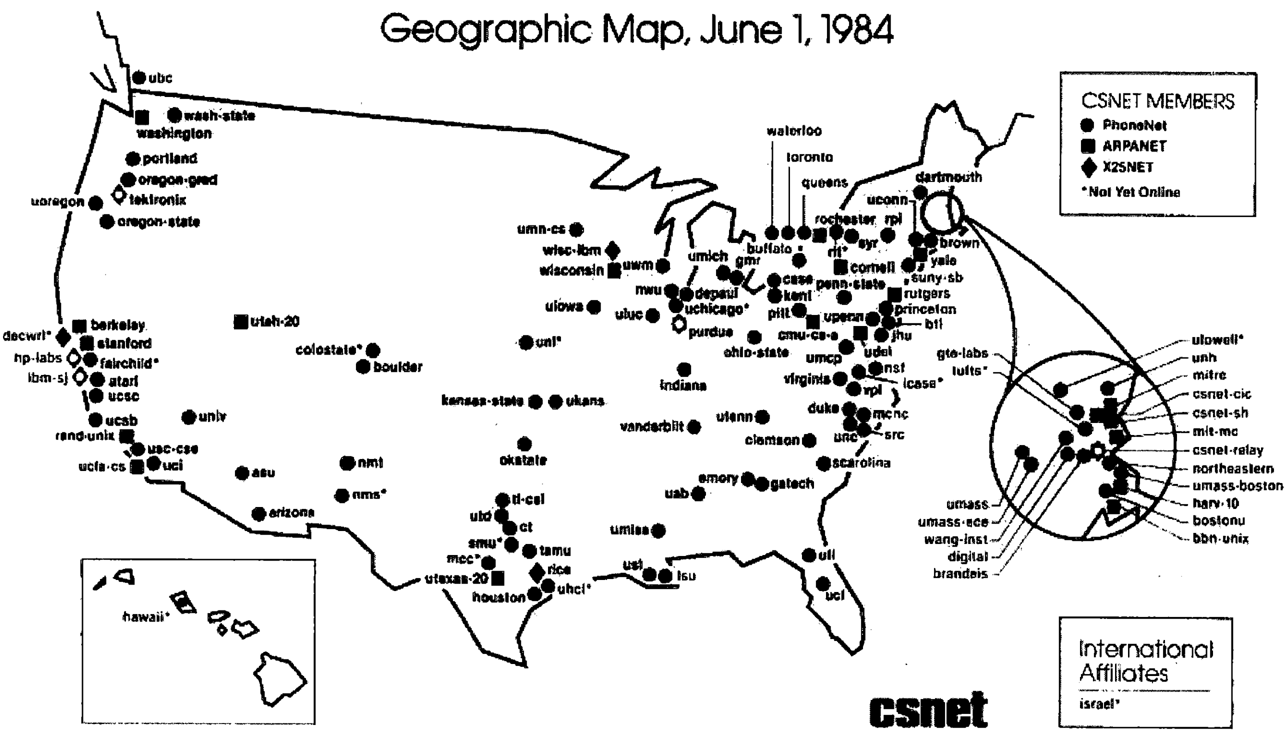
Internet precursors

Those are the 1st mile-stones, of the Israeli Internet. A few small baby steps, achived with the help of Yehoshua maor (Former IBM Israel CEO) with a donation of over 2M US$ for a period of 3 years.

1. Csnet – April 1984: 9.6kb IP/x.25 connection
2. Bitnet/EARN – August 1984: 9.6kb leased line to Europe
3. Email access to Internet hosts via gateway in USA

Geographic Map, June 1, 1984

Please note the bottom-right box, athe ONLY international affiliate - Israel. Becoming a true global internet pioneering nation!



CSnet

1. Israel first international affiliate
2. 9.6Kb X.25 link to CSNET via HUJI
   - On demand connection
3. Full Internet (TCP/IP) access to CSNET X.25 Internet hosts
4. IP access to Arpanet/Internet hosts not permitted - DARPA policy
   - Policy relaxed in 1986
   - Israel becomes part of Arpanet - 1989
5. Email (CSNET/Arpanet – Israel) via HUJI and CSNET gateways
6. Prof. Shmuel Peleg and Danny Braniss

BitNet

The first BitNet & EARN overseas connections. Note the 70th up to 74th members, being the eraly donated IBM infrastrcture.

1. City University of New York, USA05/05/81
2. Yale University, USA05/05/81
3. Pennsylvania State University, USA10/02/81
4. New Jersey Educational Computer Network, USA01/19/82
5. Brown University, USA01/20/82
6. Cornell University, USA02/06/82
7. Princeton University, USA03/29/82
8. Columbia University, USA05/03/82
9. Rockefeller University06/01/82
10. Boston University, USA06/06/82
11. University of California at Berkeley, USA07/18/82
12. University of California at San Francisco, USA 07/27/82
13. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA08/05/82
14. University of Rochester, USA08/25/82
15. State University of New York/Binghamton, USA 09/08/82
16. Harvard University, USA09/16/82

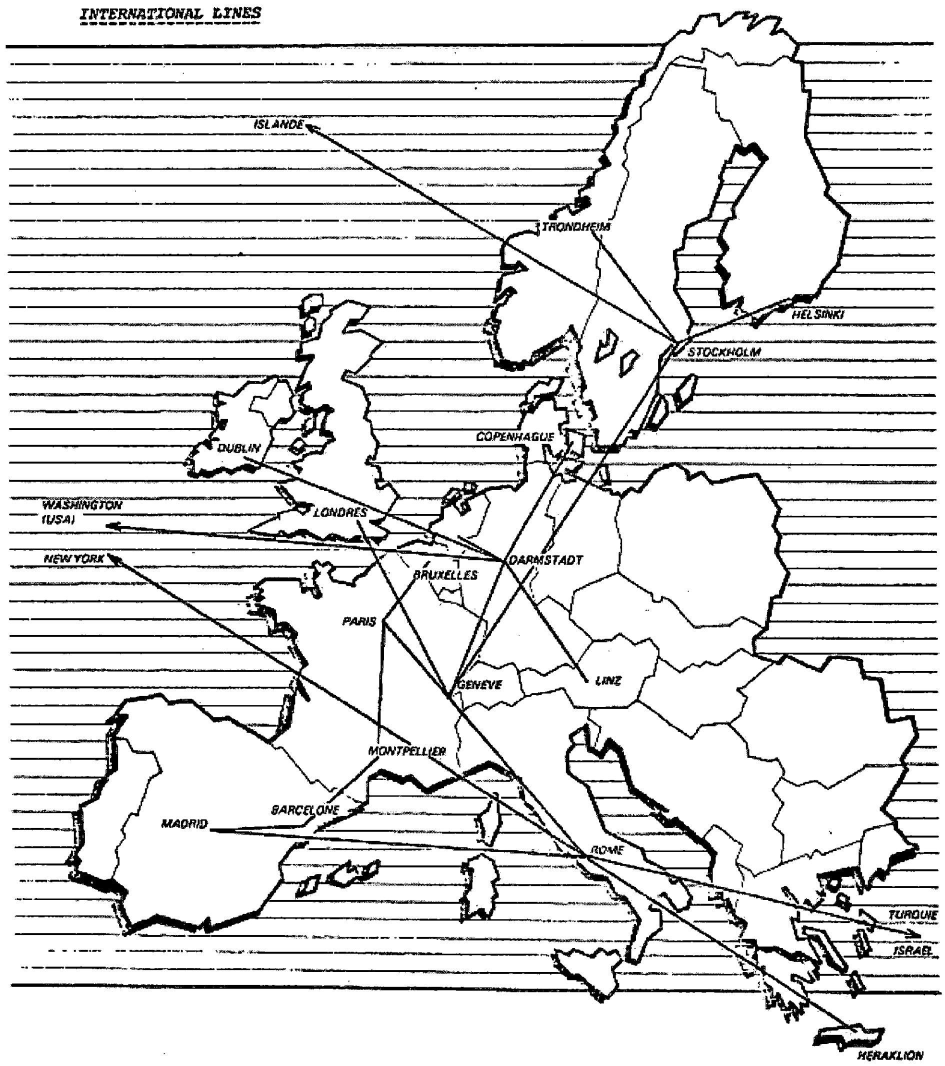
70. IBM Israel Scientific Center, Haifa, IL08/13/84
71. Technion - Haifa, IL08/13/84
72. Haifa University, IL08/13/84
73. Tel Aviv University, IL08/13/84
74. Weizmann Institute of Science08/13/84

EARN International Lines

Again, note the bottom-right circle, where out of map scale Israel is mentioned.

Internet and int'l circuits

- July 1989 – MACHBA orders the first int'l 56kb link to Nysernet in USA
- Sept 1989 – Bezeq informs Machba that a 56kb link will not be



available for another 10 months
    - MACHBA orders a 9.6kb link
    - Bezeq informs MACHBA that MACHBA has to find a US carrier for the other half – MCI is selected in Feb 1990
- June 26, 1990 – 9.6kb leased line Internet link to USA becomes operational

MACHBA, wanted to start off on a respectable 56kb line, but found the the only local carrier, Bezeq, can support up to 9.6kb. On top of that, a separate carrier had to be arranged for the US side!

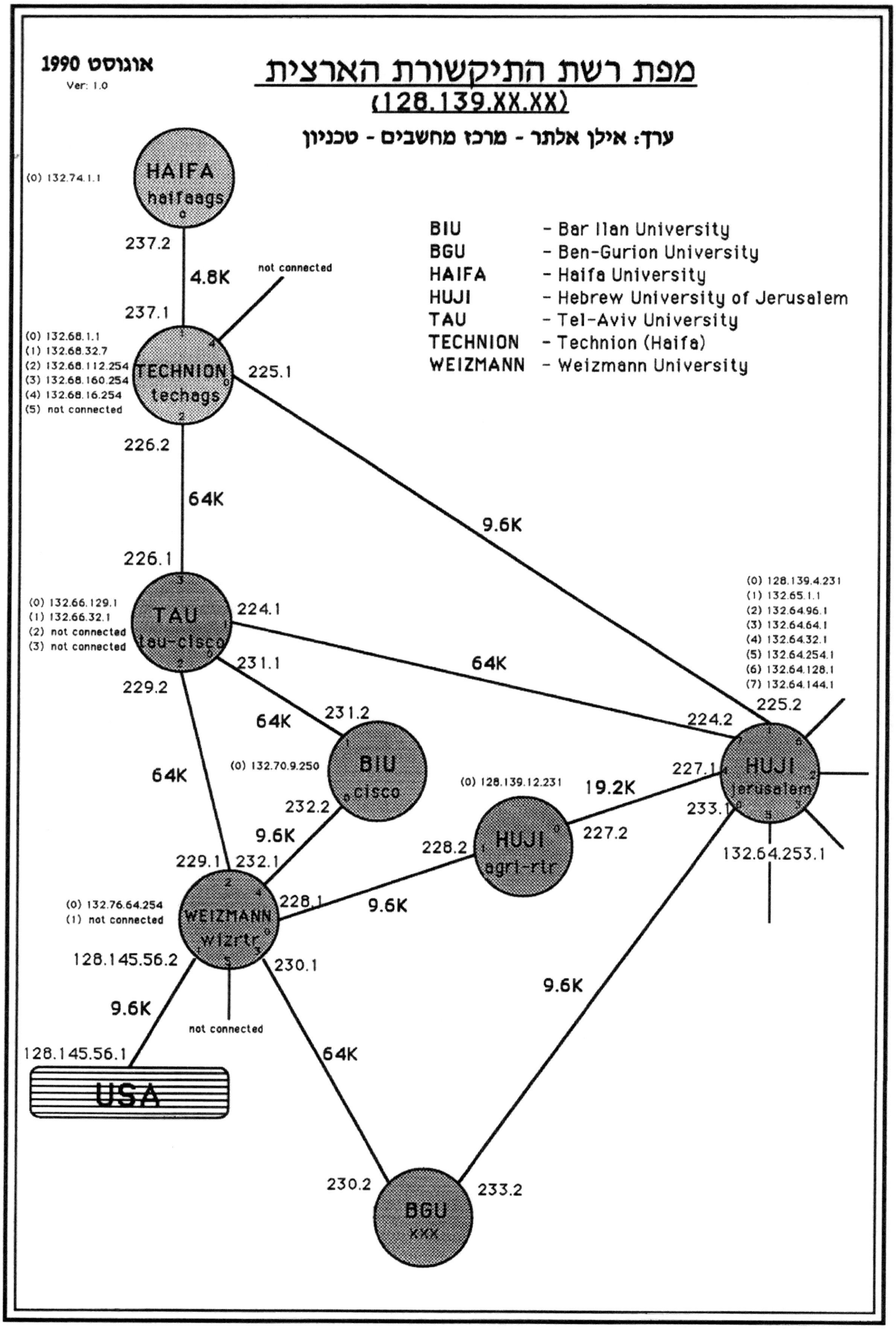
Int'l Advocates

As luck had it - Many jewish & pro-Israelis where a big part of the internet infrastrcutre scene, in the US and thus quite many advocates helepd the Israeli Internet cause.

1. Larry Landweber
2. Richard Mandelbaum
3. Ira Fuchs
4. Mel Ciment
5. Steve Goldstein

Israeli National Internet Infrastructure Grid

August 1990 was a historic month. Below is the original Israeli national internet infrastructure included only academic institutions which used the Weizman node, as the international port. Please note the limited internal IP scope & the static IP, used for international communication.


אוגוסט 1990
Ver: 1.0
מפת רשת התיקשורת הארצית
(128.139.XX.XX)
ערך: אילן אלתר - מרכז מחשבים - טכניון
BIU - Bar Ilan University
BGU - Ben-Gurion University
HAIFA - Haifa University
HUJI - Hebrew University of Jerusalem
TAU - Tel-Aviv University
TECHNION - Technion (Haifa)
WEIZMANN - Weizmann University
HAIFA
haifaags
(0) 132.74.1.1
237.2
4.8K
237.1
not connected
TECHNION
techags
(0) 132.68.1.1
(1) 132.68.32.7
(2) 132.68.112.254
(3) 132.68.160.254
(4) 132.68.16.254
(5) not connected
225.1
226.2
64K
9.6K
226.1
TAU
tau-cisco
(0) 132.66.129.1
(1) 132.66.32.1
(2) not connected
(3) not connected
224.1
231.1
64K
229.2
64K
231.2
BIU
cisco
(0) 132.70.9.250
64K
232.2
9.6K
229.1
232.1
HUJI
jerusalem
(0) 128.139.4.231
(1) 132.65.1.1
(2) 132.64.96.1
(3) 132.64.64.1
(4) 132.64.32.1
(5) 132.64.254.1
(6) 132.64.128.1
(7) 132.64.144.1
225.2
224.2
227.1
233.1
132.64.253.1
HUJI
agri-rtr
(0) 128.139.12.231
19.2K
227.2
228.2
WEIZMANN
wizrtr
(0) 132.76.64.254
(1) not connected
228.1
9.6K
128.145.56.2
230.1
9.6K
not connected
9.6K
128.145.56.1
USA
64K
230.2
233.2
BGU
XXX

Int'l Links

Upgrade of network was rapid and on January 1993, the 1st real non-Bezeq access service was established via a Satellite link (Later enabling the creation of more competitors \ supplier of International access to Israel).

1. March 1991 – 64kb satellite link via Bezeq is made operational
2. Oct 1991 – 64kb link to Europe via Bezeq is made operational
3. Jan 1993 – 128kb satellite link via Israsat
4. Jan 1994 - Sat link to US upgraded to 256kb
5. Nov 1994 – Link to Europe upgraded to 128kb
6. Jun 2010 – 2x 2.5Gb to Europe

How ISPs got started in Israel

Again, MACHBA was a spear head in development of the internet in Israel. Its demand for "Self Limitaion" on licenses, led to the the issue of privately help ISP's in Israel (Of which some as 'Netmanage' are one of today's biggest ISP and content providers in Israel).

1. June 1991 meeting with Ministry of Science, Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Communications to convince MACHBA to allow commercial companies access to this "Internet" thing.
   - MACHBA requests self-limitation in license for only R&D companies as well as education.
2. Gov't continues to try to convince MACHBA to handle not only leased line companies but also dialup.
   - Feb 20, 1992 – MACHBA turns down gov't to handle dialup users and recommends that gov't issue licenses for companies to be formed
   - Gov't accepts MACHBA's view and issues at end of 1992 the first ISP licenses to Actcom, Dataserv and Netmanage

The birth of Israeli ISPs

First phase of ISP's used the MACHBA infrastructure and later on the private ISP's took the lead.

1. Inter-ministry committee decides which companies can connect to MACHBA.
   - During 1992-1994 - 50 companies allowed to connect to MACHBA and hundreds to the new ISPs – through gov't ITEX initiative.
2. May 1994 – MoC grants open ISP licenses to Elron, Darcom, and Netmanage.
3. 1995 – 5 ISPs exist – Elron, Netvision, Actcom, Shani and Dataserve.

The first connections to the Internet

The private market. quickly followed, led by public-sector companies as IEC (Which later registered the 1st Israeli privalty held domain name).

1. KavManche connected on Dec 7, 1992 (9.6kb)
2. IEC connected on Dec 9, 1992 (9.6kb)
3. Open U upgraded to 19.2kb on Mar 3, 1993
4. E&M Michshoov connected on Mar 7, 1993 (9.6kb)
5. BRM connected on Mar 8,1993 (9.6kb) [BRM later became Checkpoint]
6. Datasrv connected on Mar 21, 1993 (64kb)
7. RAD connected on Mar 22, 1993 (19.2kb)
8. BezekZahav connected on Apr 23, 1993 (19.2kb)

9. Fibronics connected on May 4, 1993 (19.2kb)
10. Lanoptics connected on May 4, 1993 (9.6kb)
11. Applied Materials connected on May 4, 1993 (9.6kb)
12. Aleph Yissum connected on May 12, 1993 (9.6kb)
13. Onyx connected on May 23, 1993 (9.6kb)
14. Actcom connected on June 10, 1993 (9.6kb)
15. Bahai World Center connected on July 1, 1993 (64kb)
16. Netmanage connected on July 21, 1993 (19.2kb)

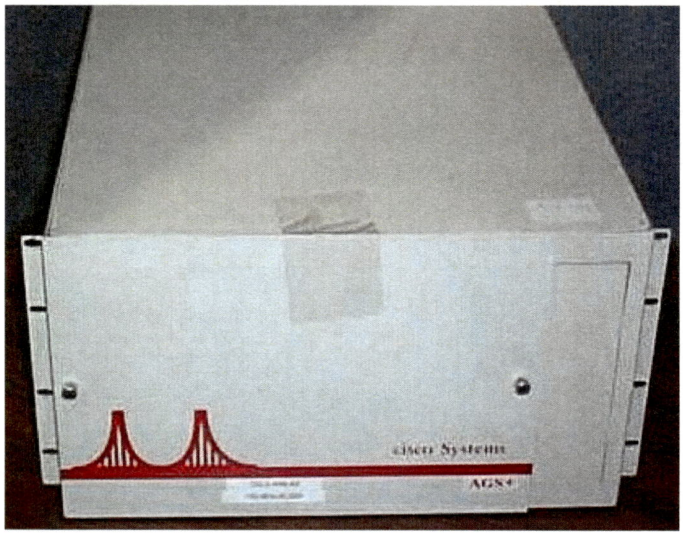
Data source: www.interall.co.il/israel-internet-connections.html

Cisco vs Lannet

In that day & age, there was still an argument - Is it best to use a router, a bridge or a combination of both.

- Yehuda Zisappel pushed a new Bynet box called a "brouter"(RND).
- The academic network wanted a new box called Cisco

In the end we purchased the first Cisco AGS+ routers in Israel in 1989.



IIX

The success of the private ISP's lead to the need to move them all to a separate network, then the one used by the academy. Thus ISOC-IL was formed (Israeli Internet Association) and the a plan for the 1st national exchange was lade out.

1. Gov't informs MACHBA that all commercial companies have to be disconnected by May 1996.
2. Dec 31, 1995 - ISOC-IL decides to create an Israeli Internet Exchange modeled after similar US based systems.
3. The IIX is born!

*.il domains

In that, the ISOC-IL role didn't end and they swiftly sat down & formulated the *.IL domains rules.

- Decided on co.il, ac.il, org.il, etc. in 1992
- More formalized rules published in 1996
- The 1st Israeli domains
    1. All universities: huji.ac.il, tau.ac.il, bgu.ac.il, etc. – July 1990
    2. Commercial: iec.co.il – July 1992
    3. Amutot (NOG's): matimop.org.il – Oct 1993
    4. ISP: actcom.net.il – Oct 1994 (bought out by Bezeqint)
    5. School: misgav.k12.il – June 1995 (gone)

6. Municipal: ladpc.gov.il – July 1995 (changed to ladpc.co.il)

Internet Pioneers

The Israeli internet, would have been possible with out the help of so many dedicated pepole - Most, find a way to support its growth, even though it was not their official role to do so.

- Prof Shmuel Peleg
- Danny Braniss
- Jo van Zwaren - Ministry of Science
- Doron Shikmoni - ISOC-IL
- Yehuda Zisapel - RAD Group
- MK Miki Eitan - Israeli Knesset member
- David Kaminitz
- Avi Cohen - Founder & CEO of MACHBA (The Inter University Computation Center).
- Hank Nussbacher - Internet Consultant, Special consultant to MACHBA
- Georges Meyer
- Morty Taragin
- Yehavi Bourvine
- Dov Winer - Jewish Agency
- Rafi Hoyda - Ministry of Communications
- Zvi Ilani

Others in this Category

SQL Injection for Dummies

מסמכים ראשוניים בתהליך הקמת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

מוגשים לארכיון האיגוד

23 מאי 2005

על ידי

דב וינר

Internet Society
1895 Preston White Drive
Suite 100
Reston, VA 22091
USA

Internet Society

January 24, 1991

Dear Internet Society Member:

It is a distinct pleasure to welcome you to membership in the Internet Society. Your participation and support in this inaugural year is of vital importance and is gratefully acknowledged.

The Internet Society secretariat would like to make sure that your registration information is accurate. Please take a moment, now, to review the data on your membership card and remit stub. Make any necessary corrections on the remit stub and mail to the Society along with any 1992 balance due. Email corrections may be sent at any time to the Secretariat (see below).

A copy of the Society Charter has been provided for your information and comment. Your suggestions for refinement and improvement would be much appreciated. These along with general correspondence may be sent to the Secretariat at:

isoc@nri.reston.va.us

You should receive soon the first issue of the Internet Society News edited by Anthony M. Rutkowski and Joyce K. Reynolds. The global nature of the Internet and its constituents is readily apparent. Succeeding issues will illustrate this point further; I hope many of you will take time to share your Internet perspectives and experiences with the editors. I want to remind you that the annual conference of the Internet Society, INET, will take place in Kobe, Japan, June 15-19, 1992 under the able general chairmanship of Prof. Hideo Aiso of the University of Tokyo. Details for registration, travel and submission of papers may be found in the News. I look forward to seeing many of you there.

Warmest regards,

Vinton G. Cerf

VGC/tw

Enclosures

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Fax: +1 703 620 0913
ISOC @ NRI. RESTON. VA. US

Please make any necessary changes
and return in enclosed envelope.

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Telephone

State / Province

FAX

Postal Code
79195

Country
ISRAEL

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Suite 100
1895 Preston White Drive
Reston, VA 22091
USA

Payment Method:

___ Check

___Money Order

Please make check / money order payable to Internet Society in US Dollars.

Internet Society

Invoice Number
1744

Date Due
04/22/1992

Member Name
Dov Winer

Member Number
1314867

Member Dues
$**70.00

Total Due $**70.00

___Credit Card

___American Express

___Visa

___Mastercard

___Diners

___Carte Blanche

Credit Card Number

Expiration Date

Signature

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Please keep for your records.

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Name
Dov Winer

Membership Number
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Member Since
Jan 1992

Expiration Date
Dec 1992

Vinton G. Cerf
Vinton G. Cerf
President

Internet Society

Pioneer

Dov Winer
Makash - Advancing CMC/Applications
Kibbutz Bror Chail
D.N. Hof Askelon, 79195
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INET94

Prague, Czech Republic, 13-17 June 1994

In conjunction with the 5th Joint European Networking Conference (JENC5) - Jointly organized by the Internet Society (ISOC) and R›seaux Associ›s pour la Recherche Europ›enne (RARE)

Conference Sponsors

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Elizabeth Barnhart, EDUCOM, USA (Co-ordination and Assistance)
Han Gruntor□d, CVUT, Czech Rupublic (Local Organizers)
Ingrid Ledererov□, CVUT, Czech Rupublic (Local Organizers)
Larry Landweber, Univ. of Wisconsin, USA (Internet Society Liaison)
Tomaz Kalin, RARE, The Netherlands (RARE Liaison)
Bernhard Plattner (Programme Committee Liaison)
George Sadowsky, Ney York University, USA (Workshop Liaison)

3.6.2 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Vinton G. Cerf, ISOC, USA

3.6.3 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Peter Judge, Technology Appraisals, UK

3.6.4 *Panel:The Internet And The Media*, Ole Jacobsen, Connexions, USA

4. Regional Issues

Chair(s): Richard Mandelbaum, NYSERNet, USA

4.1. Network Assists Societal Stability/Networking

Chair(s): Steve Goldstein, National Science Foundation, USA

4.1.1 *The Role Of The Internet In Distance Education: The Russian Experience*, Peter Thomas, USA And Alexei Platonov, Russia

4.1.2 *Marketing The Internet To The Industrial R & D Sector In Israel*, Dov Winer And Jacob Bar, Israel

*
הצעה

<u>הקמת קבוצת עבודה/ארגון מתמחה במסגרת איל"א בעניין ה Internet</u>

הוכן ע"י דב ויינר

ההצעה דלהלן להקמת קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א גובשה בהתייעצות עם רפי הוידה שביקש ממני לנסח נייר בנידון. בעקבות שיחות עם אבי כהן, יהודה קלע, הנק נוסבכר, אגף התקשוב במשרד התקשורת הוכנסו שינויים מתאימים.
הקמת המסגרת המוצעת עשוי לעזור לקדם תהליך השגרת השימוש ברשת המו"פ הלאומית. אודה לכם על הערות והצעות איך ניתן לקדם הדבר.

הקדמה

ה Internet הינו קבוצה של רשתות תקשורת התומכות בשיתוף פעולה בין אלפי ארגונים ברחבי העולם. תחומי העיסוק של ארגונים אלה מגוונים וכוללים תעשייה, צבא, ממשל, מוסדות בינלאומיים, מכוני מחקר ואוניברסיטאות.
קצב הגידול של ה Internet הוא מהיר ביותר ומספר המחשבים המחוברים עבר כבר מספר ה 1,000,000. השירותים הנפוצים ביותר הם דואר אלקטרוני, העברת קבצים, הפצת ידיעות (Distribution News), כניסה למערכות מרוחקות (Remote Login) וגילוי ידע (Knowledge discovery) .
הצלחת ה Internet הינו ביטוי של קבלת הסטנדרדים הבינלאומיים שנקבעו על ידה כאמצעי מרכזי לקידום גישת המערכות הפתוחות, הניהול והשימוש של ציוד, רשתות וישומים מגוונים.

יש בכוחה של ה Internet בישראל להוות משאב תשתית בעל חשיבות לאומית ממדרגה ראשונה. יצירת התשתיות הנחוצות ברמה הגבוה ביותר והרחבת חוג המשתמשים בתעשייה המתוחכמת, בחינוך, בממשל, ובמגזרים אחרים יכול לתרום להגברת רמת הידע, היצירתיות, כושר התחרות ונוכחותו של המשק הישראלי ברחבי העולם.

מדיניות הליברליזציה של משרד התקשורת והרחבת רשיון של מחב"א להפעלת רשת ILAN יאפשרו כבר בזמן הקרוב ביותר התחברותם של משתמשים רבים שאינם נמנים עם חוגי האקדמיה.
מוצע להקים קבוצת עבודה בעניין Internet במסגרת איל"א לשם קידום הנושא בישראל.

מטרות קבוצת העבודה

1. להפיץ ולהרחיב הזמינות של טכניקות וטכנולוגיות המאפשרות מערכות מידע שונות ומגוונות להתקשר באופן פתוח אחד עם רעותה.

2. ליזום פעולות לשם שיפור והוזלה של תשתיות התקשורת והמיחשוב הדרושות לשם שימוש יעיל ב Internet .

3. לסייע ליחידים, קבוצות וארגונים להשתמש, לתפעל ולקדם ה Internet .

4. לקיים דיונים לליבון בעיות טכניות, תפעוליות ותכניות. ליצור מסגרות לשם הפצת מידע והכשרה על השימושים ותפעול ה Internet .

אמצעים שינקטו

קבוצת העבודה:

1. תיזום ותקיים סמינרים, ימי עיון, כנסים בנושא ה Internet - תפעולה ותכניה.
2. תיזום הפצתם של פרסומים על ה Internet בעתונות המקצועית והכללית.
3. תקים תת-קבוצות כפי שידרשו לטיפול בהיבטים מיוחדים הנדרשים לקידום מטרותיה.
4. תקיים יחסי גומלין עם ארגונים מקצועיים וקבוצות שמטרותיהן דומות במדינות אחרות ובמיוחד עם ה Internet Society ומוסדותיה.
   היא תסתייע בגורמים אלה בהגברת מודעות לחשיבות ה Internet- במיוחד בקרב המימשל והתעשייה בישראל.
5. תיזום הקמת ועידה אלקטרונית על ה Internet ב ישראשל שתהיה פתוחה ומופעלת גם ברשתות תקשוב חיצוניות לה (Fido , רשתות מסחריות ופרטיות).

תוכנית עבודה ראשונית לשנה הקרובה

1. השגת משאבים בסיסיים ומתנדבים לתמיכה בפעילות.

2. קיום ישיבה מיוחדת במסגרת כנס איל"א הקרוב שיוקדש ל Internet. מוצע הזמנת keynote speaker לישיבה זו.

3. הכנת תוכנית מפגשים לאורך השנה. מוצע להתמקד בשני מישורים עקריים:

   א. מפגשים המיועדים להציג משאבי ה Internet בתחומי עניין מוגדרים כגון:

   1. ספריות ומערכות מידע הפתוחות לציבור ב Internet (OPACS)
   2. הגישה למשאבי-על באמצעות ה Internet - שירותים, מחירים ודרכי גישה.
   3. ממשקים הומוגניים למאגרי מידע הטרוגניים: יישומים של פרוטוקול Z39.50.
   4. ספריות תוכנה ב Internet - מיליון קבצים לרשותך - מה מותר ומה אסור ? איך לברור.
   5. חינוך מדעי וחברתי לבתי ספר תיכוניים באמצעות ה Internet: הזדמנויות והישגים.
   6. השכלה גבוה באצעות תקשורת מתווכת מחשב.
   7. משאבי ה Internet לרשות שיתוף פעולה בינלאומי.
   8. משאבי ה Internet לרשות ה חקלאות.
   9. משאבי ה Internet לרשות מדעי הבריאות.
   10. Internet כאמצעי למתן גישה לתיעוד ממשלתי.

   ועוד...

   ב. מפגשים המיועדים ללבן נושאים הנוגעים לתשתית, מחירים, טכנולוגיות, תקנים ועוד:

1. Internet Appropriate Use Policies
2. Entry-level Technologies
3. Internetworking: how to integrate different platforms
4. Techniques for High Speed Data Communication
5. Routing and Addressing
6. Efficient and Flexible Hierarchical Address Assignment
7. Flow Control in High-Speed Networks with Long Delays
8. Multimedia Conferencing

הסעיפים הנ"ל מובאים למטרות הדגמה בלבד ותכנם הספציפי יקבע בהתייעצויות שיקויימו בתהליך הקמת קבוצת העבודה.

CHARTER OF INTERNET SOCIETY

1. Name

The name of the Society is Internet Society ("the Society").

2. Purposes

The Society has been organized to be a nonprofit organization which shall be operated exclusively for the following educational, charitable and scientific purposes:

A. To facilitate and support the technical evolution of the Internet as a research and education infrastructure, and to stimulate the involvement of the scientific community, industry, government and others in the evolution of the Internet;

B. To educate the scientific community, industry and the public at large concerning the technology, use and application of the Internet;

C. To promote educational applications of Internet technology for the benefit of government, colleges and universities, industry, and the public at large;

D. To provide a forum for exploration of new Internet applications, and to stimulate collaboration among organizations in their operational use of the global Internet.

The Society shall take such actions as may be necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes for which the Society is organized.

3. Board of Trustees

The initial Board of Trustees of the Society are the following individuals, namely, Juergen Harms, Robert E. Kahn and Kenneth M. King.

4. Restrictions

No part of the net earnings of the Society, if any, shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, any of the Trustees or officers of the Society, or any other person, except that the Society shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered. No substantial part of the activities of the Society shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation. The Society shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

פקס: 03-5126109

לכ'

ד"ר יהודה קלע

אגף תקשוב ומידע

משרד התקשורת

יהודה שלום !

בעקבות שיחתנו על הרעיון של סניף ישראלי של ה Internet Society התגלגל הרעיון הצנוע הרבה יותר של קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א.

אני מעביר אליך נייר ראשוני עם הצעה להקמת קבוצת עבודה כזו.
הפעולות שאתה מנהל לפתיחת ה Internet יביאו בזמן הקרוב ליצירת קהל משתמשים בחוג הרבה יותר רחב: אנשי תעשייה ומסחר, אנשים מכוני מו"פ, פקידי ממשלה, מידענים, אנשי חינוך, ועוד.
יצירת מסגרת פתוחה לציבור זה לליבון בעיות, הכשרה והפצה יכולה לתרום להפקת מירב התועלת מתשתית לאומית זו.
פעילות זו תשלים ותתמוך בפעילות המרכזית של קביעת מדיניות, ארכיטקטורת הרשת, רישוי, יצירת תשתיות – המונחית על ידיך ועל ידי מחב"א.
אודה לך מאוד על חוות דעתך והערותיך.

בברכה,

דב וינר

3.8.1992

הצעה

הקמת קבוצת עבודה/ארגון מתמחה במסגרת איל"א
בעניין ה Internet

הוכן ע"י דב וינר

להלן הצעה להקמת קבוצת עבודה במסגרת איל"א. הצעה מובאת לאור השיחה שקיימנו אתמול ביוזמת רפי הוידה; אודה לכם על הערותיכם והצעה בדבר הצעדים הבאים המוצעים על ידיכם.

הקדמה

ה Internet הינו קבוצה של רשתות תקשורת התומכות בשיתוף פעולה בין אלפי ארגונים ברחבי העולם. תחומי העיסוק של ארגונים אלה מגוונים וכוללים תעשייה, צבא, ממשל, מוסדות בינלאומיים, מכוני מחקר ואוניברסיטאות.

קצב הגידול של ה Internet הוא מהיר ביותר ומספר המחשבים המחוברים עבר כבר מספר ה 700,000. השירותים הנפוצים ביותר הם דואר אלקטרוני, העברת קבצים, הפצת ידיעות (News Distribution), כניסה למערכות מרוחקות (Remote Login) וגילוי ידע (Knowledge discovery).

הצלחת ה Internet הינו ביטוי של קבלת הסטנדרדים הבינלאומיים שנקבעו על ידה כאמצעי מרכזי לקידום גישת המערכות הפתוחות, הניהול והשימוש של ציוד, רשתות וישומים מגוונים.

יש בכוחה של ה Internet בישראל להוות משאב תשתית בעל חשיבות לאומית ממדרגה
ראשונה. יצירת התשתית הנחוצה ברמה הגבוה ביותר והרחבת חוג המשתמשים בתעשייה המתוחכמת, בחינוך, בממשל, ובמגזרים אחרים יכול לתרום להגברת רמת הידע, היצירתיות, כושר התחרות ונוכחותו של המשק הישראלי ברחבי העולם.

מדיניות הליברליזציה של משרד התקשורת והרחבת השירות של מחב"א להפעלת רשת ILAN יאפשרו כבר בזמן הקרוב ביותר התחברותם של משתמשים רבים שאינם נמנים עם חוגי האקדמיה.
מוצע להקים קבוצת עבודה בעניין Internet במסגרת איל"א לשם

קידום הנושא בישראל.

מטרות קבוצת העבודה

1. להפיץ ולהרחיב הזמינות של טכניקות וטכנולוגיות המאפשרות מערכות מידע שונות ומגוונות להתקשר באופן פתוח אחד עם רעותה.
2. לידום פעולות לשם שיפור והגדלה של תשתיות התקשורת והמיחשוב הדרושות לשם שימוש יעיל ב Internet .
3. לסייע ליחידים, קבוצות וארגונים להשתמש, לתפעל ולקדם ה Internet .
4. לקיים דיונים ליבון בעיות טכניות, תפעוליות ותכניות. ליצור מסגרות לשם הפצת מידע והכשרה על השימושים ותפעול ה Internet .

אמצעים שינקטו

קבוצת העבודה:

1. תידום ותקיים סמינרים, ימי עיון, כנסים בנושא ה Internet - תפעולה ותכניה.
2. תידום הפצתם של פרסומים על ה Internet בעתונות המקצועית והכללית.
3. תקים תת-קבוצות כפי שידרשו לטיפול בהיבטים מיוחדים הנדרשים לקידום מטרותיה
4. תקיים יחסי גומלין עם ארגונים מקבצועיים וקבוצות שמטרותיהן דומות במדינות אחרות ובמיוחד עם ה Internet Society ומוסדותיה.
היא תסתייע בגורמים אלה בהגברת מודעות לחשיבות ה Internet- במיוחד בקרב המימשל והתעשייה בישראל.
5. תידום הקמת ועידה אלקרטונית על ה Internet ב ישראשל שתהיה פתוחה ומופעלת גם ברשתות תקשוב חיצוניות לה (Fido , רשתות מסחריות ופרטיות).

תוכנית עבודה ראשונית לשנה הקרובה

1. השגת משאבים בסיסיים ומתנדבים לתמיכה בפעילות.

2. קיום ישיבה מיוחדת במסגרת כנס איל"א הקרוב שיוקדש ל Internet. מוצע הזמנת keynote speaker לישיבה זו. נציין כאן ש Dr.Art St George אחד מעורכי ה Society Newsletter

Internet ויוזם ה Consortium for School Networking הביע נכונות עקרונית להגיע לארץ לשם כך.

3. הכנת תוכנית מפגשים לאורך השנה. מוצע להתמקד בשני מישורים עקריים:

א. מפגשים המיועדים להציג משאבי ה Internet בתחומי עניין מוגדרים כגון:

1. ספריות ומערכות מידע הפתוחות לציבור ב Internet (OPACS)
2. הגישה למשאבי-על באמצעות ה Internet - שירותים, מחירים ודרכי גישה.
3. ממשקים הומוגניים למאגרי מידע הטרוגניים: יישומים של פרוטוקול Z39.50
4. ספריות תוכנה ב Internet - מיליון קבצים לרשותך - מה מותר ומה אסור ? איך לברור.
5. תיגבור מדעי וחברתי לבתי ספר תיכוניים באמצעות ה Internet: הזדמנויות והישגים.
6. השכלה גבוה באצעות תקשורת מתווכת מחשב
7. משאבי ה Internet לרשות שיתוף פעולה בינלאומי
8. משאבי ה Internet לרשות ה חקלאות
9. משאבי ה Internet לרשות מדעי הבריאות
10. Internet כאמצעי למתן גישה לתיעוד ממשלתי.

ועוד...

ב. מפגשים המיועדים לליבון נושאים הנוגעים לתשתית, מחירים, טכנולוגיות, תקנים ועוד. במפגשים אלה ידונו היהבטים שונים הנוגעים לישומם של רשתות ברוחב פס

1. Internet Appropriate Use Policies
2. Entry-level Technologies
3. Internetworking: how to integrate different platforms
4. Techniques for High Speed Data Communication
5. Routing and Addressing
6. Efficient and Flexible Hierarchical Address Assignment
7. Flow Control in High-Speed Networks with Long Delays
8. Multimedia Conferencing

הסעיפים הנ"ל מובאים למטרות הדגמה בלבד ותכנם הספציפי יקבע בהתיעצויות שיקויימו בתהליך הקמת קבוצת העבודה.

דב וינר

ת.ד. 151 צור הדסה דואר האלה 99875 טלפון: 02-332286 050-552065 dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il

1.12.1996

לכ'
ח"כ מיכאל (מיקי) איתן
הכנסת

העתק:
אמיר עציוני, מרכז, ועדת התקשוב של הכנסת

שלום רב !

הנדון: ביקור של Dr. Artur Serra בארץ - תוכניות אירופאיות להשתתפות אזרחית רחבה בחברת המידע.

בימים אלה קיבלנו אישור ממשרד החוץ שהזמנתו של ד"ר ארתור סררה, מה- Polytechnic University of Catalunya ליטול חלק בכנס של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי אכן תתממש. הכינוס יתקיים ביום א' ה- 15.12.1996 בכפר המכבייה. ד"ר סררה אמור להגיע ביום שישי ה- 13.12 ויחזור לספרד ביום ב' ה- 16.12 .

ד"ר סררה, הוא מרצה במחלקה לאדריכלות מחשבים באוניברסיטה הפוליטכנית של קטלוניה ונשיא האגוד האנטרנט הקטלאני. הוא ארגן ועידת ה- InterMed 96 שהתכנסה בינואר 1996 וריכזה משתתפים ממדינות אגם הים התיכון, מאירופה, אפריקה והמזרח התיכון. הועידה הזו מהווה אחד מהמסגרות ליישום הכרזת ברצלונה של האיחוד האירופאי לשיתוף פעולה אירופאי ים-תיכוני בחברת המידע. אני מצרף כתובת דף הבית של ד"ר סררה ותקציר (טקסט) שדליתי מאותו הדף.

ד"ר סררה מעורב במספר פרויקטים החותרים להרחבת חוג האזרחים הנוטלים חלק פעיל בחברת המידע. הדבר נכון במיוחד לגבי הרשת הקהילתית של ברצלונה BCNet Project, building a civic network at Barcelona ובמסגרות אירופאיות:
EPITELIO(1996-99), an European telematic project against social exclusion

בפגישה שהתקיימה לפני כשבועיים עם הנהלת אילא והנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי נתת ביטוי להשקפה הדוגלת בשיתוף חוגים נרחבים ככל האפשר של אזרחים בחברת המידע. לאור זאת ולאור יזמותיך בקידום נושא התקשוב בארץ יהיה טעם רב בפגישה שלך עם ד"ר סררה. אשמח אם תיענה להצעה זו.

בברכה,
דב וינר

http://www.upc.es/~artur.html/

WELCOME TO ARTUR SERRA'S HOMEPAGE

An anthropologist at the UPC

Research Projects

* INTERMED 96,a conference on the Mediterranean and the global information society
* BCNet Project, building a civic network at Barcelona
* EPITELIO(1996-99), an European telematic project against social exclusion .
* Building the Catalan Chapter of Internet Society (july 1995)
* COMIC (1992-95),an ESPRIT project on Computer Supported Cooperative Work

Education courses

* KNOWING INTERNET,technological and cultural problems in the global information society (feb-jun96), an UPC's Fundacio Politecnica Postgraduate Course on Internet.

Research papers

* 1995.I*EARN,an organisational learning network.UPC
* 1995.El projecte "Transferencia Telematica de Tecnologia"CDI.
* 1992."CMU as an American Computer University". Paper presented at the 91th Congress of the American Anthropological Association

Research team

* Distributed Systems.Department of Com puter Architecture. UPC
* GAIA Team, Group of Advanced Internet Applications
* Leandro Navarro
* Gerard Rodriguez

Some Personal Bookmarks

Organisations

* Internet Society
* American Anthropological Association
* Pangea network

The COMIC Project

Computer-based Mechanisms of Interaction in Cooperative Work

ESPRIT Basic research Project 622S

COMIC, a multi-site multidisciplinary ESPRIT research project investigating the basic principles, techniques and theories to support CSCW systems, ran from September 1992 to August 1995.

The COMIC Project is one of the European Commission's 101 Success Stories from ESPRIT.

The problems selected to constitute the detailed research agenda for the COMIC project were drawn from examples of real world cooperation and the problems this cooperation faces. The overall project structure exploited four major themes. These themes were selected to represent distinct but related theoretical issues central to CSCW systems development.

Organisational Context

CSCW Systems Development

Notations of Interaction

Shared Interaction

Barcelona * Internet *

www.il *

MINUTES / ISOC-IL meeting on January 29th, 1996

Attending: Yehavi, Hank, Doron, Dov, Vilma, Georges

1. There were positive recations from the following internet providers to the letters sent out to them by ISOC-IL re the IIX:
   Machba, IBM, Trendline, Netmedia, Infolink

2. Internet providers' complaints were discussed.

3. IEC agreed to house the IIX.

4. Netcom's letter to Hank re its offer of the router and its housing was distributed among the attendees.

5. It was agreed to accept Netcom's offer provided that:
   a. Netcom is not connected.
   b. ILA will be responsible for the contents of the advertising.
   c. Terms are negotiated for ending the relationship with Netcom if and when ISOC-IL deems necessary.

   Doron offered to meet with Netcom and discuss the terms of agreement.

6. isoc.org.il
   iix.net.il
   were registered as domains.

7. It was decided to set up an arbitration panel which will resolve disputes concerning domain names and IP addresses. The panel will include four members from the board of ISOC-IL, one from the ministry of communications and two members from licensed internet providers.

8. Dov distributed in writing detailed suggestions for the the content of www.il and its management. Included were examples from Finland and Taiwan.
   The finnish model was adopted.
   It was decided to continue the discussions during the next meeting, including the subject of criteria for censorship.

9. The document on IIX Bylaws was adopted.

10. Corrections to be made to the RFP for people.

11. A meeting with the internet providers was scheduled for March 3d, 15.00 pm, at the ILA premises.

12. Next meeting of ISOC-IL on February 19th.

סיכום ישיבה

הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

19.2.1996

נוכחים: דורון שיקמוני, יהבי בורבין, הנק נוסבכר, וילמה סולניק,
ג'ורג' מאייר, דב וינר

1. שרת עבור האיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הוסכם שג'ורג' ימשיך בפעולות במטרה להשיג תרומה של תחנת Unix שתשמש כשרת. במידה ולא יצלח הדבר בטווח הקרוב יובא הצעה לרכישת מחשב Pentium שישמש כשרת. דורון מוסר על אפשרות התקנת השרת אצלו (כבר רשם ה- domain name). נותרת פתוחה שאלת ה- System Manager עבור השרת.

2. IIX

2.1 נתב

התקבלו מכתבי כוונות התחברות מחמישה חברות; יתכן מאוד שגם Euronet תצטרף.
דורון שקמוני דיווח בהרחבה על המשא ומתן שניהל עם חברת נטקום בדבר התנאים של רכישה/השאלה של ה- Router ותחזוקתו.
הובא מכתב מסכם (הסכם לאכסון IIX מה 7 פברואר 1996 - מכתב של בשם האיגוד למר חזי מקמל, חב' נטקום) שמצורף.
דורון העלה הבעייתיות של סעיף 8 פסקה 2. הוסכם שיעשה ניסיון לשפר הניסוח כך שהמילה "השאלת הנתב לאיגוד" תוחלף במילה "סיוע לאיגוד".

2.2 תמיכה טכנית

נטקום תעמיד שירות 24 שעות ביממה בתנאים שנמסרו בישיבה הקודמת.

סיכום:

הנק נוסבכר סיכם והסיכום התקבל:

מקובל על חברי ההנהלה שהמכתב שנוסח על ידי דורון עם נטקום. הוחלט שג'ורג' יוציא מכתב להנהלת איל"א עם סיכום המהלכים בנוגע להקמת ה- IIX ובקשה של פתיחת קו מימון של 10,000 דולר לביצוע. ההכנסות לשנה הראשונה צפויות להיות בסך של כ- 30,000 דולר.
הוחלט להופיע בפני הנהלת איל"א לדיווח בעניין ה- IIX ופעולות האיגוד. במידה ולא תתקיים ישיבת הנהלת איל"א בשבועיים הקרובים עמירם שור יתבקש לערוך סבב טלפונים לשם אישור הסיכום בכתב (שישלח לחברי ההנהלה בפקס) של המסגרת התקציבית להפעלת תוכנית ה- IIX .
יש לבצע הדבר עד ה- 29.2 .

2.3 RFP לאנשים ל- IIX

התקבלה ההצעה המצורפת עם פירוט הדרישות של ממלא תפקיד בקרת התפעול השוטף של ה- IIX . לאור העדר סיכום סופי עם איל"א בעניין מימון הביניים, בסעיף "compensation" ייכתב "to be negotiated" .
הנק יעביר הנייר אחרי שיפוצים לאישור סופי באמצעות הרשת.

הוסכם שעל המועמדים להיות חברי איל"א ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

המכרז יפורסם ב: IL-IFP , ILA-INT , CJI , IL-JOBS.

2.4 כנס ספקים IAP

הכנס נדחה לאחר הסיכום עם נטקום ועם איל"א

3. ניהול תקציבי של האיגוד

דב וינר מוסר שמצא סעיף בתקנות איל"א המסדיר עניין הניהול התקציבי של ארגונים מתמחים.
החוברת "דרכה של איל"א - מטרות, מהות ומבנה ארגוני" מאת ד"ר מיכה חנני מהווה קובץ של תקנות איל"א והחלטות של המועצה וההנהלה.
בפרק הדן ב- "מסגרות לפעילות מקצועית פנימית" מופיעים התקנות בנוגע לארגון מתמחה.

" * תקציב

לאיגוד מתמחה יהיה תקציב עצמאי במסגרת תקציב איל"א. התקציב ינוהל על ידי האיגוד המתמחה, בפיקוח הנהלת איל"א. "

בוסכם שדורון שקמוני (בשיחה עם משה גוטליב) וג'ורג' מאייר יטפלו ביצירת המסגרת,ההסדרים וההבנות עם הנהלת איל"א שיאפשרו להוציא לפועל ניהול תקציבי עצמאי של האיגוד בפיקוח איל"א.

4. הקמת ועדת ערער בעניין רישום שמות (domain registration)

התקיים דיון ראשוני בדבר הקמת ועדת ערער להחלטות רשם השמות (domain name). ההצעה הנוכחית היא שארבע מחברי ההנהלה בתוספת שני נציגים של IAP ונציג משרד התקשורת ישמשו כוועדת ערער.
הוצא להביא הדבר לבחירת הנציגים בכנס הספקים ולהציע תהליך של רוטציה של נציגי הספקים.
התקיים דיון בעניין הקריטריונים שינחו ועדת הערער. דורון שיקמוני הציע לגבש קריטריונים חיוביים:
* שם ה-domain חייב להיות בעל גישה ברורה לשם הארגון הרושם אותו.
* לא ירשמו שמות גנרליים שאינם בעלי זיקה.
הדיון יימשך על הנושא הזה. בעניין הבעיה העומדת על הפרק - רישום השם sex.co.il הועדה הנוכחית תכריע בעניין.
רק אחרי הקמתה הסופית של הועדה החדשה היא תתחיל לפעול.

5. www.il

דב וינר הביא הצעה מתוקנת (מצורפת) עם הצעה לאופי של דף השער הלאומי. התקיים דיון.
הוצעו תיקונים קטנים שעיקרם פירוט יתר של תצורת הדף.
הוחלט שה- credits לשירותים מרכזיים יינתן בדף הראשי (פונט 1- ולוגו של תורם השירותים - שרת, תוכנות ותחזוקתם, פיתוחים המשמשים כלל השרת ועוד). בדפים המשניים יינתן credit למתחזקים אותם הדפים.
במסגרת ההצעה המתוקנת יפורט הדבר.
הוצע שהדף יתוחזק על ידי מתנדבים שעבודתם תנוהל על ידי אדם ו/או חברה שיקבלו משכורתם מידי האיגוד. התקבלה ההצעה שהמרכז יפעל במסגרת של כשליש עד חצי משרה בהנחיית עבודתם של המתנדבים; בכל מקרה עבודת הריכוז וההנחיה לא יעשו בהתנדבות.
ההצעה בדבר הקמת הדף והשירותים הנלווים תוגש ל- "קול קורא" של

משרד המדע ושל משרד התקשורת להשגת מימון ציבורי לאורך זמן.
הוחלט שבינתיים עד קבלת מסגרת המימון המצופה האיגוד יפנה לאיל"א עם בקשה פתיחת קו מימון של כ- 6,000 דולר לחודשים הראשונים של הפעלת הדף.

6. כנס ה- Inter-Med בברצלונה

וילמה סולני ודב וינר השתתפו ב- 22/23.1 בכנס בברצלונה כנציגי האיגוד על פי הזמנת Artur Serra מאוניברסיטה פוליטכניקה של קטלוניה והאיגוד האינטרנט הקטלוני.
דווח על נכונותם של מדינות אירופה ומדינות ערב לשיתוף פעולה וההערכה הרבה שרוחשים למעמדה של ישראל בתחום האינטרנט; דווח גם על התפקיד הבעייתי של ה- Institute for Progressive Communications בכנס.
דב וינר דיווח על הצעדים לקראת הקמת מסגרת של שיתוף פעולה ים תיכוני בעניין ה- Internet, ביניהם הקמת Information Center Network ים תיכוני.
דב מסר על יוזמה שהוא התחיל לגלגל יחד עם Artur Serra ו- Matteo Fici מאיגוד האינטרנט בסיציליה להקמת רשת של שירותי הדרכה חקלאית ושל מדריכים חקלאים באגם הים התיכון.
דורון שיקמוני בירך על היוזמה והציע, במידה והיוזמה תצבור תנופה לצאת בהודעה לעיתונות בעניין יוזמה ישראלית זו.

7. נוער אינטרנט

דב וינר ביקש לכלול בסדר היום של אחד הישיבות הקרובות הקמת מסגרת של פעילות נוער באיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

8. תאריכים לישיבות הקרובות

הפגישה הבאה נקבעה לתאריך 3/3/96 בשעה 16:00 בבר-אילן
כנס הספקים נקבע לתאריך 20/3/96 בשעה 16:30 באולם באיל"א.

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של איל"א

דף המידע הלאומי של ישראל ברשת האנטרנט - www.il

מבוא

השירות ההולך ומתרחב בקצב המואץ ביותר ברשת האנטרנט כיום הינו ה- World Wide Web ; הוא כבר מסביר יותר מ- 20% של תנועת ה- Packets ברשת העולמית. מערכת ההפרטקסט זו מאפשרת אנטגרציה של השירותים השונים הקיימים ברשת; היא מאפשרת למשתמשים גישה נוחה וידידותית למשאבים הללו באמצעות "מדפדפים" Browsers גרפיים וטקסטואליים.

מקובל ברשת שמדינות שבהם השימוש ברשת האנטרנט נפוץ להקים "דף לאומי". דף לאומי הינו שרת WWW בו ניתנת גישה מרוכזת למשאבי הרשת באותה המדינה. לדף הלאומי ואופן ניהולו חשיבות רבה בהצגת המדינה בפני העולם בהיבטים השונים: מידע בסיסי על המדינה, גישה מרוכזת לשרתי משרדי ממשלה, שרתי מוסדות השכלה גבוה, מוסדות חינוך ובתי ספר, ערים, אגודות, עסקים ועוד.

סיווגם של השירותים השונים בצורה נבונה ואמצעי אחזור נוחים לתפעול יביאו לקדם נוכחות המדינה ברשת האנטרנט. נוכחות זו הינה אנטרס לאומי משמעותי.

מטרה

דף המידע הלאומי, www.il, מיועד לשמש כשער הכניסה לאנטרנט בישראל למשתמשים מהארץ ומכל העולם. הדף ירכז הגישה של משתמשי האינטרנט בעולם למשאבי האנטרנט בישראל. הדף ישמש לריכוז תהליך הרישום של משאבים ויבליט הגישה למידע בסיסי על המדינה ולכלים היחודיים הנדרשים לשימוש ברשת בישראל (שימוש בעברית).

רציונל

הרחבת הגישה והשימוש באינטרנט מעבר למגזר האקדמי לכל מגזרי הפעילות העסקית, חינוכית, תרבותית וחברתית בישראל דורש שההקמה והניהול של הדף הלאומי יונחה על ידי גוף בו ייצוג נרחב של משתמשים, ספקי מידע, חברות וכל בעלי העניין בקידום האנטרנט בישראל.

ניהול הדף

ניהול הדף יעשה באמצעות תת-ועדה של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי, ארגון מתמחה של אילא. הועדה תפקח על תהליך הקמת הדף ותתחזק אותו באמצעות יועצים, חברות קבלניות ומתנדבים שיועסקו למשימות מוגדרות.
ניהול הדף יחתור לשמור על אופי ממלכתי ולא מסחרי.
לצורך מימון פעולות תחזוקת הדף האיגוד יסתייע בגופים ציבוריים המעוניינים לקדם נושא התקשוב בישראל.

גישה לשירותים

מוצע לרשום ולתת גישה באמצעות הדף למשאבים לשירותים הבאים:

מסמכי יסוד:

- ◊ מידע בסיסי על ישראל המרוכז על ידי מוסד/ות ממשלתיים או וגופים ציבוריים. דף כזה יפנה המשתמש באופן מרוכז לשרת של משרד החוץ, בעתיד אולי למשרד התיירות, החינוך וגופים ציבוריים עקריים המציעים מידע על ישראל.
- ◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על הרשת בישראל (מוחזק על ידי הנק נוסבכר).
- ◊ גישה למסמך תשובות לשאלות שכיחות על השימוש בעברית באנטרנט (יגוייס מתנדב/ים לתחזוקת המסמך):
- ◊ גישה לדף המידע של איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.

המשאבים המוצגים

הרישום של המשאבים השונים יעשה הן על פי קטיגוריות פונקציונליות (על פי סוג שירות רשת) והן על פי מילות מפתח שיאפשרו הצבתם של המשאבים השונים בקטיגוריות תוכניות הומוגניות. הדף, במתכונתו הסופי, יאפשר רישומם וגישה למשאבים הבאים:

- ◊ דפי ההפרמדיה, WWW, המוקמות ומתוחזקות בישראל
- ◊ ארכיוני הקבצים הציבוריים בישראל (Anonymous FTP Sites) ודפי גופר
- ◊ מאגר X.500 עם פרטיהם של המשתמשים ברשת בישאל
- ◊ קטלוגים של הספריות בישראל
- ◊ מאגרי מידע, ספריות דיגיטליות ומנועי חיפוש מידע ברשת (דוגמת Glimpse, Harvest וכד') המתמקדים במשאבים ישראליים.
- ◊ קבוצות Usenet News ישראליות
- ◊ קבוצות תפוצה של דואר אלקטרוני בישראל

תהליך הרישום

בנספח מובאים שאלוני רישום המשאבים הנהוגים ב- Taiwan ושאלונים הנהוגים במרכז ה- Internic המנוהל על ידי חברתב AT&T עבור הקרן הלאומית למדע. מוצע שבשאלון שלנו שיבוסס על שאלונים אלה יתווסף שדה בו הרושם המשא יתראר אותו באמצעות מילות מפתח. מילות המתח ישמשו להצת המשאב בקטיגוריות התוכן המשמעותיות להצגתו.

ריבוי שפות

רישום המשאבים ותצוגתם יעשה בעברית ובאנגלית. בעתיד עם ריבוי המשאבים הישראלים בערבית תינתן אפשרות לניהול מערכת שלישית בשפה הערבית. יוצבו מצביעים בדף האנגלי לעברי ולהיפך.

אמצעי תצוגה

הגישה למשאבים השונים תיעשה באמצעות דפי הפרטקסט WWW . בפועל קישורי ההפרטקסט למשאבים השונים יעשה באמצעות:

- ◊ טקסט מסומן
- ◊ טבלאות
- ◊ מפות רגישות.

תינתן גישה למשאבים השונים על ידי ריכוזם בדפים על פי:

- ◊ הקטיגוריה הפונקציונלית
- ◊ הקטיגוריה המוסדי, דוגמת ריכוז המשאבים בדף הלאומי של פינלנד (ראה נספח)
- ◊ קטיגוריות התוכן שיצויינו על ידי הרושם באמצעות מילות המפתח.

מילות מפתח

מילות המפתח ישמשו להצתבם של המשאבים השונים בדפים על פי התוכן. ניתן להגביל מספר מילות המפתח שישמשו להצבה של המשאבים בקטיגוריות השונות.

מובילי הפרוייקט

אחראים לפרוייקט הדף במסגרת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי - ארגון מתמחה של אילא:

ג'ורג' מאייר

הנק נוסבכר

דב וינר

מיר מורלין טרבין

קורות חיים של מובילי הפרוייקט מצורפים בנספח.

45,000

51,000

40,000

[illegible]

ארגון ותחזוקה

1. נוהל גבית כספים והוצאתם באמצעותם אילא
2. קבלת תמיכה תקציבית לניהול הדף הלאומי
3. השגת תרומה של שרת - מחשב מנהל הרשת וציוד נלווחה (בערך של כ-15,000 דולר.).
4. הבטחת תרומה של מחב"א של חיבור השרת לרשת (בערך של 17,000 דולר לשנה)
5. חלוקת אחריות על ניהול המשימות השונות שהוגדרות לעי"ל בין חברי הועדה
6. גיוס System Manager ונוהל מתן הרשאות גישה לשרת
7. נוהל שילובם של חברות מסחריות ועבודת מתנדבים
8. קביעת נוהל מתן קרדיט עבור עבודתם של המתנדבים והחברות (גודל אותיות ומיקום בדף).
9. קביעת נוהל רישום משאבים
10. הקמת הדף והרצה נסיונית
11. הכרזת על הדף ותחזוקה שוטפת

לוח זמנים

חודשים

משימה	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	X											
2	X	X										
3	X											
4	X											
5	X	X	X									
6			X									
7		X	X	X								
8			X									
9			X	X								
10				X	X							
11					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Marketing the Internet to the Industrial R & D Sector in Israel

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Abstract

Following the decision to expand the Israeli Academic Network and allow the connection of industry and other non-academic institutions the Industrial Internet Outreach Program was established. The program includes marketing the Internet among potential industrial users; support for these institutions in the process of their getting connected; development of basic informational materials; instructional resources and workshops for different branches of the Israeli industry. In recent months the "MOP - Israeli Industry R&D information System" was established as the focal point in the program. Information made available throught this gopher system and patterns of usage are described. The system is becoming a tool for cooperation among Israeli industries and carrying out the bilateral agreements for industrial R&D between Israel and several other countries.

I. Introduction

The level of development of the Israeli economy is approaching that of Western European countries. The population was about 5 million in 1991, over 80% of them Jews. The GNP per employee reached 50 thousand dollars in 1992; the per capita GNP in 1992 was US$ 12,800 (US$ 14,700 after correction for acquisitive value). Israel - relative to its size - spends more on R&D than any other developed Western country, investing about 3% of her GNP on R&D. The labor force have 15% of university graduates and produces over US$ 4 billion of high-tech exports annually [1].

MATIMOP - The Israeli Industry Center for R&D, is a non-profit service organization, founded by the Israeli associations of manufacturers, aiming its activities at promoting cooperation of Israeli entrepreneurs and manufacturers with qualified business firms abroad.

Israel's recognized R & D capabilities and human potential are a vast resource for profitable participation in the technological race. State-funded R&D has played a key role in the development of avanced industries in Israel. The country's world-renowned academic and research institutes and high-tech R & D-oriented enterprises are now being augmented by an influx of tens of thousands of immigrant scientists, engineers and technicians.

Through joint ventures, sub-contracting projects, R&D subsidiary centers and other forms of cooperation, businessmen now have the opportunity to draw on Israel's reservoir. They will find conditions fully attuned to promoting their investment: modern infrastructure, generous government incentives and benefits, preferential trade agreements with the EC and the United States and other advantages geared to promoting commercial applications of R&D.

MATIMOP acts as an agent for the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (OCS). It promotes the various binational cooperative agreements geared to expanding the research and marketing base of the Israeli industry. It is a part of the national R&D policy apparatus which includeds direct financial assistance; majority participation in the cost of R&D to new "start-ups"; maintenance of research in institutions of higher learning which will lead to industrial R&D; support for inter-company cooperation; veteran companies as "incubators" for new ventures; support for the establishment and running of consortiums for R&D in advanced generic technologies. In February, 1994 about 1800 companies were participating in the different programs supported by the OCS.

It is clear that the information infrastructure available to serve such R&D apparatus has strategic importance. It defines and produces structural conditions for economic activity which influences demands and opportunities for further technological and economic development [2]. We will present here the process of introduction of one such infrastructural element for the Israeli industry, the Internet.

II. The Internet in Israel

The Internet regional network in Israel is ILAN. ILAN is a network owned and operated by Machba - the Israeli Interuniversity Computer Center. ILAN, the Israeli Academic Network, was formed in November 1988 as an outgrowth of the Bitnet network that existed in Israel. The initial network, established in 1984, has been dedicated

since then to universities, academic and research institutes as well as non-profit research institutes [3].

The Minister's Committee for Science and Technology decided in December 1991 to start the process of establishment of the Israeli Research and Educational Network, a nation-wide R&D network, similar in scope to the USA Internet. In the interim, the Minister of Communications has signed a license modification for Machba (as of April 10, 1992) to expand the scope of the ILAN license to include "research, development, education and culture." [3] . Four commercial service providers were allocated licenses at the beginning of 1993 to provide access to ILAN and the global Internet.

The ILAN network is connected to Nysernet in the United States through a 256kb satellite link. The second connection is to CERN (Geneva). There is also a 64k link ia an undersea fiber-optic cable. The backbone is presently supporting connections of 128kb among its nodes. During 1994, the ILAN backbone will undergo an upgrade to 10Mb using the new MAN (Metropolitan Area Network) technology [3].

Besides the basic services offered by the network there are several joint initiatives and services. Among them we may note an Israeli Archie server; a central ftp site (ftp.technion.ac.il) in the Technion; Usenet newsdistribution from a central site which decompress and distributes the feed (Bar Ilan); The BIIE -BioInformatics Information Engine located at the Weizmann Institute; The INN (Israeli National Node) of European Molecular Biology Network; 12 gophers and 4 WWW systems. The ALEPH integrated library package which includes an online public access catalog (OPAC) that is accessed through the network [4].

Israel has a significant presence in the Internet relatively to its population size and GNP. The Internet Domain Survey by SRI International for January, 1994 shows that there were in Israel 6631 Internet hosts (UK 113,930; Germany 98,940; Japan 42,769) [5].

III. The Israeli Industry Internet Outreach Program

The IREN project includes considerable investments by the participating ministries for a significant upgrading of the network facilities. MATIMOP, which acts as an agent of the Office of the Chief Scientist, Ministry of Industry and Trade was delegated by the IREN committee the task of introducing the network to the Israeli industry.

Since January 1993 the following initiatives have been carried out:

* Production of basic orientation materials for prospective candidates for a connection.
* Designing and carrying out several workshops for different branches of the Israeli industry.
* Designing and carrying out basic training programs for using services of the Internet.
* Initiating the establishment of an Internet Users Group association as an eventual Internet Society Chapter.
* Establishing an Internet server with basic information services for the Israeli industry and for promoting its integration with international initiatives.

III.A. Workshops for Different Branches of the Israeli Industry

The program found workshops to be an effective way of interesting prospective users of the network. The focusing of the network into special needs of a specific branch turns it specially attractive to new potential users.

The following workshops have been designed and carried out:

1. Resources for the Biotechnological, Pharmaceutical and Diagnostics Industry.
2. Industrial Librarians Workshop.
3. Resources for Unix Developers.
4. Resources for Software Houses.
5. Email Workshop.

The workshops are one day events carried out using live demonstrations where actual connections and services are demonstrated; for each workshop a handbook was developed and distributed; hypertext training materials, communication software and the handbook itself was distributed in diskettes. These materials where later used for continuous distribution to interested prospective users.

III.B. Training Courses

Basic training courses for Internet use were developed and carried out. They have covered topics like:

Overview of the Internet: origins and main services.

Getting connected: modems, communications software,providers.

E-mail: using the mailer, finding addresses, subscribing to conferences.

Files transfer: anonymous ftp and Archie

Information resources: telnet, hytelnet, wais, gopher, www, veronica etc. ...,

III.C. Number of users:

The outreach program succeeded in bringing to the network about three hundred organizations

which have been authorized to get a connection. Several of these are large organizations which got their LAN's connected and so brought hundreds of new users to the system. In January 1994 we had the following branch distribution of the companies which got a connection:

Software Development	68.7%
Communications	15.6%
Chemistry and Plastics	3.1%
Biotechnology and Pharmaceutics	3.1%
Others:	9.4%

III.D. Volume of use:

The following table, prepared by Hank Nussbacher, summarizes the dramatic growth of traffic during the year in which this project is being carried out. The R&D industrial program already is responsible for at least 11% of the national traffic and 10% of the international traffic for the Internet in Israel.

Table 1: Summary of Total vs R&D Traffic ILAN - Israeli Academic Network [4]

	Total Gbytes Nat'l xferred	Total Gbytes Int'l xferred	R&D Gbytes xferred	% of Nat	% of Int'l
Jan94	127.9	57.8	22.2		
De93	128.5	61.3	19.9	11%	10%
No93	120.0	54.4	16.8	8%	13%
Oc93	101.6	44.5	13.5	8%	12%
Se93	89.9	43.6	15.3		
Au93	92.5	40.9	12.2		
Ju93	119.7	55.3	9.9		
Jn93	99.6	46.0	10.5		
Ma93	99.3	42.3	10.7		
Ap93	84.8	30.3	8.1		
Ma93	78.3	35.5	7.0		
Fe93	69.7	29.6	4.2		
Jan93	..67.7	28.7	3.7		

IV. MOP - Israeli Industry R & D Information System

In December 1993 as part of the overal program the MOP - Israeli Industry R&D Information System was inaugurated. It is a gopher system, that is a menu driven system which is interconnected to similar systems in the Internet and allows its users easy access to a wealth of information.

The system aims at ultimately providing an one-stopservice for those seeking information on industrial research and development being carried in Israel. Business opportunities provided by this R & D activity are published. Selected parts of the database "Advanced Technologies from Israel" maintained by Dr. Shay Kahana for MATIMOP are also included.

Table 2: Distribution of directories and files requested from MOP - Israel Industry R&D Information System 1.12.93 - 2.2.94

1. Matimop	323
2. MOP -The Israeli R&D Information System	175
3. Science and Technology in Israel	1245
4. Industrial R&D Enterprises	1853
5. Current Industrial R&D Projects	1646
6. Health Care Research and Development	501
7. Institutional Agriculture Research	524
8. ILAN and IREN	524
9. Directories of R&D Researchers in Israel	284
10.Networked Information Systems in Israel	296
11.Internations Research and Development	495
12.Hebrew Support Software Tools	118
Other:	1325
Various retrieved directories	434
Root Connection	2176
Errors	215

This service also facilitates the access by the Israeli industry to information relevant to its Research and Development activities. Pointers are included to make the access easier to information on prospective markets, grants, RFPs, partners and customers for these R&D initiatives.

In the first two months (from December 2, 1993 to February 2, 1994) of its establishment the patterndescribed in Tables 2 and 3 was obtained.

The numbers are impressive, a little more than 12,000 interactions with the system were obtained in these first two months (which included several international holidays).

From Table 3 we may note that a little more than 37% of the interactions with the system originated

in Israel. From these 55% came from industrial enterprises (co.il) and about 44% from the academy.

Table 3:
Distribution of users by their domain and/or country of origin - MOP - Israeli Industry R&D Information System 1.12.93 - 2.2.94

Israel total		absolute	% il	%
Academic	ac.il	1994	44.11	16.43
Commercial	co.il	2523	55.81	20.79
Governmental	gov.il	4	0.09	0.03

All Countries

	Country	absolute	% total
Israel	il	4521	37.26
USA	com	856	7.05
	edu	3524	29.04
	gov	247	2.04
	mil	22	.18
	net	136	1.12
	org	426	3.51
Other	ip numbers	631	5.21
	at	8	0.07
	au	122	1.01
	br	5	0.04
	ca	442	3.64
	ch	52	0.43
	cl	23	0.19
	cz	1	0.01
	de	62	0.51
	dk	193	1.59
	ec	7	0.06
	ee	3	0.02
	es	21	0.17
	fi	11	0.09
	fr	40	0.33
	gr	4	0.03
	hu	7	0.06
	it	52	0.43
	jp	16	0.13
	mx	5	0.04
	nl	224	1.85
	no	26	0.21
	nz	3	0.02
	pl	12	0.10
	se	35	0.29
	sg	4	0.03
	sk	25	0.21
	tr	288	2.37
	us	44	0.36
	za	14	0.12
		12134	99.99%

Among the different categories of information provided by the system we can note in Table 1 that in the first place there is a preference for descriptions of the firms carrying out R&D projects (1853). In second popularity place we find Current R & D Projects descripions, which include the Advanced Technologies from Israel database maintained in Matimop by Dr Shay Cahana; the BOLEO database, Business Opportunities in Lasers and Electrooptics; and the startup projects of the technological incubators. These collections are at the core of present cooperative efforts estimulated by the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade. In the third place we found that users are interested in obtaining background information on the Science and Technology system in Israel (1245 interactions).

V. Conclusion

The Industrial Internet Outreach Program in Israel has reached significant results in its first year of peration. Establishing the connection of the Israeli industry with the huge information resourses available in the Internet is of utmost importance. It may enable to shorten the development, prototypying, marketing and feedback loop in the development of new products andservices.

Opening channels of contact and information transfer between Israeli industry and the world enables to enjoy better from present bilateral and multilateral cooperative agreements.

The dissemination of this new service was carried through a variety of means: workshops, materials development, training programs and finally through an specific information project which focuses and integrates the program.

The present information system and new initiatives deriving from it will present important integrative opportunities for the Israeli industry, through the different branches, regarding its continuous relationships with the support system as well as its international relationships.

VI. References

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[3] H. Nussbacher, "FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) about the Israeli section of the network", IRFC-12, Israeli Academic Network Information Center, Computation Center, Tel Aviv University, May 1994.

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ILAN-L@vm.tau.ac.il, February 1994.
[5] SRI International, "Internet Domain Survey", gopher is.internic.net, January 1994.

Author Information

Dov Winer is a Psychologist (Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1984); coming from Brazil he has been a Kibbutz member. He established and managed the Applied Research Unit at the Regional College of the Negev. He established the MAKASH educational network in Israel and several networking initiatives in the Kibbutz movement; He initiated in 1988 the Global Jewish Information Network and later carried its detailed planning for the Ministry of Communications (1992). He runs the JEWISHNET WWW system at the Hebrew University and moderates the electronic conference JEWISHNT@bguvm.bgu.ac.il

Dov Winer was a consultant for the Information Technologies Division of the Israeli Ministry of Communications. He is member of the team at the Ben Gurion University establishing the "Highschool through CMC" program. Consultant for MATIMOP - Israeli Industry Center for R&D He established with Jacob Bar the Industrial Outreach Program for the Internet in Israel and in this framework runs several dissemination, training and information services.

Jacob Bar is a Biochemist by training. One of the pioneers in the area of information search and business intelligence in Israel. He established and manages the Information Gathering and Analysis Unit in MATIMOP - Israeli Industry Center for Research and Development. In this capacity he has been involved in the Industrial Outreach program for the Internet.

Jacob Bar developed and presented in international forums several original search strategy development tools; he created the Databases Aided Structured Brainstorming model for R&D and business development. He has extensively consulted for governmental institutions and business in Israel and in Europe.

The Industrial Internet Outreach Program in Israel - an Integrating System for R&D and International Cooperation

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MATIMOP - Israeli Industry Center for R&D
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Abstract

The Industrial Internet Outreach Program for the Internet in Israel is described. An outline of the industrial R&D system is introduced. The target populations are the components of the industrial R&D support system in Israel. The integration of this system into the global knowledge producing community mapped in the Internet is one of its objectives. The different phases are described including the formulation of a training and diffusion policy; the development of instruction materials and workshops for different branches of the Israeli industry; continuous support and outreach for new users. Finally the paper describes MOP - Israeli Industry R & D information System established last December as a focal point of the program. Information made available throught this gopher and patterns of usage of the system are described.

1: Introduction

The underlying purpose of infrastructural IT systems, i.e. public and private computer networks and telecommunication systems, is to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and functionality of transactional communication mechanisms in the economy... Information infrastructure is thus a matter of strategic importance for organizations in all sectors of the economy. ... It means defining and producing structural conditions for all forms of economic activity which, in turn, influence demands and possibilities for further technological and economic development...[4] Cooperation may be viewed as an effort to increase resource utilization and value through higher explicit coordination of economic activities. Information technology can reduce the costs of coordination while also reducing the transaction risks associated with increased coordination [1].

In the present article we will describe the industrial outreach program being developed in the framework of the Israel Research and Educational Network. This outreach program and the services being developed in its framework aim at integrating the Israeli industrial R&D system and its national support institutions; to increase opportunities for cooperation among Israeli industries engaged in industrial R&D; to support their integration into the global knowledge producing system mapped in the global Internet. After reviewing some basic information on the Israeli economy, and the role of R & D in it, the outreach program and the integrative system established in recent months will be described.

2: The Israeli Economy

The level of development of Israel's economy is approaching that of Western European countries. The population was about 5 million in 1991, over 80% of them Jews. The GNP per employee reached 50 thousand dollars in 1992; the per capita GNP in 1992 was 12,800 US$ (14,700 US$ after correction for acquisitive value following the new tables of the World Bank). In terms of structure, more than one-fifth of the civilian labor force is employed in manufacturing; 47% in the services sector; about 15% in commerce and finance; 12% in construction, electricity production, water supply, transport and communications; and only about 5% in agriculture. [2] In the 1990's, Israeli industries are being exposed to a higher degree of liberalization of imports, while simultaneously facing increasing competition from European industries. More stress is currently being placed on expanding the quality and quantity of high-tech exports. Also greater attention is being given to establishing cooperative industrial relationships - especially marketing and production alliances - with EC enterprises, and, on setting up branches of Israeli industries within the EC. The main thrust of Israel's industrial development will continue to be in branches which emphasis R&D, as well as especial know-how. The electronics branch will remain in the forefront, followed

by the chemical industries which will tend to shift from basic chemicals to fine chemicals.
Israel, like other small, developed countries, faces a fundamental dilemma. Its total R&D resources - despite their high quality - are relatively limited. Smallness per se need not be an unsurmontable barrier to scientific and technological competitiveness. In science, Israel attempts to maintain a minimal international level of excellence across a broad spectrum of scientific fields. It also encourages the establishment of a few select "centers of excellence" around outstanding scientists, or in areas important for the future development of high-tech industry. International cooperation plays a major role in this effort by extending local scientific resources and the basic knowledge at Israel's disposal. In technology, Israel has striven for excellence through specialization and through concentrating most national efforts on a few high-tech fields, especially computer software, microelectronics, optics and biotechnology [2].
Israel - relative to its size - spends more on R&D than any other developed Western country, investing about 3% of her entire Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on R&D. I addition, education is the largest single item in the national budget - after defense. The results include a labor force of whom 15% are university graduates, and which produces over U.S.$ 4 billion of high-tech exports annually. The number of scientific publications and their impact - as measured by subsequent citations - are traditional measures of basic (primarily academic) R&D achievements. Israel has the world's highest per capita rate of scientific publications [2] . Through the decade of 1981-1990 it ranked 11th (just after Canada) in the average number of citations per paper [5].

3: The Industrial R&D Supporting System

Israel's recognized R & D capabilities and human potential are a vast resource for profitable participation in the technological race. State-funded R & D has played a key role in the development of advanced industries in Israel. The country's world-renowned academic and research institutes and high-tech R&D-oriented enterprises are now being augmented by an influx of tens of thousands of immigrant scientists, engineers and technicians. Through joint ventures, sub-contracting projects, R & D subsidiary centers and other forms of cooperation, businessmen now have the opportunity to draw on Israel's reservoir. They will find conditions fully attuned to promoting their investment: modern infrastructure, generous government incentives and benefits, preferential trade agreements with the EC and the United States and other advantages geared to promoting commercial applications of R&D.

The Office of the Chief Scientist in the Ministry of Industry and Trade (OCS) is responsible for making and carrying out R&D policies for the purpose of increasing the contribution of industry to the national economy.
Areas of special activity of the OCS are as follows:

* Direct financial assistance to industrial R&D activity;
* Majority participation in the cost of R&D efforts directed to new "start-ups";
* The maintenance of research in institutions of higher education which will lead to industrial R&D;
* The involvement with the various research institutes engaged in different areas of industrial R&D and services:
* The promotion of various binational cooperative greements geared to expanding the research and marketing base of Israeli industry. Several such agreements and corresponding R&D funds for coperative industrial research have been set with the United States, Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Belgium.

In recent years, the OCS has been placing increasing emphasis on pre- and post R&D innovative and marketing activities, especially with regard to new start-ups. Innovations in the OCS support scheme include the following:

* Support for technical and marketing feasibility by industry made prior to major R&D investments;
* Support of post-R&D prototype development and demonstration activities ("beta site") in new start-up companies;
* Support for feasibility studies performed by consulting firms for the introduction of automated systems in the plant;

Some of the recent OCS programs are:

* Support for additional R&D activities involving new employees.
* Inter-company cooperation
* Veteran companies as "incubators" for new ventures
* Advanced generic technology

In February 1994 about 1,800 firms were participating in the various R&D support programs of the OCS.
MATIMOP - The Israeli Industry Center for R&D, is a non-profit service organization, founded by the Israeli associations of manufacturers, aiming its activities at promoting cooperation of Israeli entrepreneus and manufacturers with qualified business firms abroad. MATIMOP acts as an agent of the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

4: The Internet

The Internet is the largest computer network in the world. It comprises now almost 2,5 million hosts with tens of millions of users. The Internet allows through its main

services, email (SMTP), files transfer (FTP) and remote login (Telnet) access to unvaluable information resources: experts, databases, catalogs, discussion groups in every conceivable area of human interest, news and more. There is a growing presence of business organizations in the network. In 1993 there were among the 34,044 Internet registered networks 51% commercial and 29% Research related (Commercial and Educational); the remaining are Government (9%); Defense (7%) and Educational (4%).
Knowledge producing communities in all areas of human inquiry are mapped in the Internet. The services available create a web of electronic conferences and publications, databases, libraries and files archives, campus wide information systems, information organization and search. The communities of knowledge producers and users use these facilities for their daily work. Industrial and technological - scientific R&D teams working at the edge of their field cannot do so effectively in isolation from this electronic virtual world.
Israel has a significant presence in the network relatively to its population size and GNP - in October 1993 there were in Israel 5937 Internet hosts (Germany 103,324; United Kingdom 100,609; Japan 43,697).

5: An Industrial Internet Outreach Program

The Ministerial Committee on Science and Technology approved a recommendation of the Minister of Communications to establish a national telematic computer and telecommunications network in Israel which will encompass existing networks and allow, more fully, exchanges of information. The network is intended to expand an strenght the services of "ILAN" - the Israel Academic Network.
The new network will serve national and local government agencies, research and educational institutions and industrial research and development. The project includes considerable investments by the participating ministries for a significant upgrading of the network facilities.
MATIMOP, which acts as an agent of the Office of the Chief Scientist, Ministry of Industry and Trade was delegated by the IREN committee the task of introducing the network to the Israeli industry.
The following are the target populations for the program:
* The 1,800 firms engaged in industrial R&D and supported by the OCS.
* The governmental officers in the different ministeries engaged in functions related to support of industrial R&D.
* The Industrial Research Organizations, i.e., about 10 institutes dealing with industrial R&D and the provision of industrial services.

The program aims at integrating these populations through their connection to the network and the development of services designed to serve their special needs. The connection of the Israeli industrial R&D sector to the Internet provide the opportunity for its closer integration within the global system of knowledge producers present in the Internet, including the R&D teams at the Universities in in Israel itself.

5.1:Carrying Out the Industrial Internet Outreach Program

Since January 1993 the following initiatives have been carried out:
* Production of basic orientation materials for prospective candidates for a connection.
* Designing and carrying out several workshops for different branches of the Israeli industry.
* Designing and carrying out basic training programs for using services of the Internet.
* Initiating the establishment of an Internet Users Group association as an eventual Internet Society Chapter.
* Establishing an Internet server with basic information services for the Israeli industry and for promoting its integration with international initiatives.

5.2: Workshops for Different Branches of the Israeli Industry

The program found an effective way of interesting prospective users of the network. Focusing into the special needs of an specific branch that may be attended by the network makes it specially attractive to unaware prospects.The following workshops have been carried out:
1. Resources for the Biotechnological, Pharmaceutical and Diagnostics Industry.
2. Industrial Librarians Workshop.
3. Resources for Unix Developers.
4. Resources for Software Houses.
5. Email Workshop.

The workshops are one day events carried out using live demonstrations where actual connections and services demonstrated; for each workshop an handbook was developed and distributed; hypertext training materials, communication software and the handbook itself was distributed in diskettesThese materials where later used for continuous distribution to interested parties.

5.3: Training Courses

Basic training courses for Internet use were developed and carried out. They have covered topics like:
Overview of the Internet: origins and main services

Gettin connected: modems, communications software, providers.
E-mail: using the mailer, finding addresses, subscribing to conferences.
Files transfer: anonymous ftp and Archie
Information resources: telnet, hytelnet,wais, gopher, www, veronica etc. ...,

5.4: Number of users:

The outreach program succeeded in bringing to the network about four hundred organizations which have been authorized to get a connection. Several of these are large organizations which got their LAN's connected and so brought hundreds of new users to the system.

6: MOP - Israeli Industry R&D Information System

In December 1993 as part of the overal program the MOP - Israeli Industry R&D Information System was inaugurated. It is a gopher system, that is a menu driven system which is interconnected to similar systems in the Internet and allows its users easy access to a wealth of information.
The system aims at ultimately providing an one-stop service for those seeking information on industrial research and development being carried in Israel. Business opportunities provided by this R & D activity will published. Selected parts of the database "Advanced Technologies from Israel" maintained by Dr. Shay Kahana for MATIMOP are also included.
This service also facilitates the access by the Israeli industry to information relevant to its Research and Development activities. Pointers are included to information that makes easier the access to information on prospective markets, grants, RFPs, partners and customers for these R & D initiatives.
In the first two months (from December 2, 1993 to February 2, 1994) of its establishment the pattern of used described in tables 1 and 2 was obtained. The numbers are impressibe, a little more than 12,000 interactions with the system were obtained in these first two months (which included several international holidays).
From Table 2 we may note that a little more than 37% of the interactions with the system originated in Israel. From these 55% came from industrial enterprises (co.il) and about 44% from the academy.
Among the different categories of information provided by the system we can note in Table 1 the preference first for descriptions of the firms carrying out R&D projects (1853).
In the second place in popularity we find Current R & D Projects descripions, which include the Advanced Technologies from Israel database maintained in Matimop by Dr Shay Cahana; the BOLEO database, Business Opportunities in Lasers and Electrooptics; and the startup projects of the technological incubators. These collections are the core of present cooperative efforts estimulated by the Israeli Ministry of Industry and Trade.
In the third place we found that users are interested in obtaining background information on the Science and Technology system in Israel (1245 interactions).

7: Conclusion

The Industrial Internet Outreach Program in Israel has reached significant results in its first year of operation. Establishing the connection of the Israeli industry with the huge information resourses available in the Internet is of utmost importance. It may enable to shorten the development, prototypying, marketing and feedback loop in the development of new products and services.
Opening channels of contact and information transfer between Israeli industry and the world enables to better enjoy from present bilateral and multilateral cooperative agreements.
The dissemination of this new service was carried through a variety of means: workshops, materials development, training programs and finally through an specific information project which focuses and integrates the program.
The present information system and new initiatives around it will present important integrative opportunities for the Israeli industry, by its different branches, in its continuous relationships with its support system and in its international relationships.

References

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2. Greenwald, N. (1992). *Scientific Research in Israel*. Ministry of Science and Technology, Jerusalem.
3. *Internet Society News (*1993). The Internet Society, Spring, Vol. 2, No. 1.
4. Monk, P. (1993). *The Economic Significance of infrastructural IT systems*. Journal of Information Technology 8, 14-21.
5. *Science Indicators Database, 1981-1990* (1990). The Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, PA.

Table 1:
Distribution of directories and files requested from MOP - Israel Industry R&D Information System 1.12.93 - 2.2.94

1. Matimop	323
2. MOP -The Israeli R&D Information System	175
3. Science and Technology in Israel	1245
4. Industrial R&D Enterprises	1853
5. Current Industrial R&D Projects	1646
6. Health Care Research and Development	501
7. Institutional Agriculture Research	524
8. ILAN and IREN	524
9. Directories of R&D Researchers in Israel	284
10.Networked Information Systems in Israel	296
11.Internations Research and Development	495
12.Hebrew Support Software Tools	118
Other:	1325
Various retrieved directories	434
Root Connection	2176
Errors	215

Table 2:
Distribution of users by their domain and/or country of origin - MOP - Israeli Industry R&D Information System 1.12.93 - 2.2.94

Israel		absolute	% il	% total
Academic	ac.il	1994	44.11	16.43
Commercial	co.il	2523	55.81	20.79
Governmental	gov.il	4	0.09	0.03

All Countries	Country	absolute	% total
Israel	il	4521	37.26
USA	com	856	7.05
	edu	3524	29.04
	gov	247	2.04
	mil	22	.18
	net	136	1.12
	org	426	3.51
Other	ip numbers	631	5.21
	at	8	0.07
	au	122	1.01
	br	5	0.04
	ca	442	3.64
	ch	52	0.43
	cl	23	0.19
	cz	1	0.01
	de	62	0.51
	dk	193	1.59
	ec	7	0.06
	ee	3	0.02
	es	21	0.17
	fi	11	0.09
	fr	40	0.33
	gr	4	0.03
	hu	7	0.06
	it	52	0.43
	jp	16	0.13
	mx	5	0.04
	nl	224	1.85
	no	26	0.21
	nz	3	0.02
	pl	12	0.10
	se	35	0.29
	sg	4	0.03
	sk	25	0.21
	tr	288	2.37
	us	44	0.36
	za	14	0.12
		12134	99.99%

ISOC-IL

ISRAEL

POLICY

EVENT

http://www.isoc.org.il/nd/

Towards an Israeli Policy for Education and Culture in the Information Society

ISOC-IL |Mission | Opening | Resources | Forum | Netdays | Hebrew

Mission

The mission of the Internet Society, Israeli Chapter (ISOC-IL) is to support the technical evolution of the Internet as a research and education infrastructure as well as the education of the academic and scientific communities and the public concerning the technology, use and application of the Internet.

ISOC-IL is glad to host this discussion on an Israeli Policy for Education and Culture in the Information Society. The Internet in Israel grew extraordinarly in recent years. The consequences for the development of our educational and cultural system are deep and should be publicly discussed. This reflexion can be greatly enriched when carried out in the context of a dialogue with Europe and grounded on the studies and debates taking place there. Netdays Europe 1998, is an initiative for increasing the awareness of the value of the new technologies in communications and computing for education and culture. Israel participation in Netdays Europe 1998 is an adequate occasion for such reflexion.

Opening

The European Commission White Paper on "Teaching and Learning: Towards the Learning Society" focus on three main factors of upheaval for the complex changes taking place in the European Society. They are the internationalisation of trade, the dawning of the information society and the relentless march of science and technology:

The impact of the information society is to transform the nature of work and the organization of production. More autonomous and more varied activites take the place of routine and repetitive tasks. The role of the human factor increases but the worker becomes more vulnerable to changes in the pattern of work.

The impact of internationalisation radically affects the situation as regards job creation. Bringing down the borders between the labour markets creates a global employment market. There is need to rise the level of qualifications in general if the social rift is not to widen further and spread feelings of insecurity.

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The growth of scientific knowledge and its application to production methods give rise to a paradox. Scientific and technical progress engenders a feeling of unease and even irrational misgivings in society.

These opening paragraphs for the European discussion sound very familiar for those following developments in the Israeli society. Does the insertion of our economy in the process of globalisation necessarily result in an higher rate of unemployed people needing to adapt themselves to the changing economic conditions? Are the misgivings concerning modernity being expressed in an increased religiosity, in fundamentalist trends and in the cultural split in the Israeli society? Are these processes feeding back in our capability to attract investments and cope with the economic consequences of globalization? Or, alternatively, the extraordinary growth of the Israeli economy in the ealy nineties disproves these thesis and we are an economy specially able to benefit from the Information Society? Our ambitious program for computerization of the educational system - does it succeed in bridging the gap in the human resources we need? Does the cultural creativity of the Israeli society assure its integration under the cosmopolitan stresses of the Information Society?

Are the deliberations of our policy committees in areas relevant to Information Society issues informed by a broad perspective able to cope with these questions?

You are invited to:

Visit and use the resources listed below;

Suggest relevant resources that should added to this list;

Contribute a position paper expressing your concerns regarding Israel education and culture in the Information Society;

Participate in the discussions of this Forum which will take place during the Netdays Europe 1998 week from 17th to the 24th October.

Your contribution is much welcome !

Send your observations, questions and contributions to: dovw@isoc.org.il

---

Resources

The Knesset Report (M. Eitan Committee)

Israel Towards the Information Society

Report of the Sub-Committee on Education

Report on the Sub-Committee on the Jewish People

Ministry of Communications Committee on the Internet

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Information Technology Policy Group

Ministry of Finance

Project Tehila - Ministry of Finance

EC White Paper on Education and Training- Summary

Study Group: Accomplishing Europe through Education and Training

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Knowledge Technology Lab - Tel-Aviv University

Center for the Design of Distance Education (OPENU)

Snunit - Hebrew University - Mission Statement

Teachers' Colleges Network - DT Seminar (E)

Virtual Learning Environments - MACAM98 (H)

ETNI - An English Teachers Network

Ometz - Citizenship and Public Affairs (CET)

The Virtual Zionist Congress

Culture and Education Related Sites in Israel (MFA)

Culture and Community in the Internet

Forum

You are invited to join our forum and participate in the discussion concerning an Israeli Policy for Education and Culture in the Information Society.

Enter the Forum

Short Help for the Forum (English)

Short Help (Hebrew)

Full Tutorial for the Forum

פקס: 02-5602246

טלפון: 5602330

European Survey of the Information Society

Information Society projects use data processing and telecommunications technologies to support innovative methods of communication between members of society for a wide range of purposes (e.g. education and training, healthcare and social care, culture, administration, industry and commerce, research and development, etc.). Projects of this type will generally be interactive (two-way communication between users and systems or among users) and remote access (the users and systems are able to communicate over a distance). Projects may have a societal dimension or will possibly serve as a model for other organizations and businesses."

As a result the initiatives consisting in merely creating a Web site or projects which are totally funded by a company for its own internal use are not taken into account.

The Information Society is characterized by the dominance of information processing as one of the main components in the occupational lives of most of the labour force. Most of the tasks with which people need to cope demand sophisticated capacities for retrieving, assimilating, manipulating and producing information. This stands in a striking contrast with agricultural and industrial societies.
Teacher should have had a central role in such society. However, paradoxically the educational system is stressed by conflicting pressures. Technological changes are so fast that most people are now expected to undergo at least 6 to 7 major career changes during their working life. Training and learning takes place in setting alternative to the traditional educational system, either in the work place or at home.
Teachers suffer the pressures from the education system that tries to become relevant to societal needs: from parents expectations; their students who grow up with the technologica changes and in general feel comfortable in the new environment.
Our discussion will focus on two related issues:

1. How should the teacher training system cope with the new roles demanded from teachers in the Information Society.
2. What are the alternative/preferred models for teacher training in the Information Society.

The following resources cope with different aspects relevant to this discussion and you are invited to use them extensively.

Enter the Forum: Teacher Training for the Information Society

Position Papers from the MACAM98 Development Team

Teaching Teacher Trainees how to integrate the Internet in their teaching by Elaine Hoter, Talpiot Teachers College and Jean Vermel, Beit Berl Teachers College

http://www.macam98.ac.il/cgi-bin/pitzootz/infor/users.cgi?forum=infor&show_list=show&last_root=-1

Subject: Re: Tomorrow it is Israel Day in Europe - Participate !
Date: Sun, 18 Oct 1998 17:15:52 +0200
From: Boaz Binyamini <boazb@johnbryce.co.il>
To: dovw@ISOC.ORG.IL

Hi Dov,

I think one the most successful project in Israel is the Internet lesson for Government officials : http://www.itpolicy.gov.il/wbt

I don't think that any other country invested resources in training it's employee in Internet like ours.

I am also lead a group of Distance learning tomorrow at ILA.

bye

Dov Winer wrote:

> IVRIT: This page in Hebrew at: http://www.macam98.ac.il/~dovw/od/
>
> The Internet Society - Israeli Chapter page for Netdays Europe, with the resources related to "A Policy of Education and Culture in the Information Society' is located at: http://www.isoc.org.il/nd/
>
> Shalom,
>
> Tomorrow the 19th October is Israel Day in Europe !
>
> You are invited to participate in Netd@ys Europe 1998: http://netdays.org.il
>
> Netd@ys Europe is an European Commission initiative to promote the effective use of online technology in education and learning. The central events will take place during the week from 17 to 24 October 1998.
> In 1997, more than 500,000 persons visited the Netd@ys site; about 15,000 schools participated and about 1,000 event have taken place.
> Israel has been included among the participants of Netd@ys Europe 1998 by the European Commission. Partnerships may be developed that will advance education through mutual learning, help to overcome prejudice and provide opportunities for fraternity among persons from different peoples and countries.
> A large list of Israeli schools web sites is available in the site and is the basis for establishing and cooperative links between Israeli and European schools. Links to large collections of model educational projects are available in the site.
>
> - The National Page for Israel is at: http://netdays.org.il
>
> - The Israeli Projects which are participating are at:http://netdays.org.il/projects/toc.htm
>
> - The Country Page for Israel in the Netd@ys Europe site is

at:http://www.netdays.org/en/projects/world/israel.html

- Register yourself and seek European partners at:

http://www.netdays.org/en/projects/world/findworldpartner.html
http://www.netdays.org/en/projects/world/joindworldpartner.html

Some of the events that will take place during Netdays Europe 1998 in Israel:

- ? The Youth Wing of the Israel Museum will held a multimedia workshop and networked discussion on the theme "Dreams and Visions for Jerusalem in the Year 2,000". A networked video conference will also take place.
- ? The Department of Education of the Jewish Agency will lead a discussion on the alternatives facing European Jewry.
- The Internet Society, Israeli Chapter will host a discussion on the issues concerning Israel as an Information Society: consequences for its Education and Culture.
- ? Visit Israel while sitting a the chair at your home a virtual tour and discussion (By Snunit, The Educational Information System of the Hebrew University).
- ? The Center for Humanistic Education of the Ghetto Fighters House will host a discussion among youngsters from different sector of the Israeli society and from around the world on the ways of overcoming prejudice and hate following the lessons from the Holocaust.

Many more initiative are being registered. Come, visit the site and register your projects and/or find Israeli partners for joint cultural and educational initiatives.

See you in Netdays Europe 1998
Dov Winer
Co-ordination of Israel Participation – Netdays Europe ?1998
dafleumi@netdays.org.il

This is an initiative supported by the Directorate for Science and Technology of the Ministry of Education,Science and Culture.

--

Boaz Binyamini
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דב ויינר

20.10.1998

לכ'

יפה ויגוצקי
מנהלת
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה
רוני דיין
מפקח ארצי ליישומי מחשב בחינוך
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה
משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב,

הנדון: <u>ביקורו של Andrea Ricci מהנציבות האירופאית בישראל</u>

בהעדרו של רפי הוידא, המדען הראשי של משרד התקשורת ונציג ישראל בתוכניות התקשוב של הנציבות האירופאית(Telematics) התבקשתי על ידי רפי לתאם הפרטים של ביקורו של Andrea Ricci בישראל.

Andrea Ricci ממונה במסגרת משרד לתקשוב ויישומים מחקריים (DGXIII) על שיתוף הפעולה במזרח הים התיכון; הוא גם אחראי על מספר תוכניות של ה-Information Society ביניהם תוכנית המיפוי של תוכניות התקשוב באירופה ובמדינות שלישיות; הוא הצליח לקבל אישור למסגרת תקציבית משמעותית לביצוע תוכניות שיתוף פעולה בתחום החינוך המתוקשב בין מדינות אירופה ומדינות הים התיכון. בועידות בהן השתתפנו לאחרונה Andrea גילה אהדה רבה לישראל. הוא היה בין המובילים בתהליך של חיבור ישראל לרשת המחקרית רחבת הפס של אירופה (תכנית Quantum; בעבודה צמודה של פרופ. דני דולב ורפי הוידא). אנחנו עובדים אתו בשיתוף פעולה הדוק בכמה מישורים, ביניהם כאלה שהם מאוד משמעותיים למערכת החינוך, דוגמת השתתפות ישראל ב- Netdays Europe 1998 ומספר הצעות שהגשנו במסגרת התקצוב החדש לשיתוף אירופאי-ים תיכוני.

Andrea Ricci אמור להגיע לארץ בהזמנת משרד החוץ (באמצעות דינה שורק, אחראית על הפרק השלישי של תכנית ברצלונה לשיתוף אירופאי ים-תיכוני) להשתתף בכנס Telecom שיתקיים בין ה- 9 ל- 12 לנובמבר הקרוב.

נראה לי רצוי מאוד שתוכלי להקדיש לו זמן לפגישה הכרות וליבון תחומי שיתוף פעולה אפשריים. אודה לך אם תוכלי להציע מועדים חלופיים לפגישה כזאת בין ה- 8 ל- 13 בנובמבר כך שנוכל להתקדם בהשלמת לוח הפגישות של Andrea .

המכתב הזה נועד לבירור ראשוני לא פורמלי של סידורי הפגישה; עם קבלת אישורך נדאג לעדכן המחלקה לקשרים בינלאומיים של המשרד ונפעל על פי הפרוצדורה הפורמלית הראויה.

בברכה,
דב וינר

ת.ד. 151 הר אדר - מבשרת ציון 99875
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7.10.1998

לכ'
הרב יצחק לוי
שר החינוך, התרבות והספורט
משרד החינוך, התרבות וספורט

העתק: **גב' יפה ויגוצקי**, מנהל המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה, משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

Netdays Europe 1998 הנה יוזמה של הנציבות האירופאית. מטרת התכנית להגביר המודעות על ערכן החינוכי של הטכנולוגיות החדשות בתחום המידע והתקשורת. בהזדמנות זו ניתנת חשיפה ועידוד לתוכניות המדגימות ערכן של הפעילויות המתוקשבות כמשאב לפיתוח תרבות, חינוך והכשרה.

האירוע נערך בפעם הראשונה ב- 1997 והשתתפו בו כ- 15,000 בתי ספר; התקיימו יותר מ- 1,000 אירועים מיוחדים וביקרו באתר המרכזי יותר מ- 500,000 מבקרים. השנה האירוע יתקיים בין ה- 17 ל- 24 לחודש אוקטובר.

ישראל תזכה השנה להשתתף ואף תוקדש לה יום מיוחד במהלך השבוע, ביום ה- 19 לאוקטובר. הדף הלאומי של ישראל ממוקם ב:- http://netdays.org.il . השתתפות ישראל מאורגנת באמצעות צוות המחשוב שלב ב' של המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של המשרד.

איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי (Internet Society - Israeli Chapter) החליט ליזום כאחד מהפרויקטים הישראלים במהלך שבוע ה- Netdays Europe 1998 דיון מתוקשב על היסודות למדיניות לאומית בתחום חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע. דף פתיחת הדיון ממוקם ב: http://www.isoc.org.il/nd/

זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב חוג המתדיינים באותם הנושאים שהם במוקד העשייה של משרדך וזוכים באמצעות שלב ב' של תוכנית התקשוב לגיבוי כה משמעותי במערכת החינוך.

במידה וקיימים מסמכים וניירות עמדה שלדעתך יש להעמיד לרשות המשתתפים בדיון נשמח לקבלם בכדי לחבר אותם לאתר המשמש את הדיון. אני מצרף תוכן דף פתיחת הדיון ונשמח אם תצרף משתתפים נוספים.

נודה לך מאוד אם תשקול בחיוב פנייתנו זו ותצטרף לדיון המתוקשב במהלך השבוע של ה- Netdays Europe 1998 בין ה- 17 ל- 24 באוקטובר.

בברכה,
דב וינר
הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

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7.10.1998

שלום רב !

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זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב ולהעמיק דיון על נושאים במרכז העשייה החינוכית, תרבותית וטכנולוגית בחברה הישראלית.

במידה וקיימים מסמכים נוספים שלדעתך יש להעמיד לרשות המשתתפים בדיון נשמח לקבלם בכדי לחבר אותם לאתר המשמש את הדיון. אני מצרף תוכן דף פתיחת הדיון ונשמח אם תצרף משתתפים נוספים. דף הדיון נמצא ב:- http://www.isoc.org.il/nd/policy1.htm

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בברכה,

דב וינר

הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

ת.ד. 825 פתח-תקוה dovw@isoc.org.il 02-5332286

7.10.1998

לכ'

אלישע ינאי

מנהל כללי

מוטורולה ישראל - חטיבת התקשורת MCIL

פקס: 03-5658754

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

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בברכה,

דב וינר

הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'

חנן אחסף

יושב ראש

מוטורולה ישראל

יועץ בכיר לראש הממשלה - וועדת הילה

פקס: 03-5623089

שלום רב !

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בברכה,

דב וינר

פתח-תקוה ת.ד. 825 dovw@isoc.org.il 02-332286

Motorola Israel Ltd.



Hanan Achsaf
President & Chairman of the Board

56230 89

5658754

Parent Company
Motorola Inc., USA

Line of Business
Communications and supervisory control equipment; semiconductors and components; information technology; cellular communications; government electronics; computers.

Established
1964

Leading Executives
Elisha Yanay
General Manager, MCIL
Israel Kashat
General Manager, MSIL
Shimon

Motorola Israel Ltd. (MIL) was established in 1964 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Motorola Inc., a US-based multinational electronics corporation with a 1997 turnover of $29.8 billion. Today MIL has eight subsidiary companies operating in Israel. These subsidiaries are active in the design and production of sophisticated radio communications, control and data communications systems, as well as electronic radio components. The company is headquartered in Tel Aviv.

In the past five years MIL's turnover has grown at an average annual rate of 20%. Last year's turnover climbed to $952 million with exports increasing by 6% to $314 million compared to 1996. In 1997, about 25% of MIL's sales were in products based on local R&D. State-of-the-art products suitable for highly developed markets such as the USA, Canada and western Europe represent about 95% of MIL's exports, with other markets opening up rapidly.

Over 50,000 man-years of experience with Motorola products has enabled MIL to reach well beyond its initial role as producer of standard two-way communications equipment. MIL's present corporate status and continually expanding relationship with the parent company is the successful result of a long history of dependability, innovation and quality assurance.

Subsidiary Companies

MIL's subsidiaries are the cornerstone of its success. They are profit centers, organized along the lines of the Motorola parent company, with a number of them managing a product from R&D and design engineering through manufacturing and quality assurance processes to marketing and service provision.

Motorola Communications Israel Ltd. (MCIL)

Pele-Phone Communications Ltd. (PCL)

PCL has operated a countrywide cellular radio-telephone network since 1986, initially as a MIL subsidiary and then, from 1994, as a joint venture with Bezeq, Israel's Telecommunications Corp. By the end of 1997, PCL provided mobile telephone services to hundreds of thousands of subscribers with all its infrastructure and most of its subscriber equipment manufactured by Motorola. PCL's infrastructure network employs the Motorola N-AMPS cellular standard and operates at the 800 MHz

Simantov
General Manager, Motorola South
Yehuda Kapelner
General Manager, SPS
Zvi Halfin
General Manager, Beeper Communications

Eliezer Livnat
General Manager, MISG
Yigal Bar-Yossef
General Manager, PCL
Shimon Tal
General Manager, MIRS

band. During 1998, PCL will operate an additional Motorola technology, the advanced CDMA digital net. Installation of mobile units and maintenance of all subscriber equipment is carried out by a nationwide network of Motorola service stations.

Motorola Semiconductor Israel Ltd. (MSIL)
MSIL was established in 1982 by the Semiconductor Products Sector of Motorola Inc. MSIL's 500 employees are engaged in the design and development of a variety of VLSI controllers, microprocessors, digital signal processors and systems, CAD tools, and software and hardware systems. MSIL is headquartered in an ultra modern design facility in the Herzliya Industrial Park. MSIL's main areas of activity are: Data Com-munication; Digital Signal Processing; Automotive Electronics; Embedded Control; Personal Digital Services Devices; Software Applications; test & product engineering; multimedia; CAD tools; software and hardware systems; PowerPC processors, analog VLSI, cellular communication.

Among the company's major achievements:
- The popular 24-bit DSP56000 family.
- The ONYX 56300 family.
- MC92500ATM cell processor.
- CAD and system design tools.
- Software development tools.
- New Parallel Arithmetic architecture.
- The 68360, the first 32 bit multiprotocol com-munication processor.
- The MPC860, the first PowerPC multiprotocol communication processor.
- The MPC823/MCP821, PowerPC controller for hand-held devices (PDA and camera).
- New wireless & DSP architectures.

Address
3 Kremenetski St.
Tel Aviv 67899
Tel: 972-3-5658888
Fax: 972-3-5624925
Internet: www.motorola.co.il

MSIL's new Negev plant was opened in the Omer Industrial Zone near Beer Sheva in 1997. Over 60 engineers, technicians and engineering students from Ben Gurion University were hired. The students, whose scholarships will be funded by MSIL, will develop products and technologies in Motorola's communications and VLSI laboratory. This workforce will gradually increase to 150 over the next four years.

Motorola South Israel Ltd.

Beeper Communications Israel Ltd.

MIRS Communications Ltd.

Motorola Israel Semiconductor Products (SPS) Ltd.

SPS serves as the Israeli marketing arm of Motorola Inc.'s Semiconductor Product Sector. SPS is Israel's market leader, and has been for the last 13 years. Main areas of activity are: Marketing and Sales of components; Technical Support; ASIC Design. All three areas of activity are supported by an on-line computer system connected via satellite to Motorola computer centers worldwide.

Motorola Israel Information Systems Ltd. (MISG)
MISG is an Israeli market leader in data communications. The company serves as a system house, providing complete data communications custom-designed solutions. MISG's product portfolio ranges from various product lines and services to fully integrated and managed networks. The company's expertise lies in WAN (Wide Area Network) and LAN (Local Area Network) inter-connectivity and RAS (Remote Access) engaging advanced technologies such as ATM, Frame Relay, X.25, and ISDN.

MISG's state-of-the-art portfolio is comprised of products manufactured by worldwide data communications leaders such as Motorola, Cisco (StrataCom), Bay Networks and Livingston.

MIL Business Divisions
In addition to its subsidiaries, Motorola Israel operates several business units involved in areas such as cellular communication, government systems technology and computers.

- European Cellular Subscriber Group, Israeli Operations (ECSD-I0) markets and supports a wide variety of Motorola manufactured cellular telephones and accessories operating in the four technologies that will be available in Israel this year - NAMPS, TDMA IS-136, GSM and CDMA.

- Cellular Infrastructure Operations provides and supports system design and deployment of analog, GSM, CDMA and wireless cellular systems for Israeli cellular operators as well as operators in Africa and Eastern Europe. Motorola's Worldwide Support Center for Wireless Local Loop (WiLL) as well as the regional Motorola Cellular Support Center (MCSC) are both integral parts of Israel's Cellular Operations and provide international customer support and problem solving for cellular and WiLL systems.
- Cellular Software Engineering Division develops network management systems, such as Switchmate and UNO, for cellular networks.
- Wireless Access Systems Division (WASD) develops and supports Motorola's WiLL® product line, a wireless solution for the rapid deployment of fixed telephony

services. This advanced Motorola product is installed worldwide, with two of the largest wireless local loop systems in Spain and Hungary. In addition, WASD is also responsible for Motorola's location-based product development. Location functionality provides the basis for the cellular E-911 feature, which identifies the exact location of a mobile subscriber requesting emergency service. Location also allows for enhanced cellular features such as Location Sensitive Billing and Neighborhood Cordless

- Phone. Motorola Computer Group, Israeli Operations is a division of the worldwide Motorola Computer Group. The division markets motherboards and system computers for OEM customers.
- Advanced Systems and Products Division (ASAPD) has evolved from the military market to the commercial market, though it still develops and manufactures its traditional products including two-way radio equipment. During the last year, the division penetrated several mainly export markets, developing and manufacturing sophisticated systems using state-of-the-art technology. Among the division's products: subscriber units and voice privacy accessories for the Wireless Local Loop market, controllers for the automotive market and voice recognition systems. In addition, the division markets Motorola Inc. products based on military technologies to the commercial Israeli market.

Quality Achievements

Motorola has committed to a Total Customer Satisfaction program including the "Six Sigma" worldwide commitment to increase quality and virtually eliminate product defects. MIL pioneers this program in Israel with the "Just-In-Time"and "Zero Defect" processes employed in the Motorola South manufacturing plant.

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'

לימור ליבנת

שרת התקשורת

פקס: 02-6240029

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

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ת.ד. 825 פתח-תקוה dovw@isoc.org.il 02-332286

7.10.1998

לכ'

סילבן שלום

שר המדע

משרד המדע

פאקס: 5811613

שלום רב !

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בברכה,

דב וינר

הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

פתח-תקוה ת.ד. 825 dovw@isoc.org.il 02-332286

500 2246 ylevr

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'
הרב יצחק לוי
שר החינוך, התרבות והספורט
משרד החינוך, התרבות וספורט

העתק: **גב' יפה ויגוצקי**, מנהל המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה, משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

Netdays Europe 1998 הנה יוזמה של הנציבות האירופאית. מטרת התכנית להגביר המודעות על ערכן החינוכי של הטכנולוגיות החדשות בתחום המידע והתקשורת. בהזדמנות זו ניתנת חשיפה ועידוד לתוכניות המדגימות ערכן של הפעילויות המתוקשבות כמשאב לפיתוח תרבות, חינוך והכשרה.

האירוע נערך בפעם הראשונה ב- 1997 והשתתפו בו כ- 15,000 בתי ספר; התקיימו יותר מ- 1,000 אירועים מיוחדים וביקרו באתר המרכזי יותר מ- 500,000 מבקרים. השנה האירוע יתקיים בין ה- 17 ל- 24 לחודש אוקטובר.

ישראל תזכה השנה להשתתף ואף תוקדש לה יום מיוחד במהלך השבוע, ביום ה- 19 לאוקטובר. הדף הלאומי של ישראל ממוקם ב:- http://netdays.org.il . השתתפות ישראל מאורגנת באמצעות צוות המחשוב שלב ב' של המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של המשרד.

איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי (Internet Society - Israeli Chapter) החליט ליזום כאחד מהפרויקטים הישראלים במהלך שבוע ה- Netdays Europe 1998 דיון מתוקשב על היסודות למדיניות לאומית בתחום חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע. דף פתיחת הדיון ממוקם ב: http://www.isoc.org.il/nd/

זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב חוג המתדיינים באותם הנושאים שהם במוקד העשייה של משרדך וזוכים באמצעות שלב ב' של תוכנית התקשוב לגיבוי כה משמעותי במערכת החינוך.

במידה וקיימים מסמכים וניירות עמדה שלדעתך יש להעמיד לרשות המשתתפים בדיון נשמח לקבלם בכדי לחבר אותם לאתר המשמש את הדיון. אני מצרף תוכן דף פתיחת הדיון ונשמח אם תצרף משתתפים נוספים.

נודה לך מאוד אם תשקול בחיוב פנייתנו זו ותצטרף לדיון המתוקשב במהלך השבוע של ה- Netdays Europe 1998 בין ה- 17 ל- 24 באוקטובר.

בברכה,
דב וינר
הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

פתח-תקוה 825 .ת.ד dovw@isoc.org.il 02-5332286

7.10.1998

לכ'
אורי אליצור
ראש לשכת ראש הממשלה
עבור ראש הממשלה - בנימין נתניהו
משרד ראש הממשלה
קרית בן-גוריון
ירושלים

שלום רב !

הנדון: <u>הזמנת ראש הממשלה להשתתף בדיון המתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998</u> .

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איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי (Internet Society - Israeli Chapter) החליט ליזום כאחד מהפרויקטים הישראלים במהלך שבוע ה- Netdays Europe 1998 דיון מתוקשב על היסודות למדיניות לאומית בתחום חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע.

זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב חוג המתדיינים באותם הנושאים המעניינים את ראש הממשלה ומקבלים ביטוי ביוזמה של מחשב לכל ילד ויוזמות נוספות בתחום הטכנולוגיות המתקדמות.

נשמח מאוד אם ראש הממשלה יוכל להעתר לפנייתנו זו ולהצטרף לדיון במהלך השבוע של ה- Netdays Europe 1998 בין ה- 17 ל- 24 באוקטובר.

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בברכה,

דב וינר

חבר הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

loll

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'

מר בן-ציון דל

המנהל הכללי

משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

העתק: **גב' יפה ויגוצקי**, מנהל המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה, משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב !

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בברכה,

דב וינר

חבר הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

ת.ד. 825 פתח-תקוה dovw@isoc.org.il 02-5332286

560 2918 Vygotsky

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'

גב' יפה ויגוצקי

מנהלת

המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה

משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב !

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בברכה,

דב וינר

חבר הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

ת.ד. 825 פתח-תקוה dovw@isoc.org.il 02-5332286

7.10.1998

לכ'
סגן השר **מיכאל איתן**
משרד ראש הממשלה
קרית בן-גוריון
ירושלים

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

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בברכה,
דב וינר
הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'
אברהם בורג
יושב ראש
הסוכנות היהודית
ירושלים

שלום רב !

הנדון: הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .

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הדף הלאומי של ישראל ממוקם ב:- http://netdays.org.il . השתתפות ישראל מאורגנת על ידי "מקש - לקידום החברה בישראל" בתמיכה המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של משרד החינוך ובחסות משרד החינוך, הסוכנות היהודית (מחלקת חינוך), אילא ואיגוד האנטרנט הישראלי.

איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי (Internet Society - Israeli Chapter) החליט ליזום כאחד מהפרויקטים הישראלים במהלך שבוע ה- Netdays Europe 1998 דיון מתוקשב על היסודות למדיניות לאומית בתחום חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע.

זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב חוג המתדיינים באותם הנושאים שהעלית במסגרת תוכנית העבודה שלך עם כניסתך לתפקיד והולכים ומקודמים במסגרות שונות במסגרת הסוכנות היהודית.

במידה וקיימים מסמכים שלדעתך יש להעמיד לרשות המשתתפים בדיון נשמח לקבלם בכדי לחבר אותם לאתר המשמש את הדיון. אני מצרף תוכן דף פתיחת הדיון ונשמח אם תצרף משתתפים נוספים.

נודה לך מאוד אם תשקול בחיוב פנייתנו זו להצטרף למובילי הדיון במהלך השבוע של ה- Netdays Europe 1998 בין ה- 17 ל- 24 באוקטובר.

בברכה,
דב וינר
הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

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GORDON, DAVID

- Ph.D. 1975, The Hebrew University
- Office Telephone:
- Office Room:
- Email: gordond@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

Research Interests: Philosophy of education. The hidden curriculum. Planned educational change.

Research Projects: The Dimona Shevach project, funding: Jewish Agency. The school as a communication center, funding: Israel Ministry of Education. Abstracts of Current Research

The Shevach Project: A long-range intervention in the entire Dimona education system geared to identifying and solving educational problems in Dimona.

The school as a communication center: A project to establish two experimental schools in which students will learn mainly from their homes through computer link-ups to the schools.

Key words: Education, curriculum, hidden curriculum, change, philosophy of education, communication.

PELED, ELAD

- Ph.D. 1979, Columbia University
- Room: 1220, 1st Floor Humanities Building
- Telephone: 972-7-461870
- Email: epeled@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

Research Interests:

Israel's educational policy. Politics and educational policy. Information technology and education. Research Projects: Project Comptown: introducing computers into a school system (Arad and Ashkelon) and evaluating its impact on teaching learning, school organization and the school-parents interaction (Z. Peled and G. Alexander). Project School 2000: innovating a model school for the year 2000, based on information technology.

Key words:

Educational policy, educational planning, computers in education.

ALEXANDER, GAD



- Ph.D. 1976 in Curriculum and Instruction, UCLA, Los Angeles
- Room 1216, 1st Floor Humanities Building
- Telephone: 972-7-6461846
- Email: gada@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

Research Experience:

1968-1971 - Research Assistant, School of Education,Hebrew University.
1973-1976 - Research Assistant for John I. Goodlad, I.D.E.A. and U.C.L.A.
1976-1980 - Senior Researcher in Creative Thinking project, with Amos Gur
1981-1983 - Research and Development in Teacher Training. Head of Department of Teacher Training
1983-1984 - Research and Development in Educational Courseware. Edunetics, Herzelia
1984-1989 - Senior Researcher in Comptown Project , with Zimra and Elad Peled
1990- 1993 - Senior Researcher in School 2000, with Zimra and Elad Peled
1994-5 - Senior Researcher , Computer use in Elementary Schools
1995 - Senior Evaluator and Consultant in the Computerised Curriculum Center, Beit Berl. 1995 Research in Multimedia , cognition and learning

Major Roles and Interests:

1965 - Today. The study and cultivation of Creative Thinking in Schools and Informal Setting.
1967 - Today. Production of films and Videotapes, mostly on schools using computers and technology.
1967-1972 - Dissemination of Open School Philosophy and practices in Hofen, Jerusalem and Shaar Hanegev .
1992 - Initiator and Writer of 20 Television programs on Creative Thinking. With the Educational Television Station.
1983 - 1993. Development of Educational Software for Science Teaching and Technology for Juniour High Schools in the U.S and Israel.
1984-1989 - Initiator and Head of "Mafteach" Courseware development center, Beer- Sheva.
1992-1994 - MultiMedia Curriculum development, in Edunetics .
1995 - Head of the Curriculum Instruction and Learning Division at the BGU department of Education.

Scholarships and Grants:

1967-1972 - Various scholarships in the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.
1972 - Ministry of Commerce Prize for Short Films.
1972-1976 - Fullbright Scholarship for PhD studies in the U.S.
1972-1976 - U.C.L.A- Hebrew University Exchange program.
1972-1976 - Hebrew University School of Education scholarship.
1976-1980 - Grants from the Ministry of Education for the Creative Thinking Project.
1984 - 2nd. Prize on Best Courseware development. ITAL, Tel-Aviv.
1984 - Wolfson grant for the Comptown project. (with Z and E Peled).
1991 - Tel Aviv Foundation Grant for Project 2000.(with Z and E Peled).
1994 - Ministry of Education Grant for the Study of Computer Use in Elementary Schools.

Publications and works.

1987-1994 - 10 articles and chapters in books about the use of computers in the school. (with Zimra and Elad Peled).
1976-1980 - various research papers (in Hebrew) about the effect of cultivating creative thinking in elementary schools.
1990 Technology Plus. a Control and Robotics curriculum for regular Junior High schools. (with Tikshuv Inc).
1992 - Multimedia science courseware for U.S Junior High schools (with Edunetics Inc).
1993-4 - 2 integrated curriculum units on "Communication" and "Chaos" using TV programs for gifted students. (with the Ministry of Education).
1994-5 - "Flights of Fancy" A Television Series and a Curriculum, Cultivating creative thinking.

Teaching experience:

1965-1967 - Elementary school teacher.
1969-1972 - Creative thinking courses at the Hebrew University. (as Teaching assistant).
1973-5 - Teacher training in Hebrew Union College L.A.
1975-6 - Assistant professor at the Near Eeastern Languages department at University of Texas at Austin.
1976-Today at BGU - Courses on Curriculum and Instruction, Computers in Education and Creative Thinking.
1992 - working with teachers in Plano Tx. in developing computerized integrative teaching materials. (For Edunetics).

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Students | Links | Floormap | Education Dept | BGU Homepage
Questions? Feedback?

Internet Society, Israeli Chapter איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

7.10.1998

לכ'

חבר הכנסת

פרופ. שלמה בן-עמי

לידי מיכל רוקח

פקס: 09-7677243

שלום רב !

הנדון: <u>הזמנתך לדיון מתוקשב "לקראת מדיניות חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע" בעת Netdays Europe 1998 .</u>

Netdays Europe 1998 הנה יוזמה של הנציבות האירופאית. מטרת התכנית להגביר המודעות על ערכן החינוכי של הטכנולוגיות החדשות בתחום המידע והתקשורת. בהזדמנות זו ניתנת חשיפה ועידוד לתוכניות המדגימות ערכן של הפעילויות המתוקשבות כמשאב לפיתוח תרבות, חינוך והכשרה.

האירוע נערך בפעם הראשונה ב- 1997 והשתתפו בו כ- 15,000 בתי ספר; התקיימו יותר מ- 1,000 אירועים מיוחדים וביקרו באתר המרכזי יותר מ- 500,000 מבקרים. השנה האירוע יתקיים בין ה- 17 ל- 24 לחודש אוקטובר.

ישראל תזכה השנה להשתתף ואף תוקדש לה יום מיוחד במהלך השבוע, ביום ה- 19 לאוקטובר. הדף הלאומי של ישראל ממוקם ב:- http://netdays.org.il . השתתות ישראל מאורגנת על ידי "מקש - לקידום החברה בישראל" בתמיכה המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של משרד החינוך ובחסות משרד החינוך, הסוכנות היהודית, אילא ואיגוד האנטרנט הישראלי.

איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי (Internet Society - Israeli Chapter) החליט ליזום כאחד מהפרויקטים הישראלים במהלך שבוע ה- Netdays Europe 1998 קיום דיון על היסודות למדיניות לאומית בתחום חינוך ותרבות בחברת המידע.

זו הזדמנות מצוינת להרחיב חוג המתדיינים באותם הנושאים בהם אתה מטפל במסגרת פעילותך הציבורית. הצעתך למצע חדש למפלגת העבודה בתחום החינוך וניסיונך רב השנים באירופה עשויים לתת ממדי העומק כה חשובים לדיון הזה.

במידה וקיימים מסמכים וניירות עמדה שלדעתך יש להעמיד לרשות המשתתפים בדיון נשמח לקבלם בכדי לחבר אותם לאתר המשמש את הדיון. אני מצרף תוכן דף פתיחת הדיון ונשמח אם תצרף משתתפים נוספים.

נודה לך מאוד אם תשקול בחיוב פנייתנו זו להצטרף ולהיות בין מובילי הדיון במהלך השבוע של ה- Netdays Europe 1998 בין ה- 17 ל- 24 באוקטובר.

בברכה,

דב וינר

חבר הנהלת איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

ת.ד. 825 פתח-תקוה dovw@isoc.org.il 02-332286

1943 : נולד בטנג'יר , מרוקו .
1955 : עלה לישראל .
1962 - 1964 : תוריש צבאי .
נשוי + 3
1974 : סיים דוקטורט בהיסטוריה באוניברסיטת אוקספורד .
1971 - 1980 : מרצה , מרצה בכיר ופרופסור חבר בחוג להיסטוריה באונברסיטת תל-אביב
1976 - 1980 : ראש תכנית הלימודים האקדמית במכללה לפיקוד ומטה של צה"ל .
1980 - 1982 : מרצה אורח באוניברסיטת אוקספורד .
1983 : פרופסור מן המניין .
1982 - 1986 : ראש בית-ספר להיסטוריה באוניברסיטת תל-אביב . ד" .
1985 : י"ור הועדה המכינה של ועידת ההסתדרות . בוראסקי .
1985 - 1987 : יו"ר מועצת המנהלים של הוצאת הספרים "עם עוס
1987 : ראש הקתדרה ללימודי ספרד ואמריקה הלטינית ע"ש . דרפסב לארשי רירגש
1987 - 1991 :
1991 : מדליית כבוד מאוניברסיטת מדריד .
1992 - 1993 : יו"ר משלחת ישראל לועידת השלום במדריד .
1992 : עמית מחקר במכון , WOODROW WILSONוושינגטון .
1992 : ראש המרכז ללימודים בינלאומיים ע"ש קוריאל באוניברסיטת תל-אביב
1994 : יו"ר משותף של הוועדה המדינית של מפלגת העבודה .
1994 : חבר בוועדת השופטים של פרס קטלוניה . ך ספרד .
1994 : הקים את הפורום למחשבה מדינית וחברתית . ליה ותולדות עם ישראל .
1995 : חבר ועדת השופטים של פרס העיתונות ע"ש מר
1995 : יו"ר ועדת השופטים של פרס ישראל בתחום ההיסטו . הדובעה תגלפמ םעטמ
1996 : חבר כנסת
1996 : חבר בועדת חוץ ובטחון ובועדת החינוך של הכנסת .
- פרסם ארבעה ספרים בהוצאות יוקרה בחו"ל (בין היתר , Oxford)
University Press על הפאשיזם , ההיסטוריה של ספרד , איטליה ומדינת ישראל .
הרצה כמרצה אורח באוניברסיטאות רבות ברחבי אירופה וארה"ב , וכן במוסדות ציבור ומרכזים לקבלת החלטות.
ם עשרות מאמרים בעיתונות הישראלית והבינלאומית (ארה"ב ,גרמניה ,צרפת , ספרד ועוד) סרפ
- בנושאים הקשורים
בפוליטיקה , יחסים בינלאומיים ושאלות חברה ומדיניות חוץ .
- חבר בועדות והנהלות של מוסדות מחקר ואוניברסיטאות בארץ ובעולם .
- משלים בימים אלה כתיבת ספר על אתגרי החברה , הפוליטיקה ומדיניות החוץ של ישראל לקראת השנים הבאות . חזרה
לדף הראשי

LUCIA WRIGHT

- Ph.D. 1994 New York University, Dept of Performance Studies
- Telephone: 07-653-2901
- Email: lucia@bgumail.bgu.ac.il
- View a picture of me sitting on BGU's lovely campus.

1995-96.
Adjunct Faculty, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Dept of Education, Beersheva, Israel. Using the Internet as a Learning Environmnet and Tool for Learning.

Research Fellow on play and creativity in Computer-Mediated Communications with Prf. Brenda Danet, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dept of Communications and Journalism and Dept of Sociology.

1994-95.
Postdoctoral Fellowship, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Dept of Behavioral Sciences, Beersheva, Israel. 1994-95. Classroom teaching: Holocaust Memory: Rituals and Ceremonies. Individual tutoring: Internet skills and resources.

Research Fellow on play and creativity in Computer-Mediated Communications with Prf. Brenda Danet, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Dept of Communications and Journalism and Dept of Sociology.

HelpDesk and sysadmin for internal LAN at MultiPlan Inc. New York, Summer 1994.

1993-94.
Systems analysis and electronic publication of GIGS: Grants In Graduate Studies on Gopher. New York University, Graduate School of Arts and Science. Spring 1994.

Computer consultant, Academic Computing Facility of New York Univ, Courant Institute of Mathematical Sciences. 1993-4.

1990-93.
Administrative Assistant, American Gathering for Jewish Holocaust Survivors, New York City. 1992-93.

Oral History Interviewer, A Living Memorial to the Holocaust: Museum of Jewish Heritage. New York City, Spring, 1990.

Archive Consultant, Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization/ American Gathering for Jewish Holocaust Survivors. New York City, 1989-1990.

1980-90.
Teaching Assistant, New York University, Department of Performance Studies: Dance History. 1987-88.

Graduate Assistant, New York University, Department of Performance Studies: Departmental Newsletter, Archives, Events Organizer, Research Assistant in Folklore. 1985-88.

Administrative Research Assistant, Dr. Yael Danieli/Director, Group Project for Holocaust

Survivors and their Children, New York City. 1981-1988.

Editor, Children's Express (a syndicated column by child reporters), New York City. 1987-1988.

Administrative Assistant, Dr. Anni Bergman, Clinical Psychologist, New York City. 1983-85.

1970-80.
Theatrical costumes and dressmaking, New York City. 1972-82

Actress, "Grey Lady Cantata," "Mississippi," "Christmas Story." Bread and Puppet Theatre, conceived and directed by Peter Schuman, Switzerland and Germany: December 1972.

Dancer/actress, "Deafman Glance." Conceived and directed by Robert Wilson. State University of Iowa, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Nancy Festival, Rome, and Theatre de la Musique in Paris: 1970-71.

Publications

1995. "Virtual Virtuosos: Play and Performance on the Computer Keyboard" (first author, co-authored with Brenda Danet and Yehudit Rosenbaum-Tamari). *EJC: Electronic Journal of Communications* 5(4): Special issue on Networked Virtual Realities (MOOs, MUDs, MUSEs, IRC, etc) and Communication. Available E-mail: Comserve@Vm.Rpi.edu. Message: Send Rueden V5N495.

In press. "Hmmm...wheres all that smoke from? Writing, Play and Performance on Internet Relay Chat" (second author, co-authored with Brenda Danet and Yhudit Rosenbaum-Tamari). In *Network and Netplay: Virtual Groups on the Internet*, edited by Sheizaf Rafaeli, Fay Sudweeks, and Margaret McLaughlin, AAAI/MIT Press.

1994. GIGS (Grants in Graduate Studies). Electronic publication of grant database on the NYU-CWIS gopher: gopher://gopher.nyu.edu/11/Admissions/GIGS/. Formerly published in hardcopy by the Dept of Graduate Studies in Arts and Science, New York University. Analysis and construction of this gopher space included over 400 initial information files organized by a menu structure that was able to incorporate the data of two additional Schools at New York University. Full documentation accompanied the site, to assist future information providers.

1994. "Remember 6,000,000:" Civic Commemoration of the Holocaust in New York City. Doctoral dissertation, New York University, Department of Performance Studies.

1994. "Jewish Resources in Computer Networking". Published in *Shofar* (Spring 1994), *Jewish Folklore and Ethnology Review* (Spring 1995), and *Global Jewish Networking Handbook* (1994) edited by Dov Winer for the Dept of Information of The World Zionist Organization. Updated, online version is available at ftp://ftp.temple.edu/pub/info/help-net.

1992. "Beginner's Guide to Networking on the VM\CMS". Available from Help-Net by sending the following command to Listserv@templevm.bitnet: get cms guide help-net.

Academic Honors and Awards:

- Lucius Littauer Foundation, Doctoral Scholarship, 1993.
- Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, Doctoral Scholarship, 1990, 1992.
- Interuniversity Fellowship in Jewish Studies, Jerusalem, 1990-92.
- YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, Fellow of the Max Weinreich Center for Advanced

Jewish Studies, 1989-90.

- First Prize in The Fanny Wald Judaic Theme Essay Contest, New York University Jewish Culture Foundation, Women's Division, 1989.

Professional Affiliations:

- Electronic Frontiers Foundation
- Association for Jewish Studies
- American Folklore Society
- Society for Traumatic Stress Studies

Email me at lucia@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

FLUM, HANOCH

- Ph.D. - Psychology at The University of Manchester, England
- Room 1223, 1st floor Humanities building
- Office Telephone: 972-7-6461778
- Email: flum@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

Flum, H. (Ed.). (1995). *Adolescents in Israel: Personal, Familial and Social Aspects*. Reches Publishing Co. [Hebrew].

Chapters in the book:

Flum, H. (1995). "Introduction" in: H. Flum (Ed.) *Adolescents in Israel*, Reches Publishing Co. [Hebrew].

Flum, H. (1995). "Styles of Identity Formation in Adolescence" in: H. Flum (Ed.) *Adolescents in Israel*, Reches Publishing Co. [Hebrew].

Flum, H. (1995). "Adolescents and the World of Work" in: H. Flum (Ed.) *Adolescents in Israel*, Reches Publishing Co. [Hebrew].

Articles in refereed journals:

Flum, H. and Porton, H. (1995). "Relational processes and identity formation in adolescence: The example of 'A Separate Peace' ", *Genetic, Social, and General Psychology Monographs*, 121(4), pp 369-389.

Flum, H. (1994) "Styles of Identity Formation in Early and Middle Adolescence", Monograph,*Genetic, Social, and General Psychology Monographs*, 120 (4), pp. 437-467.

Flum, H. (1994) "The Evolutive Style of Identity Formation in Adolescence", *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 23, pp. 489-498

MAJOR RESEARCH INTERESTS:

Psychosocial development in adolescence and early adulthood; the concept of identity formation and the relationship between individual development and social context.

מקש

לקידום החברה בישראל: יישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע

D:\col\makash-netdays\proposal\dayan-january2.rtf

לכ'

רוני דיין

מפקח ארצי לישומי מחשב בחינוך

המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה

משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב,

הנדון: <u>פנית "מקש" למנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה מינואר 1998 ו Netdays Europe 1998</u>

מצורף תמצא העתק נוסף של הפניה שהפנינו אליך בתחילת השנה עם בקשת תמיכה להקמת מאגר של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות שישמשו בתי הספר מישראל להשתתפות ישראל ב- Netdays Europe 1998 ובכלל.

לאור שיחתך עם דב וינר אודה לך מאוד על טיפולך המזורז בנידון כך שיתאפשר נוכחות מכובדת של ישראל באירועי ה- Netdays ויעשירו הפעילות הבית-ספרית עם תחילת שנת הלימודים בדוגמאות מוצלחות של פרויקטים מתוקשבים.

כידוע לך "מקש" השקיע מאמצים גדולים בכדי להעמיד את ישראל על המפה האירופאית. השלמת השתתפות המנהל חיונית להצלחת האירוע.

בברכה,

רימון לוי

יושב ראש

מקש

עמותה 58-013-922-8 מ- 12.1.1989

ת.ד. 151 דואר האלה 99875 טלפון: 02-5332286 פקס: 02-5333269

מקש
לקידום החברה בישראל: יישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע

15.1.1998

לכ'
רוני דיין
מפקח ארצי ליישומי מחשב בחינוך
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה
משרד החינוך התרבות והספורט
ירושלים

שלום רב,

הנדון: <u>השתתפות ישראל ב- Netdays Europe 1998 המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה</u>

עמותת מקש קיבלתי אישור מטעם ה- (Directorate General "Education, DGXXII Training and Youth" Sector "New Technologies" להשתתפות ישראל בתוכנית Netdays Europe 1998". עמותת מקש תהווה מתאם לאומי ותסייע למוסדות וארגונים המעוניינים בכך להשתתף בתכנית.

תוכנית ה- Netdays Europe התקיימה בפעם הראשונה ב- 1997 במטרה להגביר המודעות על ערכן החינוכי של הטכנולוגיות החדשות בתחום המידע והתקשורת. האירוע הצליח באופן יוצא מן הכלל ובמסגרתו <u>התקיימו כ- 1,000 אירועים</u>; נטלו חלק בתכנית יותר מ- <u>15,000 בתי ספר</u> וביקרו באתר המרכזי במהלך השבוע המסכם יותר מ- <u>500,000 איש</u>. בעקבות הלקחים של 1997 מארגני האירוע הרחיבו מעגל המשתתפים וב- 1998 הוא יקיף, נוסף לבתי הספר יסודיים, תיכוניים ובתי ספר טכנולוגיים גם מוזיאונים, ספריות ציבוריות, ארגוני נוער, מרכזי משאבים מולטימדיה ומוסדות תרבות נוספים. כתובת אתר האירוע הוא: http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg22/netdays/home.html

השתתפות ישראל באירוע מזמנת לבתי הספר מישראל הכרות עם מגוון עשיר של התנסויות חינוכיות מתוקשבות המופעלות במערכת החינוך האירופאית. <u>הקמת מאגר של פרויקטים חינוכיים</u> מתוקשבים שיסייעו לבתי ספר מישראל להשתתף תתרום לאורך זמן להגברת התועלת החינוכית המופקת מבתי הספר מישראל מהשימוש באנטרנט והתקשוב בכלל.

לא ניתן להגזים בערכה של הבמה הנפתחת בפני ישראל באמצעות השתתפותה ב- Netdays Europe 1998. לאור תפוצת שימוש באנטרנט בישראל ניתנת לנו הזדמנות להציג את מערכת החינוך הישראלית ומדינת ישראל על היבטיה השונים: חינוכיים, תרבותיים, היסטוריים, גיאוגרפיים, חברתיים כלכליים ודתיים בפני קהל יעד של מעצבי דעת קהל: עיתונאים שיסקרו את האירוע; מורים, תלמידים והוריהם; בעלי תפקידים ב- European Commission וה- European Parliament ומוסדות אחרים של אירופה. האירוע יהווה הזדמנות לביסוס קשרים קיימים ויצירת קשרים נוספים בין מוסדות חינוך ותרבות מישראל ואירופה. הוא עשוי להיות תעודה למגוון הקשרים המתקיימים בין ישראל ואירופה וסותרים את בידודה של ישראל.

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בכל אחת מהמדינות של האיחוד האירופאי המשתתפות ב- Netdays Europe 1998 מופעל משרד לאומי לתיאום, קישור וסיוע לגורמים מאותה המדינה המשתתפים בתכנית. בישראל, "מקש", נבחרה להקים ולתפעל משרד קישור כזה (המדינה היחידה מחוץ לאירופה).

היועצים המשפטיים של DGXXII חיוו את דעתם שלא ניתן להעביר תקציבים למוסד ישראלי לשם תמיכה בהשתתפותה של ישראל באירוע. הדבר נובע מכך שהמדובר בתכנית השייכת למקבץ התכניות בחינוך ותרבות ולא לתכניות המו"פ בהן ישראל חברה מלאה. לאור זאת, "מקש" נזקקת לגיוס מקורות תמיכה מקומיים.

"מקש" תקים ותתפעל לצורך השתתפות ישראל ב- Netdays Europe 1998 השירותים הבאים:

- אתר ברשת האינטרנט עם מידע בעברית ובאנגלית על האירוע וקישורים למקורות מידע העשויים לסייע למוסדות הישראלים הרוצים להירשם ולהשתתף.
- הקמת מאגר מידע של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים לשימוש בתי ספר מישראל. המאגר ימפה פעילויות חינוכיות, משאבים ותכניות מתוקשבות הזמינים ברשת. המיפוי הזה יאפשר תמיכה והעשרה הדדית בין יוזמות שונות והפצתם של יוזמות מוצלחות במיוחד בין בתי הספר בארץ. בשלבים מאוחרים יותר תכנית המאגר יאפשר ביסוס של קהילת עשייה של העוסקים בחינוך מתוקשב בישראל. שירותי המאגר יכללו: תיאור האתרים הממופים; אנדקס של האתרים הממופים עם תיאור מקוצר שיופק על ידי תכנת המאגר מהמסמכים המאונדקסים; כלי חיפוש (מנוע חיפוש); עץ מושאים שיתן גישה למסמכים המאונדקסים בנוסף לכלי החיפוש הכוללנים.

"מקש" תקים ותתפעל מאגר מידע עם הפניה להצעות של דגמים לפעולות חינוכיות ותרבותיות המתאימות להצגה במסגרת ה- Netdays Europe 1998 .

- מקבץ קישורים באתר למקורות מידע מרכזיים על ישראל דוגמת אתר משרד החינוך והמנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה, משרד החוץ, אתרי משרדי הממשלה, אתרי המוסדות הלאומיים, אתר איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי, מדריכים לשירותי מידע ישראליים ברשת האינטרנט ועוד אתרים מרכזיים בעלי אופי ממלכתי.
- "מקש" תקבל פניות של מוסדות המעונינים להשתתף; תסייע בייזום אירועים חינוכיים שיציגו פעולותיה של אותו המוסדות החינוכיים של ישראל במסגרת Netdays Europe 1998; תסייע באיתור שותפים אירופאים לאירועים משותפים.
- "מקש" תפרסם ותפיץ חומר פרסומי בין מוסדות ישראליים תוך הזמנתם להיערך להשתתפות ב- Netdays Europe 1998 .

שיאו של האירוע Netdays Europe 1998 יהיה בשבוע שבין ה- 17 ל- 24 לאוקטובר 1998 . לאחר מכן יערך סיכום, הערכה והסקת מסקנות לקראת תכנון האירוע הבא ב- 1999 .

הגורמים שיתנו חסותם לאירוע וישתתפו בכיסוי הוצאות השתתפות ישראל ב- Netdays Europe 1998 יצוינו על גבי הדף ה- Web הלאומי של ישראל באירוע.

I. התקציב הנוסף הנדרש על ידי "מקש" להערכות ראשונית לשם ביצוע המטלות הנ"ל הוא כדלקמן:

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	תמיכה מבוקשת	השתתפות מקש
רכז פרויקט (פרויקטור)	40,000	-
הדפסות והקלדות	8,000	-
הפקת דפי HTML	-	10,800
ניהול האתר	-	10,000
אפיון, הקמה וניהול מאגר מידע של פרויקטים מתוקשבים	43,000	12,000
תרגומים	5,000	-
רכישת אישורים לתכנות והתקנתם	-	6,000
הוצאות תקשורת אנטרנט לשרת 500 דולר לחודש	10,800	-
הפקה והוצאה לאור של חוברת הסברה	16,000	-
הפצת חוברת הסברה	5,000	-
ניהול תחרות וגיוס פרסים לבתי ספר ישראלים	-	31,000
מערכת יחסי ציבור למעורבות עיתונות והפצת האירוע	-	25,000
יעוץ, סיוע והדרכת בתי ספר המשתתפים בתכנית ועושים שימוש במאגר המידע	-	33,000
ס"ה	127,800	127,800

סך התקציב המבוקש להקמת מאגר מידע של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות ולהשתתפות ישראל באירועי ה- Netdays Europe 1998 הוא בסך 127,800 ש"ח. מקש מצידה תשקיע ערכים מקבילים על סך של 127,800 ש"ח לשם הקמה ותפעול מאגר המידע ותמיכה ועידוד השימוש במאגר והשתתפות בתי ספר ישראליים באירועי ה- Netdays Europe 1998.

אודה לך מאוד אם תביא הנושא לדיון במסגרת המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה לקבלת החלטה על סיוע בסך 127,800 ש"ח (מאה ועשרים ושמונה אלף ומאה שישים שקלים חדשים) לצורך הקמת מאגר מידע של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים ולהשתתפות ישראל באירוע Netdays Europe 1998.

בברכה,
רימון לוי
יושב ראש
מקש

העתק: Alain Dumort, European Commission, DG XXII, New Technologies in Education and Training

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3.11.1998

לכ'
נאווה גלעד
מרכזת יוזמות ופרויקטים
תכנית התקשוב - שלב ב'
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה
משרד החינוך התרבות והספורט

שלום רב,

הנדון: המשך טיפול והשלמת מסמכים בנוגע לפרויקט "מאגר פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים Netd@ys Europe לתמיכה ביוזמות מתוקשבות בבתי ספר בישראל".

שמחתי מאוד על שיחתנו הבוקר ואני מאחל לך הצלחה בכנס בזיכרון יעקב. תוכנית ה-Netd@ys יצר יריד בו היזמים יכולים להציג את פרי עבודתם, להשוות ביניהם לקבל רעיונות ו"לגנוב" דגמים טובים אחד מהשני. נראה לי שזו אחת הברכות העיקריות שינבעו מהיוזמה.
בהמשך לסיכומים עם רוני דיין בנדון והשיחות אתך אני שמח להעביר לידך המסמכים ופירוט בקשת התמיכה לפרויקט הקמת מאגר המידע הנ"ל שהועברו על פי הנחיית רוני דיין ליוסי בר דוד לתקצוב. בכל מקרה הנושאים המפורטים בהצעה (שנערכה אגב על פי הסרגל של נוהל מפת"ח) הם הנושאים שהיתי מעוניין לדון אתך והצוות שתכנסי לדיון על תכנון הפעולות לשנה הקרובה.

במהלך הטיפול בפרויקט הנוכחי השתתפתי בתחילת ספטמבר בכנס האירופאי השני על ספריות דיגיטליות. יצרתי קשרים עם יוזמות דומות המתבצעות במדינות סקנדינביות ובאוסטרליה. ביקשתי מהמרכזים של התוכניות הללו להמתין עד סיום לחץ העבודה הגדול שהיה כרוך ב- Netd@ys בכדי שנוכל להמשיך ולדון בדפוסי עבודה משותפים.

לוטה הנייר שהוגש לייזום ותקצוב ה- Netd@ys בישראל.

בברכה,

דב וינר
ועד מנהל - מקש

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מאגר פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים Netd@ys Europe
לתמיכה ביוזמות מתוקשבות בבתי ספר בישראל

מסמך ייזום

מבוא
בעקבות פעולותיה של עמותת מקש בקרב הגורמים האירופאים המוסמכים ישראל תשתתף החל מ- 1998 בפרויקט Netd@ys Europe. זאת יוזמה המיועדת להגביר המודעות לערכן של טכנולוגיות התקשוב החדישות לקידום החינוך והתרבות. ב- 1997 השתתפו באירוע כ- 500,000 איש, 15,000 בתי ספר מכל רחבי אירופה והתקיימו כ- 1,000 אירועים.
השתתפות ישראל מזמנת לבתי הספר בישראל ולמערכת החינוך בכלל הזדמנות ליזום פוריקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים, ללמוד מהעשייה המתקדמת בתחום הזה המתקיימת במדינות אחרות ולהציג תוצרים של העשייה הישראלית.
בכדי לתמוך בבתי הספר מישראל המשתתפים באירוע להציג תוצריהם בפני המשתתפים האירופאים מוצע להקים דף לאומי של ישראל ברשת האנטרנט ולכלול בו מאגר מידע של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים. מאגר המידע יעזור למורים, מחנכים, תלמידים, בעלי תפקידים במערכת החינוך ליזום פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים המעוגנים בניסיון המצטבר בתחום הזה בארץ ובעולם. מאגר המידע יורכב מאינדקס של דפי בית ברשת האנטרנט של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים. יופעל רובוט שיכוון לאוספים הגדולים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים ולרשתות חינוכיות; המערכת תיצור תמצית מתוך הדפים שיאספו על ידי הרובוט; התמציות ירכיבו המאגר שניתן יהיה לחפש כטקסט חופשי, על פי השדות השונים, ולדפדוף על פי קטיגוריות תוכן שונות.

1. יעדים
יצירת מאגר מידע שיורכב מתיאורים מקוצרים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים ויספק גישה לתיאורים המלאים של אותם הפרויקטים.
תמיכה בבתי ספר, מורים, מנחים, תלמידים ובעלי תפקידים במערכת החינוך בייזום ובהפעלה של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.

1.1. הלקוח
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של משרד החינוך והתרבות באמצעות (1) הממונה על מאגרי מידע חינוכיים ומרכז מגמת טכנולוגיות התקשורת במשרד החינוך והתרבות (יוסי בר דוד) (2) המפקח הארצי ליישומי מחשב בחינוך (רוני דיין).

1.2. יעדי המערכת
יצירת מאגר הכולל אינדקס הנותן גישה לתמצית תיאורים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים שבוצעו או מתבצעים בארץ ובעולם ושיעודכן באופן שוטף.
מתן אפשרות למשתמשים במאגר לערוך חיפושי טקסט חופשי ודפדוף בעץ נושאים לאיתור פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.

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מתן גישה לתיאור המלא של הפרויקטים החינוכיים המתוקשבים אחרי עיון בתמציות המתארות אותם.

1.3. הבעיה שהמערכת באה לפתור

המערכת המוצעת יוצרת גישה מרוכזת (one-stop) לאוספים של תיאורי פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים בארץ ובעולם. גישה כזאת, שאינה קיימת כיום, תאפשר להציג דגמים עליהם בתי הספר בישראל יבססו יוזמותיהם בתחום החינוך המתוקשב.
מורגשת כיום במערכת החינוך צורך בפתרון כזה שיעודד ותמוך בבתי ספר ביישום פרויקטים מתוקשבים.
המערכת תפתור גם בעיית איתור שותפים פוטנציאליים בתחומי דעת שונים עבור בתי ספר בישראל שיוזמים תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

1.4. השתלבות יעדי המערכת ביעדי הארגון

המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה חונך שלב ב' של תוכנית המחשוב. תהליך הצבת תשתיות רשת תקשורת המחשבים החינוכית מתקדמת במהירות. שתי יוזמות אלה יוצרות דרישה הולכת וגוברת בקרב בתי הספר העוברים תהליך של מחשוב ותקשוב לתכנים וגם לדגמים של פעולות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. המערכת המוצעת באה לספק דרישה זו וכך משתלבת ביעדי שלב ב' של תוכנית המחשוב וביעדי הרשת החינוכית.

1.5. קשר לתכנון אסטרטגי

המערכת משתלבת בתכנית הרב שנתית למחשוב ותקשוב מערכת החינוך ותספק גישה לתכנים חינוכיים על פי התכנון האסטרטגי של המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה עבו מערכת החינוך.

1.6. תועלת וחסכונות צפויים

המאגר המוצע תקטין באופן משמעותי הזמן הנדרש מהיוזמים והמפעילים של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות לאיתור דגמים מתאימים לפרויקטים ויצירת קשר עם שותפים פוטנציאליים, בארץ ובעולם לתכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.
התכנית תאפשר לבתי ספר מישראל להשתתף בתכניות Netd@ys Europe 1998 תוך הצגת ישראל בהיבטיה הטובים ביותר והגברת המוניטין של מערכת החינוך הישראלית בקרב מערכות חינוך באירופה. התכנית תאפשר יצירת שותפויות עם בתי ספר ורשתות חינוכיות אירופאיות ובכך תביא תועלות למערכת החינוך הישראלית לאורך זמן.

1.7. אופק הזמן

ב- 1998 תוך שבוע מהאישור התקציבי יופעל המאגר במתכונת ראשונית שתאפשר חיפוש חופשי במאגר תמציות הפרויקטים החינוכיים; תוך חודש ימים יוקם עץ נושאים ותינתן גישה לתמציות הפרויקטים החינוכיים באמצעות דפדוף בדפים המכילים כותרות על פי הקטיגוריות שיבחרו למיון הפרויקטים השונים. המאגר יעודכן באופן שוטף פעמיים בשבוע.
ב- 1999 תוגש הצעה להמשך פיתוח המאגר. ההצעה תתמקד בתפעול קהילות עשייה המורכבות ממשתמשים של הפרויקט; בעדכון יזום של המשתמשים (push technology) על פי פרופיל התעניינויות; בפיתוח אמות מידה של עשייה טובה בתחום תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

2. מהות היישום

המאגר המוצע הנו פתרון מגובש הכולל תהליך של גילוי משאבים ברשת, יצירת אינדקסים המתארים אותם משאבים והספקת מידע על פי פרופיל ההתעניינות של המשתמשים.
היישום יכלול יצירת דף בית למאגר שיכלול תיעוד וישומי עזר הדרושים למשתמש; הפעלת רובוט שיסקור אתרים נבחרים בהם מתרכזת מידע אודות לפרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים; יצירת עץ של קטיגוריות בהם ימוינו התמציות השונות (במספר קטיגוריות); יצירת ממשק חיפוש עבור המשתמש במאגר.

2.1. איסוף המידע

האוספים העיקריים של תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות והרשתות החינוכיות העיקריות הפועלות ברשת האנטרנט יאותרו ויופעל רובוט שיבקר באותם אתרים. המערכת תיצור מהמידע המובא על ידי הרובוט מאגר מקומי של אינדקסים. יופעלו מספר מסננים בכדי לצמצם מספר המסמכים הלא רלוונטיים במאגר. הרובוט יופעל פעמיים בשבוע בכדי לסקור כל האתרים הרלוונטיים ולשמר עדכניות המאגר.

2.2. ארגון הנתונים

הנתונים יאורגנו על פי עץ של קטיגוריות תוכן המשמעותיות לאיתור מידע על פי תחומי דעת ועל פי מתודולוגיות שונות של הפעלת פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.
המאגר יאוחסן בשרת המחובר לרשת האינטרנט. יוקם דף בית עבור המאגר שיתן גישה לישומי העזר הדרושים למשתמשים; לתיעוד; לעץ הקטיגוריות; לממשק חיפוש.
בשלב שני יתאפשר למשתמשים מורשים להגדיר לעצמם פרופיל של התעניינויות ועם כל עדכון של המאגר (פעמיים בשבוע) המשתמשים המורשים יקבלו התמציות של הפרויקטים התואמים את פרופיל התעניינותם.

3. טכנולוגיה

המאגר יוקם בהתאם לתקן לטכנולוגיות של מאגרי מידע מהדורה 2.0 כסלו תשנ"ז דצמבר 1996 ומעודכן לאפריל 1998 על ידי משרד החינוך והתרבות.
המאגר יתבסס על הניסיון של מערכת Harvest שפותחה על יד אוניברסיטה קולורדו לאיסוף מידע מהרשת, יצירת מערכת של מאגרי מידע מבוזרים המכילים מידע מתומצת על האתרים שנסרקו ומתן גישה לאותם אתרים.
המערכת בנויה על ארכיטקטורה של גילוי משאבים Resource Discovery ברשת בצורה פתוחה Open וברת-סילום Scalable . המערכת מאפשרת פיתוח של מודל של "סוכן מידע" היכול לספק תקצירים, אינדקסים וכו' .
המערכת מאפשרת פיזור המידע המאונדקס ברשת באופן יעיל ובלי ליצור צווארי בקבוק בערוצי התקשורת ושרותיי המידע.
ניתן להתאים האנדקסים השונים לצורך התאמה למאפיינים של אוספי המידע ההטרוגניים וסכמות האינדוקס והחיפוש השונות.
הארכיטקטורת מערכת Harvest (שהיה פרויקט מחקרי) מופעלת כיום בתור מערכת מסחרית שפותחה על ידי חברות Netscape ו- Grapevine ובהן נשתמש לצורך הקמה ותפעול המאגר המוצע.

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3.1 סוג החמרה המרכזית
המאגר ימוקם בשרת NT 4.0 על גבי מחשב PC Pentium 260MH המחובר לרשת האינטרנט בקו תקשורת במהירות T1. המאגר יאוחסן על גבי דיסק הקשיח וננקטו אמצעים הנדרשים לגיבוי שוטף.

3.20
גישת המשתמשים למאגר המידע תיעשה באמצעות דפדפנים מקובלים בשימוש ברשת האינטרנט כגון Netscape Communicator ו- Microsoft Explorer.

3.30
הגישה למאגר תיעשה באמצעות רשת האינטרנט, הן בחיבור קבוע מתוך רשתות מקומיות המחוברות לרשת האינטרנט והן באמצעות גישה בחיוג באמצעות ספקי גישה לאינטרנט.

4. מימוש
מימוש המאגר יעשה על ידי עמותת מקש לקידום ישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע. העמותה הוקמה ב- 1989 ויזמה מספר רב של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. עד 1997 התוכניות הופעלו באמצעות חברת קשב לתקשורת מחשבים; ההיקף הכולל של הפעילות היה כ- 600 אלף שקל.
החל מ- 1998 ניתן דגש על גיוון האמצעים בהפעלת תכניות של מקש באמצעות הפעלה שוטפת של צוות הניהול של העמותה, מתנדבים, פעולות משותפות עם גורמים ציבוריים דוגמת הסוכנות היהודית ותמיכה מגורמים ציבוריים ומסחריים.

4.1 הגורמים המעורבים
מוביל הפרויקט הנו המייסד וחבר ועד עמותת מקש, דב וינר ויפעלו לידו רימון לוי ומתנדבים נוספים מעמותת מקש; העמותה תשתמש בשירותי תשתית של ספקי גישה לאינטרנט מישראל והתמיכה של ספקי תכנה מוכרים כגון Netscape ו Grapevine.
דב וינר הוא בעל ניסיון עשיר בייזום והפעלת פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים, ביניהם מצפה למשאבים חינוכיים יהודיים ברשת האנטרנט (עם התכנית המשותפת לחינוך יהודי); הקמה ותפעול הקונגרס הציוני הוירטואלי; הפעלת תכנית התאומות במסגרת הסוכנות היהודית; ליווי תכניות ההדגמה של משרד המדע לאוטוסטרדת המידע.
רימון לוי הנו מיסד וחבר ועד עמותת מקש ובעל נסיון רב ביזום והפעלת תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. הוא מנהל יחידת המחשב של קרית החינוך שער הנגב (מק״ש) מזה עשר שנים.
ההקמה והתפעול השוטף יעשו תוך מעורבות פעילה של דב וינר ורימון לוי תוך הפעלה הצוות המנהלתי של מקש ושימוש על פי הצורך בשירותים חיצוניים: תמיכה בחומרה על ידי ספק הגישה לרשת; תמיכה בתוכנה על ידי החברות המפיקות אותן; שירותי הדפסה ומשרד; שירותי פרסום על ידי הספקים השוטפים של מקש וכד׳

4.3 ביצוע השלב הבא
השלב הבא של המערכת יכלול המשך הרחבה, תחזוקה ותפעול שוטף של המאגר; תפעול קהילות עשייה המורכבות ממשתמשים של הפרויקט; עדכון יזום של המשתמשים (push technology) על פי פרופיל התעניינויות; פיתוח אמות מידה של עשייה טובה בתחום תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

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4.7 התקנה והשתלבות בארגון
החשיפה הגדולה של השתתפות ישראל בתכנית Netd@ys Europe 1998 באמצעות רשתות התקשורת; באמצעות העיתונות הכתובה; באמצעות תכניות טלביזיה; באמצעות המטה של תכנית המחשוב שבל ב' - כל אלה מבטיחים יצירת תשתית להטמעה שימוש שוטף במערכת החינוך.
יופקו פרסומים עם הסברים על התועלת והדרכים לשימוש במאגר להטמעתו במערכת ההשתלמויות של המשרד בתחום החינוך המתוקשב.

5. עלות

	תמיכה מבוקשת	השתתפות מקש
רכז פרויקט (פרויקטור)	40,000	-
הדפסות והקלדות	8,000	-
הפקת דפי html	-	10,800
ניהול האתר	-	10,000
אפיון, הקמה וניהול תוכנה לאנדוקס של פרויקטים מתוקשבים לשם הקמת המאגר	43,000	12,000
תרגומים	5,000	-
רכישרת אישורים לתוכנות והתקנתן	-	8,000
הוצאות תקשורת אינטרנט לשרת 500 ד לחודש	10,800	-
הפקה והוצאה לאור של חוברת הסברה	16,000	-
הפצת חוברת הסברה	5,000	-
ניהול תחרות וגיוס פרסים לבתי ספר ישראלים	-	19,000
מערכת יחסי ציבור למעורתות עתונות והפצת האירוע	-	35,000
יעוץ, סיוע והדרכת בתי ספר המשתתפים בתכנית ומשתמשים במאגר המידע	-	33,000
ס"ה	127,800	127,800

סך הכל התמיכה המבוקשת היא 127,800 שקל חדש.

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12.10.1998

לכ'
יוסי בר דוד
מפקח ממונה על מאגרי מידע חינוכיים
מרכז מגמת טכנולוגיות תקשורת בחינוך
המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה
משרד החינוך, התרבות והספורט

שלום רב,

הנדון: המשך טיפול והשלמת מסמכים בנוגע לפרויקט "מאגר פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים Netd@ys Europe לתמיכה ביוזמות מתוקשבות בבתי ספר בישראל".

בהמשך לסיכומים עם רוני דיין בנדון והשיחות אתך אני שמח להעביר לידך המסמכים ופירוט בקשת התמיכה לפרויקט הקמת מאגר המידע הנ"ל.

הפעולות להקמת המאגר מתקדמות יפה; תהליך שיתוף ישראל ב- Netd@ys Europe קיבל משנה תוקף עם החלטת הנציבות האירופאית, באמצעות המשרד לחינוך, נוער והכשרה להקדיש יום מיוחד לישראל במהלך האירוע. הודות ליוזמה הנוכחית ישראל זכתה שתוקדש לה ליום מיוחד ליד ימים שיוקדשו לארה"ב, קנדה ויפן. הדבר יבטיח חשיפה גדולה מאוד של העשייה שלנו בתחום התקשוב בפני המשתתפים האירופאים וליצירת מערכות שיתוף פעולה נרחבות.
במהלך הטיפול בפרויקט הנוכחי השתתפתי בתחילת ספטמבר בכנס האירופאי השני על ספריות דיגיטליות. יצרתי קשרים עם יוזמות דומות ליוזמה הנוכחית המתבצעות במדינות סקנדינביות ובאוסטרליה ובאמצעותם עם היוזמה האמריקאית. אשמח מאוד אם תקבע זמן לפגישה בינינו כך שנוכל ללבן ההשלכות הרחבות יותר של הפרויקט.

בברכה,

דב וינר
ועד מנהל - מקש

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מאגר פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים Netd@ys Europe

לתמיכה ביוזמות מתוקשבות בבתי ספר בישראל

מסמך ייזום

מבוא

בעקבות פעולותיה של עמותת מקש בקרב הגורמים האירופאים המוסמכים ישראל תשתתף החל מ- 1998 בפרויקט Netd@ys Europe. זאת יוזמה המיועדת להגביר המודעות לערכן של טכנולוגיות התקשוב החדישות לקידום החינוך והתרבות. ב- 1997 השתתפו באירוע כ- 500,000 איש, 15,000 בתי ספר מכל רחבי אירופה והתקיימו כ- 1,000 אירועים.

השתתפות ישראל מזמנת לבתי הספר בישראל ולמערכת החינוך בכלל הזדמנות ליזום פוריקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים, ללמוד מהעשייה המתקדמת בתחום הזה המתקיימת במדינות אחרות ולהציג תוצרים של העשייה הישראלית.

בכדי לתמוך בבתי הספר מישראל המשתתפים באירוע להציג תוצריהם בפני המשתתפים האירופאים מוצע להקים דף לאומי של ישראל ברשת האנטרנט ולכלול בו מאגר מידע של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים. מאגר המידע יעזור למורים, מחנכים, תלמידים, בעלי תפקידים במערכת החינוך ליזום פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים המעוגנים בניסיון המצטבר בתחום הזה בארץ ובעולם. מאגר המידע יורכב מאינדקס של דפי בית ברשת האנטרנט של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים. יופעל רובוט שיכוון לאוספים הגדולים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים ולרשתות חינוכיות; המערכת תיצור תמצית מתוך הדפים שיאספו על ידי הרובוט; התמציות ירכיבו המאגר שניתן יהיה לחפש כטקסט חופשי, על פי השדות השונים, ולדפדוף על פי קטיגוריות תוכן שונות.

1. יעדים

יצירת מאגר מידע שיורכב מתיאורים מקוצרים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים ויספק גישה לתיאורים המלאים של אותם הפרויקטים.

תמיכה בבתי ספר, מורים, מנחים, תלמידים ובעלי תפקידים במערכת החינוך בייזום ובהפעלה של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.

1.1. הלקוח

המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה של משרד החינוך והתרבות באמצעות (1) הממונה על מאגרי מידע חינוכיים ומרכז מגמת טכנולוגיות התקשורת במשרד החינוך והתרבות (יוסי בר דוד) (2) המפקח הארצי ליישומי מחשב בחינוך (רוני דיין).

1.2. יעדי המערכת

יצירת מאגר הכולל אינדקס הנותן גישה לתמצית תיאורים של פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים שבוצעו או מתבצעים בארץ ובעולם ושיעודכן באופן שוטף.

מתן אפשרות למשתמשים במאגר לערוך חיפושי טקסט חופשי ודפדוף בעץ נושאים לאיתור פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.

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מתן גישה לתיאור המלא של הפרויקטים החינוכיים המתוקשבים אחרי עיון בתמציות המתארות אותם.

1.3. הבעיה שהמערכת באה לפתור

המערכת המוצעת יוצרת גישה מרוכזת (one-stop) לאוספים של תיאורי פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים בארץ ובעולם. גישה כזאת, שאינה קיימת כיום, תאפשר להציג דגמים עליהם בתי הספר בישראל יבססו יוזמותיהם בתחום החינוך המתוקשב.
מורגשת כיום במערכת החינוך צורך בפתרון כזה שיעודד ותמוך בבתי ספר ביישום פרויקטים מתוקשבים.
המערכת תפתור גם בעיית איתור שותפים פוטנציאליים בתחומי דעת שונים עבור בתי ספר בישראל שיוזמים תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

1.4. השתלבות יעדי המערכת ביעדי הארגון

המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה חונך שלב ב' של תוכנית המחשוב. תהליך הצבת תשתיות רשת תקשורת המחשבים החינוכית מתקדמת במהירות. שתי יוזמות אלה יוצרות דרישה הולכת וגוברת בקרב בתי הספר העוברים תהליך של מחשוב ותקשוב לתכנים וגם לדגמים של פעולות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. המערכת המוצעת באה לספק דרישה זו וכך משתלבת ביעדי שלב ב' של תוכנית המחשוב וביעדי הרשת החינוכית.

1.5. קשר לתכנון אסטרטגי

המערכת משתלבת בתכנית הרב שנתית למחשוב ותקשוב מערכת החינוך ותספק גישה לתכנים חינוכיים על פי התכנון האסטרטגי של המנהל למדע וטכנולוגיה עבו מערכת החינוך.

1.6. תועלת וחסכונות צפויים

המאגר המוצע תקטין באופן משמעותי הזמן הנדרש מהיוזמים והמפעילים של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות לאיתור דגמים מתאימים לפרויקטים ויצירת קשר עם שותפים פוטנציאליים, בארץ ובעולם לתכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.
התכנית תאפשר לבתי ספר מישראל להשתתף בתכניות Netd@ys Europe 1998 תוך הצגת ישראל בהיבטיה הטובים ביותר והגברת המוניטין של מערכת החינוך הישראלית בקרב מערכות חינוך באירופה. התכנית תאפשר יצירת שותפויות עם בתי ספר ורשתות חינוכיות אירופאיות ובכך תביא תועלות למערכת החינוך הישראלית לאורך זמן.

1.7. אופק הזמן

ב- 1998 תוך שבוע מהאישור התקציבי יופעל המאגר במתכונת ראשונית שתאפשר חיפוש חופשי במאגר תמציות הפרויקטים החינוכיים; תוך חודש ימים יוקם עץ נושאים ותינתן גישה לתמציות הפרויקטים החינוכיים באמצעות דפדוף בדפים המכילים כותרות על פי הקטיגוריות שיבחרו למיון הפרויקטים השונים. המאגר יעודכן באופן שוטף פעמיים בשבוע.
ב- 1999 תוגש הצעה להמשך פיתוח המאגר. ההצעה תתמקד בתפעול קהילות עשייה המורכבות ממשתמשים של הפרויקט; בעדכון יזום של המשתמשים (push technology) על פי פרופיל התעניינויות; בפיתוח אמות מידה של עשייה טובה בתחום תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

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2. מהות היישום

המאגר המוצע הנו פתרון מגובש הכולל תהליך של גילוי משאבים ברשת, יצירת אינדקסים המתארים אותם משאבים והספקת מידע על פי פרופיל ההתעניינות של המשתמשים.

היישום יכלול יצירת דף בית למאגר שיכלול תיעוד וישומי עזר הדרושים למשתמש; הפעלת רובוט שיסקור אתרים נבחרים בהם מתרכזת מידע אודות לפרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים; יצירת עץ של קטיגוריות בהם ימוינו התמציות השונות (במספר קטיגוריות); יצירת ממשק חיפוש עבור המשתמש במאגר.

2.1. איסוף המידע

האוספים העיקריים של תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות והרשתות החינוכיות העיקריות הפועלות ברשת האנטרנט יאותרו ויופעל רובוט שיבקר באותם אתרים. המערכת תיצור מהמידע המובא על ידי הרובוט מאגר מקומי של אינדקסים. יופעלו מספר מסננים בכדי לצמצם מספר המסמכים הלא רלוונטיים במאגר. הרובוט יופעל פעמיים בשבוע בכדי לסקור כל האתרים הרלוונטיים ולשמר עדכניות המאגר.

2.2. ארגון הנתונים

הנתונים יאורגנו על פי עץ של קטיגוריות תוכן המשמעותיות לאיתור מידע על פי תחומי דעת ועל פי מתודולוגיות שונות של הפעלת פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים.

המאגר יאוחסן בשרת המחובר לרשת האינטרנט. יוקם דף בית עבור המאגר שיתן גישה לישומי העזר הדרושים למשתמשים; לתיעוד; לעץ הקטיגוריות; לממשק חיפוש.

בשלב שני יתאפשר למשתמשים מורשים להגדיר לעצמם פרופיל של התעניינויות ועם כל עדכון של המאגר (פעמיים בשבוע) המשתמשים המורשים יקבלו התמציות של הפרויקטים התואמים את פרופיל התעניינותם.

3. טכנולוגיה

המאגר יוקם בהתאם לתקן לטכנולוגיות של מאגרי מידע מהדורה 2.0 כסלו תשנ"ז דצמבר 1996 ומעודכן לאפריל 1998 על ידי משרד החינוך והתרבות.

המאגר יתבסס על הניסיון של מערכת Harvest שפותחה על יד אוניברסיטה קולורדו לאיסוף מידע מהרשת, יצירת מערכת של מאגרי מידע מבוזרים המכילים מידע מתומצת על האתרים שנסרקו ומתן גישה לאותם אתרים.

המערכת בנויה על ארכיטקטורה של גילוי משאבים Resource Discovery ברשת בצורה פתוחה Open וברת-סילום Scalable . המערכת מאפשרת פיתוח של מודל של "סוכן מידע" היכול לספק תקצירים, אינדקסים וכו' .

המערכת מאפשרת פיזור המידע המאונדקס ברשת באופן יעיל ובלי ליצור צוווארי בקבוק בערוצי התקשורת ושרותיי המידע.

ניתן להתאים האנדקסים השונים לצורך התאמה למאפיינים של אוספי המידע ההטרוגניים וסכמות האינדוקס והחיפוש השונות.

הארכיטקטורת מערכת Harvest (שהיה פרויקט מחקרי) מופעלת כיום בתור מערכת מסחרית שפותחה על ידי חברות Netscape ו- Grapevine ובהן נשתמש לצורך הקמה ותפעול המאגר המוצע.

3.1 סוג החמרה המרכזית
המאגר ימוקם בשרת NT 4.0 על גבי מחשב PC Pentium 260MH המחובר לרשת האינטרנט בקו תקשורת במהירות T1 . המאגר יאוחסן על גבי דיסק הקשיח וננקטו אמצעים הנדרשים לגיבוי שוטף.
3.20
גישת המשתמשים למאגר המידע תיעשה באמצעות דפדפנים מקובלים בשימוש ברשת האינטרנט כגון Netscape Communicator ו- Microsoft Explorer .
3.30
הגישה למאגר תיעשה באמצעות רשת האינטרנט, הן בחיבור קבוע מתוך רשתות מקומיות המחוברות לרשת האינטרנט והן באמצעות גישה בחיוג באמצעות ספקי גישה לאינטרנט.

4. מימוש
מימוש המאגר יעשה על ידי עמותת מקש לקידום ישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע. העמותה הוקמה ב- 1989 ויזמה מספר רב של תוכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. עד 1997 התוכניות הופעלו באמצעות חברת קשב לתקשורת מחשבים; ההיקף הכולל של הפעילות היה כ- 600 אלף שקל.
החל מ- 1998 ניתן דגש על גיוון האמצעים בהפעלת תכניות של מקש באמצעות הפעלה שוטפת של צוות הניהול של העמותה, מתנדבים, פעולות משותפות עם גורמים ציבוריים דוגמת הסוכנות היהודית ותמיכה מגורמים ציבוריים ומסחריים.

4.1 הגורמים המעורבים
מוביל הפרויקט הנו המייסד וחבר ועד עמותת מקש, דב וינר ויפעלו לידו רימון לוי ומתנדבים נוספים מעמותת מקש; העמותה תשתמש בשירותי תשתית של ספקי גישה לאינטרנט מישראל והתמיכה של ספקי תכנה מוכרים כגון Netscape ו Grapevine.
דב וינר הוא בעל ניסיון עשיר בייזום והפעלת פרויקטים חינוכיים מתוקשבים, ביניהם מצפה למשאבים חינוכיים יהודיים ברשת האנטרנט (עם התכנית המשותפת לחינוך יהודי); הקמה ותפעול הקונגרס הציוני הוירטואלי; הפעלת תכנית התאומות במסגרת הסוכנות היהודית; ליווי תכניות ההדגמה של משרד המדע לאוטוסטרדת המידע.
רימון לוי הנו מיסד וחבר ועד עמותת מקש ובעל נסיון רב ביזום והפעלת תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות. הוא מנהל יחידת המחשב של קרית החינוך שער הנגב (מק"ש) מזה עשר שנים.
ההקמה והתפעול השוטף יעשו תוך מעורבות פעילה של דב וינר ורימון לוי תוך הפעלה הצוות המנהלתי של מקש ושימוש על פי הצורך בשירותים חיצוניים: תמיכה בחומרה על ידי ספק הגישה לרשת; תמיכה בתוכנה על ידי החברות המפיקות אותן; שירותי הדפסה ומשרד; שירותי פרסום על ידי הספקים השוטפים של מקש וכד'

4.3 ביצוע השלב הבא
השלב הבא של המערכת יכלול המשך הרחבה, תחזוקה ותפעול שוטף של המאגר; תפעול קהילות עשייה המורכבות ממשתמשים של הפרויקט; עדכון יזום של המשתמשים (push technology) על פי פרופיל התעניינויות; פיתוח אמות מידה של עשייה טובה בתחום תכניות חינוכיות מתוקשבות.

4.7 התקנה והשתלבות בארגון
החשיפה הגדולה של השתתפות ישראל בתכנית Netd@ys Europe 1998 באמצעות רשתות התקשורת; באמצעות העיתונות הכתובה; באמצעות תכניות טלביזיה; באמצעות המטה של תכנית המחשוב שבל ב' - כל אלה מבטיחים יצירת תשתית להטמעה שימוש שוטף במערכת החינוך.
יופקו פרסומים עם הסברים על התועלת והדרכים לשימוש במאגר להטמעתו במערכת ההשתלמויות של המשרד בתחום החינוך המתוקשב.

5. עלות

	תמיכה מבוקשת	השתתפות מקש
רכז פרויקט (פרויקטור)	40,000	-
הדפסות והקלדות	8,000	-
הפקת דפי html	-	10,800
ניהול האתר	-	10,000
אפיון, הקמה וניהול תוכנה לאנדוקס של פרויקטים מתוקשבים לשם הקמת המאגר	43,000	12,000
תרגומים	5,000	-
רכישרת אישורים לתוכנות והתקנתן	-	8,000
הוצאות תקשורת אינטרנט לשרת 500 ד לחודש	10,800	-
הפקה והוצאה לאור של חוברת הסברה	16,000	-
הפצת חוברת הסברה	5,000	-
ניהול תחרות וגיוס פרסים לבתי ספר ישראלים	-	19,000
מערכת יחסי ציבור למעורתות עתונות והפצת האירוע	-	35,000
יעוץ, סיוע והדרכת בתי ספר המשתתפים בתכנית ומשתמשים במאגר המידע	-	33,000
ס"ה	127,800	127,800

סך הכל התמיכה המבוקשת היא 127,800 שקל חדש.

עמותה 58-013-922-8 מ- 12.1.1989
ת.ד. 151 דואר האלה 99875 טלפון: 02-5332286 פקס: 02-5333269

150C

W3C

היישום

התכנית אושרה בישיבת חבר הנאמנים ביולי. יושב הראש אישר את התקציב בסך $250 K בסוף יולי. המשרדים הוקמו וצוות מקצועי קטן בראשות דב וינר החל לפעול בסוף אוגוסט 2001 . הפעילויות העיקריות עד כה היו:

1. **השלמת סקר מקיף של אתרים יהודים קיימים**: הצוות מסיים כעת עריכת רשימה של מרבית האתרים היהודים הקיימים בעולם. הכוונה היא ליצור קשר אתם ולהזמינם להירשם ברשם של משאבים יהודים ברשת האינטרנט. אנו מעריכים את מספר האתרים ב- 6,000 עד 8,000 .

2. **פיתוח הרשם**: הרשם ישמש ל:

   (a) זיהוי המוסדות, חברות ואנשים העוסקים בתקשוב יהודי.

   (b) להקים מאגר עם תיאורם של המשאבים הקיימים

   (c) לספק למנהלי אתרים תגי מטדטה אותם הם יוכלו להשתמש ולכלול בדפים שבאתריהם

   (d) להטמיע דפוס מתוקנן לתיאור משאבים יהודים באינטרנט על פי סטנדרטים בינלאומיים מקובלים

   (e) להקים מאגר מידע שיאפשר לאוכלוסיית היעד ליטול חלק בתהליך היגוי המיזם באמצעות קבוצות עבודה.

תכנה לניהול הרשם אופיינה ופותחה ברמה של גרסת ביטא שעובדת ואמורה לעבור תהליך של בדיקות מעשיות מול מספר אתרים גדולים שירשמו חלק מהאוספים שלהם במטרת debugging .

8 KKL St, Jerusalem, Israel 9100
Phone: +972.2.6202992 Fax: +972.2.6204196 Cellular: +972.50.552065
email: dovw@jazo.org.il site: http://eJewish.info

Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL)
איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ע"ר

Dear Colleague,

The Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) is now a member of the W3C Consortium.
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Please use the following forms to register yourself, your institution or your corporation.
Send the filled form to my email address at dovw@isoc.org.il

Best regards,

Dov Winer
W3C AC Representative for ISOC-IL

Please use, when entering your the email address, the form
"Ploni_Almoni AT domain_name.co.il"
so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your email to be published.

Form for Developers

Name:
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***)____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation:
Name of Contact Person:
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***)____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

http://www.isoc.org.il 03-9529778 'פקס 03-9618182 'טל 75658 רחוב משה לוי 11, ראשון-לציון
11 Moshe Levi st. Rishon Le'Zion 75658 Israel, Tel: +972-3-9618182 Fax: +972-3-9529778

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Home Page URL (obligatory):

רחוב משה לוי 11, ראשון-לציון 75658 טל' 03-9618182 פקס' 03-9529778 http://www.isoc.org.il
11 Moshe Levi st. Rishon Le'Zion 75658 Israel, Tel: +972-3-9618182 Fax: +972-3-9529778

<u>נושא מספר 8</u>

W3C

Endorsing Institutions for the Semantic Web Seminar 31/10/02

The Andrea and Charles Bronfman Center for Media of the Jewish People, Tel Aviv University - http://www.tau.ac.il/institutes/bronfman/

ASMI - Israel Society of Libraries and Information Centers - http://www.asmi.org.il/english.html

The Caesarea Rothschild Institute for Interdisciplinary Applications of Computer Science - http://www.cri.haifa.ac.il/

Department of Communication , Library and Information Studies, University of Haifa - http://lib-stu.haifa.ac.il

Department of Communication, Tel Aviv University - http://spirit.tau.ac.il/comm

Department of Information Science, Bar-Ilan University - http://www.is.biu.ac.il

Department of Computer Science, Bar-Ilan University - http://www.cs.biu.ac.il

Faculty of Humanities, Hebrew University of Jerusalem - http://www.hum.huji.ac.il/index.htm

The Fleischman Faculty of Engineering, Tel Aviv University -http://www.eng.tau.ac.il/

Government of Israel Internet Committee - Accountant General's Office - Ministry of Finance - http://www.mof.gov.il/micun/prof.htm

Graduate School of Business Administration - Bar-Ilan University http://www.mba.biu.ac.il/

The Institute for Information Retrieval and Computational Linguistics http://bicsir.cs.biu.ac.il:8088/

Israel Association of Electronics and Information Industries - http://www.iaei.org.il/index-site.html

The Israeli Center for Libraries - http://www.icl.org.il

IUCC – Inter University Computation Center - http://www.iucc.ac.il

Jewish National and University Library - http://jnul.huji.ac.il

The Knesset , Israel Parliament – Committee on Science and Technological Development http://www.knesset.gov.il/committees/heb/vaada.asp?vaada=13

The Knesset , Israel Parliament – Sub-Committee on the Internet and Information Technologies, http://www.miki.org.il/category.asp?subid=5

Ministry of Communication - http://www.moc.gov.il/new/english/index.html

SHOHAM- The Center For Technology in Distance Education at The Open University of Israel - http://www.openu.ac.il/shoham/

Society for Technical Communication (STC), Israel Chapter http://www.stc-israel.org.il/

School of Education, Tel-Aviv University - http://www.tau.ac.il/education/etext.htm

School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, The Hebrew University - http://sites.huji.ac.il/slais

The William Davidson Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management - http://ie.technion.ac.il

The World Wide Web Consortium Hebrew - http://www.w3c.org

פעילות W3C של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

לקראת סוף 2002 האיגוד הצטרף ל- W3C . הפעילויות העיקריות שנעשו בהקשר לכך מפורטות להלן:

1. מעקב
2. הקמת מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האיגוד
3. סמינר Semantic Web
4. URI וגיוס נחום קורדה
5. הזמנת נחום קורדה להציג במסגרת הסמינר של עצמי למידה באוניברסיטה תל-אביב
6. פעילות בשיתוף עמותת המקור בעניין פטנט EOLAS
7. פעילות עתידית: השלמת סקר מפתחים ומרכזי פיתוח; הקמת ועדת היגוי לפעילות.

1. פעילות תצפית Observatory

אנו עוקבים באופן שוטף אחר הפרסומים והודעות של ה- W3C במטרה לזהור יוזמות ואירועים בעלי חשיבות עבור ישראל בכלל והקהילות השונות עליהם יוזמות ה- W3C עשויות להשפיע באופן משמעותי. מטרת המעקב היא לגשר בין הזמינות שלנו למידע זה וצרכים אפשריים של מגזרים שונים בישראל.

2. הוקם מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האתר של האיגוד

בנוסף להכרזה על פעילות האיגוד אנו מתחזקים באופן שוטף שני מדורים. אחד המוקדש להודעות על כנסים וסמינרים ואחד המיועד לעדכונים שוטפים של פעילות ה- W3C .

פעילות זו כוללת הכרזה על Activities חדשים; Newswires ; העלון לחברים ועוד. תפוצתם של המסמכים האלה צריכה להיות מוגבלת ועקב כך הם נשמרים במדור החברים. ראו:

[News] Members Newsletter Newswire

[Announcements] Activity Recommendation

3. סמינר Semantic Web

הסמינר שנערך בסוף אוקטובר 2002 זכה להצלחה גדולה, הן במספר המשתתפים (יותר מ- 100) והן אודות לקשת הרחבה של מוסדות שנתנו את חסותן לאירוע. נוכחותו של אחד מהממנים החשובים של ה- W3C ראש היחידה בתכנית ה- IST של הנציבות האירופאית, Roberto Cencioni תרמה רבות. Nahum Korda שהתגייס לאחר מכן לפעילות נתן את ההרצאה שעוררה את העניין הרב ביותר.

האירוע הזה עדיין משמש אותנו בפנייתנו לחוקרים ולמרכזי מחקר להירתם לפעילות ב- W3C . רשימת המוסדות מצורפת.

4. פעילות ה- URI

הפעילות של ה- W3C נעשת באמצעות הכרזה על Activities אותם חברי הקונסורציום מתבקשים לאשר. יחד עם הגדרת מטרות הפעילו, הנושאים שיטופלו במסגרתה, גבולותיה גם נקבעים המשאבים המוקצים במונחים של חודשי מהנדסים שישתתפו בפעילות. החברים מתבקשים לחוות את דעתם אם הם מאשרים היוזמה כפי שהיא מוצגת, האם מבקשים לשנות הגדרות, האם הם מתכוונים להיות פעילים במסגרתה ולהקצות אדם/אנשים שיטלו חלק פעיל בה.

בתחילת השנה הוכרזה חידוש הפעילות בעניין ה- URI . המדובר למעשה בשיטת addressing אוניברסלית של משאבים; כולל התיחסות למשאבים חיצוניים לרשת באמצעות

קליטת סכמות של מספור ושימום. דוגמאות לכך הם מספרי טלפונים (על מורכבותם בשמשם הן כטלפון קולי, כמכונות פקס, כנקודות דואר, כנקודות בקרה וכד').

בעקבות הכרזת פעילות זו התחלתי בתהליך איתור שיוכל ללוות הפעילות מטמנו. ערכנו גם בירורים עם הנהלת ה- W3C עקב הזהירות המופלגת של המשרד בנוגע לחוזה עם ה- W3C .

נחום קורדה נעתר לבסוף לשמש נציגנו.

קיימנו קשר עם הגורמים הרלוונטיים בישראל דוגמת איגוד הבר-קוד בהתאחדות התעשיינים; איגוד המו"לים המטפל במספר ISBN ; היועץ למספור במשרד התקשורת; משרד האוצר בעניין הכרטיס החכם.

בסוף מאי קיבלנו את הסכמת ה- W3C לצרף נציג שלנו לקבוצה מצומצמת יחד עם ה IEEE וה- IAB לטיפול בעניין ה- URI .

בינתיים חל משבר חמור בחברה בה נחום קורדה היה שותף והתחלת פעילותו התעכבה. הוא חזר אלינו בחודש האחרון והכריז על נכונותו להתחיל לפעול בתחילת נובמבר.

5. <u>נחום קורדה הציג במסגרת סמינר עצמי למידה שהתקיים ביוני באוניברסיטה תל-אביב בשם האיגוד</u>

6. <u>EOLAS</u>

לפטנט EOLAS עשויה להיות השפעות הרסניות מרחיקות לכת על עתיד ה- Web . למעשה זה מונע השימוש ב- Plug Ins

ה- W3C יזם סדרת פעולות בנושא הזה. אנו משתפים את עמותת המקור במעקב אחר התהליך והבנת משמעויותיו. אנשי המקור נרתעו מהדרישה לחתום על הסכם הגבלת תפוצת מידע שנדרש בכדי לקבל את כל המידע אודות לדרכים הנדונות בכדי לעקוף את הבעיה במידה ואכן הפטנט תקבל תוקף בתהליך הערעור.

בינתתים ה-W3C נקט שתי פעולות מקבילות. (1) ערעור על תוקף הפטנט תוך הצגת מידע שלא הוצג בעת שהבקשה הובא למשרד הפטנטים האמריקאי. (2) פניה ישירה ואישית של Tim Berners Lee לתת השר המסחר האמריקאי האחראי על זכויות יוצרים שיפעל לביטול הפטנט. ראה: http://www.w3.org/2003/10/28-906-briefing.html.en

7. <u>פעילות עתידית</u>

אנו עורכים כעת סקר של מפתחים ושל מרכזי פיתוח בישראל המעורבים בעבודה הקשורה לפעילות ה- W3C . הכוונה היתה להתחיל את הסקר כשהושלם מדור ה- W3C באתר האיגוד, באוגוסט. עקב מספר אירועים הדבר נדחה לעכשיו. יש הענות לפניות שלנו בעניין הזה.

עם השלמת הסקר יהיה בידינו אוכלוסיה מוגדרת שאיתה ניתן יהיה לעבוד תוך הפצת מידע חיוני המתקבל מה- W3C

הצעד הבא יהיה הקמה, מתוך אותה אוכלוסיה, ועדת היגוי שתלווה את הפעילות ותרחיב את השפעתה.

8. <u>פגישה עם יושב ה-W3C באירופה Daniel Dardailler</u>

קבעתי להיפגש לארוחת צהריים עם Daniel Dardailler ב- 20 לחודש הזה בעת ששנינו נשתתף בכנס MINERVA בפרמה. התמחותו היא בתחומי ה- Accessibility וה- QA . אני מקווה לבחון האם קיים בסיס לשיתוף פעולה להגברת הנוחכות והפעילות של ה-W3C בארץ וכן יוזמה בעניין ה- Internationalization.

The following categories will be used for publishing conferences and announcements of the W3C:

---

2. W3C Announcements

News

× w3c_nw_member_newsletter [folder]

W3C Member Newsletter

Volume 9, No. 7: 23 July 2003

✓ isocil_w3c_member_newsletter_23_July_2003.pdf

w3c_nw_newswire [folder]

W3C Newswire

WCC Newswire 4 August 2003

✓ isocil_w3c_newswire_4_Agust_2003.pdf

W3C Newswire 2 July 2003

✓ isocil_w3c_newswire2_July_2003.pdf

[News Release]

w3c_ann_activity [folder]

Extension of the Semantic Web Activity through January 2004

✓ isocil_w3c_activity_030722[2].pdf

[Announcement]

[Call for Review]

[Call for Participation]

[Call for Implementation]

[Call for Nomination]

[Deadline]

w3c_ann_proposed_recommendations [folder]

XForms 1.0 to Proposed Recommendation

✓ isocil_w3c_prop_recommendation030804[1].pdf

[Reminder]

1. Conferences and Workshops

w3c_conferences_ontoweb

Cooperative Information Agents for the Internet and Web

Categories in the W3 Site

Conferences and Workshops

W3C Announcements

- W3C Member Newsletter
- W3C Newswire O
- Call for Review
- Call for Participation
- Call for Implementation
- [Call for Nomination]
- [Deadline]
- [News Release]
- —) Announcement ⟨ activities / proposed recommendations
- Reminder

⟨proposed recommendation⟩

Activities

The following categories will be used for publishing conferences and announcements of the W3C:

1. Conferences and Workshops

    a. Workshop on Semantic Integration at ISWC'2003
    isocil_w3c_030722[1].doc
    b. Cooperative Information Agents for the Internet and Web
    isocil_w3c_conference030727[1].doc
    c. Industrial Applications Ontoweb SIG 4
    isocil_w3c_conference030731[1].doc
    d. =========
    e. W3C Workshop on Binary Interchange of XML Information Item Sets
    isocil_w3c_conference030727[2].doc
    f.
    g.

2. W3C Announcements

W3C Member Newsletter

Volume 9, No. 7: 23 July 2003
isocil_w3c_member_newsletter_23_July_2003.doc

W3C Newswire

W3C Newswire 2 July 2003
isocil_w3c_newswire2_July_2003.doc

Announcements Related to W3C Activities

Extension of the Semantic Web Activity through January 2004
isocil_w3c_030722[2].doc

Winer, Dov - וינר, ברנדו דב

From: Nahum Korda [nahum-korda@bezeqint.net]
Sent: יום חמישי 11 דצמבר 2003 20:52
To: Dov Winer
Subject: Fw: ISOC-IL URI - Workplan

ISOC-IL URI - Workplan.zip

----- Original Message -----
From: "Nahum Korda" <nahum-korda@bezeqint.net>
To: <meytal@isoc.org.il>; <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Sent: Thursday, December 11, 2003 7:33 PM
Subject: ISOC-IL URI - Workplan

> Here is (finally) the proposal of the workplan for 2004. I suggest the
> following:
>
> 1.. Determine the approval path (I am not familiar with the ISOC-IL
> internal organization and cannot recommend it),
> 2.. Roll this document over the approval path until its final approval –
> iterate it with me for modifications, additions, improvements,
> 3.. Allow me to contact Michel Bercovier and recruit his collaboration –
I
> suggest presenting him this document for comments and suggestions.
> Here are few technical points regarding this document:
>
> a.. This is an MS Word document (Adobe PDF version is attached if you
> cannot open MS Office documents).
> b.. It has version control set -please, do not remove it since it would
> disable automatic merging of simultaneous modifications done by different
> persons.
> c.. If you cannot use MS Word for editing, please attach your comments
in
> plain text, Adobe PDF, MS RTF or HTML format and I will enter them
> manually. -If required, I can iterate the manually modified document for
> approval of modifications.
> d.. After you completed your modifications, please return the document
to
> me and Ill issue a final 'master"version including all modifications.
> Please, do not hesitate to approach me with any additional questions.
>
> Nahum
>

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so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your email to be published.

Form for Developers

Name:
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: _054-371351_ Fax: __________ Email: (***)__sigik@alum.cs.huji.ac.il___
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation Computer Science M.Sc student In the Hebrew University. Research as part of the Database Group.
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory) My Research deals with XML query languages investigation and processing Using well supported web technologies. (Including: web services, XSL, Servlets, scripts, etc.)
Home Page URL (obligatory): http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/~sigik

http://www.isoc.org.il 03-9529778 פקס 03-9618182 טל' 75658 רחוב משה לוי 11, ראשון-לציון
11 Moshe Levi st. Rishon Le'Zion 75658 Israel, Tel: +972-3-9618182 Fax: +972-3-9529778

Main Identity

From: "Sima Kdoshim" <sigik@alum.cs.huji.ac.il>
To: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 17 פברואר 2004 10:54
Attach: registration.doc
Subject: Re: Unspecified

>
> שלום סימה,
>
> עזרתך דרושה לנו בכדי
> לאתר מפתחים, חברות ומכוני
> מחקר הפועלים בישראל
> בתחומים הקשורים לפעילות ה-
> W3C. אודה לך על הסיוע שתוכל
> להושיט להרחבת פעילות ה- W3C
> בישראל.
> ה- W3C הנו הגוף המוביל
> התפתחותה של האינטרנט כיום.
> קבוצות העבודה, היוזמות,
> התקנים, הכנסים ופעולות
> ההסברה נוספות של ה- W3C קובעים
> את אופי האנטרנט.
> בקרו ב-http://www.w3c.org ותווכחו
> שמטופלים כל הנושאים שבסדר
> היום של הפיתוח הטכנולוגי
> העדכני של ה-Web:
>
> XML and its ramifications – Web Services – Semantic Web –
> Web Ontology – RDF (Resource Description Framework) –
> Internationalization – Quality Assurance – Naming and Addressing
> (URI, URLs) – Device Independence Activity – WAI (Web
> Accesssibility)
>
> איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי
> חבר לקונסורציום עם במטרה
> לקדם שתי מטרות העיקריות: (1
> לחשוף בפני המפתחים בישראל
> את פעילות ה- W3C ולהגביר את
> נוכחותם בפעילות השוטפת של
> הארגון. (2 לאתר נושאים בעלי
> חשיבות לאומית לישראל
> במגוון הפעילויות של ה- W3C;
> להשקיע בהרחבת נוכחותם של
> מומחים מישראל בעיצובם;
> להרחיב את המודעות בדרגים
> השונים של הממשל, האקדמיה
> ומגזר העסקי בישראל אודות
> חשיבותם.
>
> ראה: http://www.isoc.org.il/w3cwork.html
>
> אנו חותרים כעת למפות
> המוסדות, החברות והמפתחים
> מישראל הפועלים בתחומים
> הנושקים לפעילות ה- W3C. אנו
> מקימים מדריך שיעמוד לרשות
> הקהל הרחב במדור הפתוח של
> אתר איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי.
>
> אודה לך מאוד אם תפיץ את
> השאלונים המופיעים מטה בקרב
> מוסדות ומפתחים מתאימים.
> מלא את השאלון אם את/ה ו/או

> המוסד/חברה בה אתה עובד
> עוסקים בנושאים הקשורים עם
> פעילות ה- W3C.
>
> במדור החברים של האיגוד
> תוכל לקבל גישה להודעות על
> הפעילויות היזומות על ידי ה-
> W3C וגם העלון לחברים של ה- W3C.
>
> כניסה למדור החברים נעשת
> באמצעות שם משתמש (מספר
> תעודת זהות שלך כולל 0 ומספר
> ביקורת) וסיסמה (מספר החבר
> שלך באיגוד עם שני אפסים
> לפניו). אם שכחת את מספר החבר
> שלך תוכל לפנות ולברר אצל
> מיטל גריבר, מנהלת המשרד של
> האיגוד meytal@isoc.org.il בדואר
>
> השאלון שמופיע מטה זמין ב:
>
> http://www.isoc.org.il/materials/w3c/registration.doc
>
> Dear Colleague,
>
> The Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) is now a member of
> the W3C Consortium.
>
> We are establishing a directory of developers, RTD centers
> and corporations in Israel that deal with W3C related matters. It will
> be published in the open section of ISOC-IL site.
>
> The purpose is to present to the world the interests and
> opportunities for collaboration with Israel among W3C developers and
> institutions here. Such directory will increase the mutual acquaintance
> between members of such community here in Israel. The intention is to
> identify those willing to be partners in leading the Web to fulfill its
> potential and ready contribute to research, industry and society in
> Israel through the W3C tools.
>
> Please use the following forms to register yourself, your
> institution or your corporation.
>
> Send the filled form to my email address at dovw@isoc.org.il
>
> Best regards,
>
> Dov Winer
>
> W3C AC Representative for ISOC-IL
>
> dovw@isoc.org.il
>
>
> ---
>
>
> Please use, when entering your the email address, the form
> "Ploni_Almoni AT domain_name.co.il"
> so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email
> addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your
> email to be published. You can copy these tables as many times you need
> and fill them. Send to dovw@isoc.org.il
>
> Form for Developers
>
> Name:
>

> Institutional affiliation (optional):
>
> Contact information:
>
> Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________
>
>
> Email: (***)____
>
> Three lines description areas of interest and
> occupation
>
> Two lines with keywords describing W3C related
> interests (obligatory)
>
> Home Page URL (obligatory):
>
>
> Form for RTD Centers, University Departments and for
> Corporations
>
> Institution/Corporation:
>
> Name of Contact Person:
>
> Contact information:
>
> Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________
>
>
> Email: (***)____
>
> Three lines description areas of interest and
> occupation
>
> Two lines with keywords describing W3C related
> interests (obligatory)
>
> Home Page URL (obligatory):
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<u>פעילות W3C של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי</u>

לקראת סוף 2002 האיגוד הצטרף ל- W3C . הפעילויות העיקריות שנעשו בהקשר לכך מפורטות להלן:

1. מעקב
2. הקמת מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האיגוד
3. סמינר Semantic Web
4. URI וגיוס נחום קורדה
5. הזמנת נחום קורדה להציג במסגרת הסמינר של עצמי למידה באוניברסיטה תל-אביב
6. פעילות בשיתוף עמותת המקור בעניין פטנט EOLAS
7. פעילות עתידית: השלמת סקר מפתחים ומרכזי פיתוח; הקמת ועדת היגוי לפעילות.

1. <u>פעילות תצפית Observatory</u>

אנו עוקבים באופן שוטף אחר הפרסומים והודעות של ה- W3C במטרה לזהור יוזמות ואירועים בעלי חשיבות עבור ישראל בכלל והקהילות השונות עליהם יוזמות ה- W3C עשויות להשפיע באופן משמעותי. מטרת המעקב היא לגשר בין הזמינות שלנו למידע זה וצרכים אפשריים של מגזרים שונים בישראל.

2. <u>הוקם מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האתר של האיגוד</u>

בנוסף להכרזה על פעילות האיגוד אנו מתחזקים באופן שוטף שני מדורים. אחד המוקדש להודעות על כנסים וסמינרים ואחד המיועד לעדכונים שוטפים של פעילות ה- W3C .

פעילות זו כוללת הכרזה על Activities חדשים; Newswires ; העלון לחברים ועוד. תפוצתם של המסמכים האלה צריכה להיות מוגבלת ועקב כך הם נשמרים במדור החברים. ראו:

[News] Members Newsletter Newswire

[Announcements] Activity Recommendation

3. <u>סמינר Semantic Web</u>

הסמינר שנערך בסוף אוקטובר 2002 זכה להצלחה גדולה, הן במספר המשתתפים (יותר מ-100) והן אודות לקשת הרחבה של מוסדות שנתנו את חסותן לאירוע. נוכחותו של אחד מהממנים החשובים של ה- W3C ראש היחידה בתכנית ה- IST של הנציבות האירופאית, Roberto Cencioni תרמה רבות. Nahum Korda שהתגייס לאחר מכן לפעילות נתן את ההרצאה שעוררה את העניין הרב ביותר.

האירוע הזה עדיין משמש אותנו בפנייתנו לחוקרים ולמרכזי מחקר להירתם לפעילות ב-W3C . רשימת המוסדות מצורפת.

4. <u>פעילות ה- URI</u>

הפעילות של ה- W3C נעשת באמצעות הכרזה על Activities אותם חברי הקונסורציום מתבקשים לאשר. יחד עם הגדרת מטרות הפעילו, הנושאים שיטופלו במסגרתה, גבולותיה גם נקבעים המשאבים המוקצים במונחים של חודשי מהנדסים שישתתפו בפעילות. החברים מתבקשים לחוות את דעתם אם הם מאשרים היוזמה כפי שהיא מוצגת, האם מבקשים לשנות הגדרות, האם הם מתכוונים להיות פעילים במסגרתה ולהקצות אדם/אנשים שיטלו חלק פעיל בה.

בתחילת השנה הוכרזה חידוש הפעילות בעניין ה- URI . המדובר למעשה בשיטת addressing אוניברסלית של משאבים; כולל התיחסות למשאבים חיצוניים לרשת באמצעות

קליטת סכמות של מספור ושימום. דוגמאות לכך הם מספרי טלפונים (על מורכבותם בשמשם הן כטלפון קולי, כמכונות פקס, כנקודות דואר, כנקודות בקרה וכד').

בעקבות הכרזת פעילות זו התחלתי בתהליך איתור שיוכל ללוות הפעילות מטמנו. ערכנו גם בירורים עם הנהלת ה- W3C עקב הזהירות המופלגת של המשרד בנוגע לחוזה עם ה- W3C .

נחום קורדה נעתר לבסוף לשמש נציגנו.

קיימנו קשר עם הגורמים הרלוונטיים בישראל דוגמת איגוד הבר-קוד בהתאחדות התעשיינים; איגוד המו"לים המטפל במספר ISBN ; היועץ למספור במשרד התקשורת; משרד האוצר בעניין הכרטיס החכם.

בסוף מאי קיבלנו את הסכמת ה- W3C לצרף נציג שלנו לקבוצה מצומצמת יחד עם ה IEEE וה- IAB לטיפול בעניין ה- URI .

בינתיים חל משבר חמור בחברה בה נחום קורדה היה שותף והתחלת פעילותו התעכבה. הוא חזר אלינו בחודש האחרון והכריז על נכונותו להתחיל לפעול בתחילת נובמבר.

5. <u>נחום קורדה הציג במסגרת סמינר עצמי למידה שהתקיים ביוני באוניברסיטה תל-אביב בשם האיגוד</u>

6. <u>EOLAS</u>

לפטנט EOLAS עשויה להיות השפעות הרסניות מרחיקות לכת על עתיד ה- Web . למעשה זה מונע השימוש ב- Plug Ins

ה- W3C יזם סדרת פעולות בנושא הזה. אנו משתפים את עמותת המקור במעקב אחר התהליך והבנת משמעויותיו. אנשי המקור נרתעו מהדרישה לחתום על הסכם הגבלת תפוצת מידע שנדרש בכדי לקבל את כל המידע אודות לדרכים הנדונות בכדי לעקוף את הבעיה במידה ואכן הפטנט תקבל תוקף בתהליך הערעור.

בינתתים ה-W3C נקט שתי פעולות מקבילות. (1) ערעור על תוקף הפטנט תוך הצגת מידע שלא הוצג בעת שהבקשה הובא למשרד הפטנטים האמריקאי. (2) פניה ישירה ואישית של Tim Berners Lee לתת השר המסחר האמריקאי האחראי על זכויות יוצרים שיפעל לביטול הפטנט. ראה: http://www.w3.org/2003/10/28-906-briefing.html.en

7. <u>פעילות עתידית</u>

אנו עורכים כעת סקר של מפתחים ושל מרכזי פיתוח בישראל המעורבים בעבודה הקשורה לפעילות ה- W3C . הכוונה היתה להתחיל את הסקר כשהושלם מדור ה- W3C באתר האיגוד, באוגוסט. עקב מספר אירועים הדבר נדחה לעכשיו. יש הענות לפניות שלנו בעניין הזה.

עם השלמת הסקר יהיה בידינו אוכלוסיה מוגדרת שאיתה ניתן יהיה לעבוד תוך הפצת מידע חיוני המתקבל מה- W3C

הצעד הבא יהיה הקמה, מתוך אותה אוכלוסיה, ועדת היגוי שתלווה את הפעילות ותרחיב את השפעתה.

8. <u>פגישה עם יושב ה-W3C באירופה Daniel Dardailler</u>

קבעתי להיפגש לארוחת צהריים עם Daniel Dardailler ב- 20 לחודש הזה בעת ששנינו נשתתף בכנס MINERVA בפרמה. התמחותו היא בתחומי ה- Accessibility וה- QA . אני מקווה לבחון האם קיים בסיס לשיתוף פעולה להגברת הנוחכות והפעילות של ה-W3C בארץ וכן יוזמה בעניין ה- Internationalization.

Endorsing Institutions for the Semantic Web Seminar 31/10/02

The Andrea and Charles Bronfman Center for Media of the Jewish People, Tel Aviv University - http://www.tau.ac.il/institutes/bronfman/

ASMI - Israel Society of Libraries and Information Centers - http://www.asmi.org.il/english.html

The Caesarea Rothschild Institute for Interdisciplinary Applications of Computer Science - http://www.cri.haifa.ac.il/

Department of Communication , Library and Information Studies, University of Haifa - http://lib-stu.haifa.ac.il

Department of Communication, Tel Aviv University - http://spirit.tau.ac.il/comm

Department of Information Science, Bar-Ilan University - http://www.is.biu.ac.il

Department of Computer Science, Bar-Ilan University - http://www.cs.biu.ac.il

Faculty of Humanities, Hebrew University of Jerusalem - http://www.hum.huji.ac.il/index.htm

The Fleischman Faculty of Engineering, Tel Aviv University -http://www.eng.tau.ac.il/

Government of Israel Internet Committee - Accountant General's Office - Ministry of Finance - http://www.mof.gov.il/micun/prof.htm

Graduate School of Business Administration - Bar-Ilan University http://www.mba.biu.ac.il/

The Institute for Information Retrieval and Computational Linguistics http://bicsir.cs.biu.ac.il:8088/

Israel Association of Electronics and Information Industries - http://www.iaei.org.il/index-site.html

The Israeli Center for Libraries - http://www.icl.org.il

IUCC – Inter University Computation Center - http://www.iucc.ac.il

Jewish National and University Library - http://jnul.huji.ac.il

The Knesset , Israel Parliament – Committee on Science and Technological Development http://www.knesset.gov.il/committees/heb/vaada.asp?vaada=13

The Knesset , Israel Parliament – Sub-Committee on the Internet and Information Technologies, http://www.miki.org.il/category.asp?subid=5

Ministry of Communication - http://www.moc.gov.il/new/english/index.html

SHOHAM- The Center For Technology in Distance Education at The Open University of Israel - http://www.openu.ac.il/shoham/

Society for Technical Communication (STC), Israel Chapter http://www.stc-israel.org.il/

School of Education, Tel-Aviv University - http://www.tau.ac.il/education/etext.htm

School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, The Hebrew University - http://sites.huji.ac.il/slais

The William Davidson Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management - http://ie.technion.ac.il

The World Wide Web Consortium Hebrew - http://www.w3c.org

10 מאי 2004

לכ'

מיטל גרייבר-שוורץ

מנהלת המשרד

איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

מאת: דב וינר, נחום קורדה – פעילות

הנדון: פעילות של נחום קורדה בתור יועץ של האיגוד לעניין ה- W3C

לקראת תום השנה הראשונה של פעילות נחום קורדה כיועץ האיגוד לעניין חברותו ב- W3C הריני מפרט את פעילויותיו העיקריות:

1. מעקב שוטף אחר פעילות ה- W3C בתחום שהוסכם עליו עם האיגוד – URI
2. הרצאה בשם האיגוד בכנס עצמי למידה שאורגן במשותף עם מיטל (קונסורציום האוניברסיטאות ללמידה מבוזרת); מו"ח (מחשבים בחינוך); ומשרד החינוך.
3. הכנת תכנית מפורטת להפעלת פעילות בתחום ה- URI . התכנית כללה הכנת חוברת הכוללת ביאור המושגים העיקריים והצבעת על כיווני הפעילות.
4. דיון עם חברי ההנהלה שמונו על ידי הועד לבחינת תכנית העבודה.
5. הרצאה בשם האיגוד בסמינר על ה- Semantic Web שהתקיים במקביל ליום השני של כנס האיגוד.

בברכה,

דב וינר

פעילות W3C של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

דב וינר – אוקטובר 2003

לקראת סוף 2002 האיגוד הצטרף ל- W3C . הפעילויות העיקריות שנעשו בהקשר לכך מפורטות להלן:

1. מעקב
2. הקמת מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האיגוד
3. סמינר Semantic Web
4. URI וגיוס נחום קורדה
5. הזמנת נחום קורדה להציג במסגרת הסמינר של עצמי למידה באוניברסיטה תל-אביב
6. פעילות בשיתוף עמותת המקור בעניין פטנט EOLAS
7. פעילות עתידית: השלמת סקר מפתחים ומרכזי פיתוח; הקמת ועדת היגוי לפעילות.

1. פעילות תצפית Observatory

אנו עוקבים באופן שוטף אחר הפרסומים והודעות של ה- W3C במטרה לזהור יוזמות ואירועים בעלי חשיבות עבור ישראל בכלל והקהילות השונות עליהם יוזמות ה- W3C עשויות להשפיע באופן משמעותי. מטרת המעקב היא לגשר בין הזמינות שלנו למידע זה וצרכים אפשריים של מגזרים שונים בישראל.

2. הוקם מדור ה- W3C באזור החברים של האתר של האיגוד

בנוסף להכרזה על פעילות האיגוד אנו מתחזקים באופן שוטף שני מדורים. אחד המוקדש להודעות על כנסים וסמינרים ואחד המיועד לעדכונים שוטפים של פעילות ה- W3C .

פעילות זו כוללת הכרזה על Activities חדשים; Newswires ; העלון לחברים ועוד. תפוצתם של המסמכים האלה צריכה להיות מוגבלת ועקב כך הם נשמרים במדור החברים. ראו:

[News] Members Newsletter Newswire

[Announcements] Activity Recommendation

3. סמינר Semantic Web

הסמינר שנערך בסוף אוקטובר 2002 זכה להצלחה גדולה, הן במספר המשתתפים (יותר מ- 100) והן אודות לקשת הרחבה של מוסדות שנתנו את חסותן לאירוע. נוכחותו של אחד מהממנים החשובים של ה- W3C ראש היחידה בתכנית ה- IST של הנציבות האירופאית, Roberto Cencioni תרמה רבות. Nahum Korda שהתגייס לאחר מכן לפעילות נתן את ההרצאה שעוררה את העניין הרב ביותר.

האירוע הזה עדיין משמש אותנו בפנייתנו לחוקרים ולמרכזי מחקר להירתם לפעילות ב- W3C . רשימת המוסדות מצורפת.

4. פעילות ה- URI

הפעילות של ה- W3C נעשת באמצעות הכרזה על Activities אותם חברי הקונסורציום מתבקשים לאשר. יחד עם הגדרת מטרות הפעילו, הנושאים שיטופלו במסגרתה, גבולותיה גם נקבעים המשאבים המוקצים במונחים של חודשי מהנדסים שישתתפו בפעילות. החברים מתבקשים לחוות את דעתם אם הם מאשרים היוזמה כפי שהיא מוצגת, האם מבקשים לשנות הגדרות, האם הם מתכוונים להיות פעילים במסגרתה ולהקצות אדם/אנשים שיטלו חלק פעיל בה.

בתחילת השנה הוכרזה חידוש הפעילות בעניין ה- URI . המדובר למעשה בשיטת addressing אוניברסלית של משאבים; כולל התיחסות למשאבים חיצוניים לרשת באמצעות

קליטת סכמות של מספור ושימום. דוגמאות לכך הם מספרי טלפונים (על מורכבותם בשמשם הן כטלפון קולי, כמכונות פקס, כנקודות דואר, כנקודות בקרה וכד').

בעקבות הכרזת פעילות זו התחלתי בתהליך איתור שיוכל ללוות הפעילות מטמנו. ערכנו גם בירורים עם הנהלת ה- W3C עקב הזהירות המופלגת של המשרד בנוגע לחוזה עם ה- W3C .

נחום קורדה נעתר לבסוף לשמש נציגנו.

קיימנו קשר עם הגורמים הרלוונטיים בישראל דוגמת איגוד הבר-קוד בהתאחדות התעשיינים; איגוד המו"לים המטפל במפסר ISBN ; היועץ למספור במשרד התקשורת; משרד האוצר בעניין הכרטיס החכם.

בסוף מאי קיבלנו את הסכמת ה- W3C לצרף נציג שלנו לקבוצה מצומצמת יחד עם ה IEEE וה- IAB לטיפול בעניין ה- URI .

בינתיים חל משבר חמור בחברה בה נחום קורדה היה שותף והתחלת פעילותו התעכבה. הוא חזר אלינו בחודש האחרון והכריז על נכונותו להתחיל לפעול בתחילת נובמבר.

5. <u>נחום קורדה הציג במסגרת סמינר עצמי למידה שהתקיים ביוני באוניברסיטה תל-אביב בשם האיגוד</u>

6. <u>EOLAS</u>

לפטנט EOLAS עשויה להיות השפעות הרסניות מרחיקות לכת על עתיד ה- Web . למעשה זה מונע השימוש ב- Plug Ins

ה- W3C יזם סדרת פעולות בנושא הזה. אנו משתפים את עמותת המקור במעקב אחר התהליך והבנת משמעויותיו. אנשי המקור נרתעו מהדרישה לחתום על הסכם הגבלת תפוצת מידע שנדרש בכדי לקבל את כל המידע אודות לדרכים הנדונות בכדי לעקוף את הבעיה במידה ואכן הפטנט תקבל תוקף בתהליך הערעור.

בינתתים ה-W3C נקט שתי פעולות מקבילות. (1) ערעור על תוקף הפטנט תוך הצגת מידע שלא הוצג בעת שהבקשה הובא למשרד הפטנטים האמריקאי. (2) פניה ישירה ואישית של Tim Berners Lee לתת השר המסחר האמריקאי האחראי על זכויות יוצרים שיפעל לביטול הפטנט.

7. <u>פעילות עתידית</u>

אנו עורכים כעת סקר של מפתחים ושל מרכזי פיתוח בישראל המעורבים בעבודה הקשורה לפעילות ה- W3C . הכוונה היתה להתחיל את הסקר כשהושלם מדור ה- W3C באתר האיגוד, באוגוסט. עקב מספר אירועים הדבר נדחה לעכשיו. יש הענות לפניות שלנו בעניין הזה.

עם השלמת הסקר יהיה בידינו אוכלוסיה מוגדרת שאיתה ניתן יהיה לעבוד תוך הפצת מידע חיוני המתקבל מה- W3C

הצעד הבא יהיה הקמה, מתוך אותה אוכלוסיה, ועדת היגוי שתלווה את הפעילות ותרחיב את השפעתה.

דב וינר – אוקטובר 2003

Main Identity

From: "Yehavi Bourvine" <yehavi@vms.huji.ac.il>
To: "Dov Winer" <admin@makash.org.il>; "Doron Shikmoni" <doron@ISOC.ORG.IL>
Cc: "Azi Hamer" <azi@matimop.org.il>; "Israel Interrnet Association Board" <BOARD@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום ראשון 01 ספטמבר 2002 14:41
Subject: Re: Network and Distributed System Security Symposium - DeadlineExtended

Dov shalom,

> I would strongly suggest that you and/or Yehavi Bourvine participate in
the
> Network and Distributed System Security Symposium to be held 5-7 February
> 2003.
> (see link below).

It is at the other side of the earth... I'll pass it.
Thanks, __Yehavi:

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Cc: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
Sent: יום שישי 06 דצמבר 2002 12:50
Subject: Re: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

FORM BEGINS

I, W3C Advisory Committee representative:

#1 Given Name: - Dov (Bernardo)
#2 Family Name: - Winer
#3 Email Address: - dovw@isoc.org.il

as representative for

#4 Employer (W3C Member): - Israel Internet Association (Board Member)

review the Activity Proposal and charters at:

http://www.w3.org/2002/07/up56

as follows: (please complete the points below by marking with an X between the [brackets].)

----

1) As representative of the W3C Member indicated above, I (select one only):

[X] Support this Activity Proposal as is.

[ ] Support this Activity Proposal with minor changes (your details in section 4).

[ ] Request substantial modifications to the Activity Proposal (your details in section 4).

[ ] Oppose this Activity Proposal and request that this group be closed (your details in section 4).

[ ] My organization abstains from this review.

2) Participation and other support

[AUTHOR] One of these sections per group.

Should this Activity Proposal be approved, my organization is prepared to participate in this Working Group with the following resources. This expression of support is provisional, subject to review of any modifications to the Activity.

Please select one of the following two options:

[X] We expect the following individual(s) to participate in the Working Group

Given Name . . . : Dov (Bernardo)

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Nahum Korda" <korda@vself.com>
Sent: יום שלישי 03 דצמבר 2002 14:25
Subject: Fw: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

Shalom Nahum,

I much enjoyed our meeting; I hope that soon we be able to set up a pilot and advance this matter.

Here follows the document from the W3C regarding the renewal of the URI initiative.
I left some of the paragraphs of the letter I sent to the Ministry of Communication to give you an idea of what is the purpose I see for setting an Israeli representation in the URI initiative WG.
Just now I cannot provide you with access to the W3C internal documentation. I hope that in continuation this may be arranged following the approval of the ISOC-IL board.

Regards,
Dov

This message includes an internal W3C Consortium Document. If by mistake it arrived to the eyes of an unauthorized person, that person is requested not to read its contents and to delete this message with the included document. Unauthorized persons are those who do not work or oversee an organization affiliated to the W3C or who are not W3C officers.

One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
So it is relevant to the Barcode people; the people in your ministry dealing with the new numbering arrangements; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

Please read what follows. I would much appreciate if we could act quickly and jointly nominate, through the Igud, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative.
The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web. This is more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il
----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

\>
\> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,
\>
\> This is a proposal for the URI Activity.
\> Proposal details are available at:

\> ....[deleted]

\> Please review all materials (summarized below) and return your
\> comments using the template at the end of this message.
\> The deadline is 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002.
\>
\> If you have any questions or need further information, please

Main Identity

From: "Rafi Hoyda" <hoydar@moc.gov.il>
To: "'Dov Winer'" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Cc: "Oded Levin" <levino@moc.gov.il>; "Haim Geron" <geronh@moc.gov.il>
Sent: יום ראשון 17 נובמבר 2002 10:24
Subject: RE: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

-----Original Message-----

Dov-your point of contact in the MOC on numbering is Oded Levin-tel 03-5198158 email-odedl@moc.gov.il -Rafi

From: Dov Winer [mailto:dovw@isoc.org.il]
Sent: Friday, November 15, 2002 11:33 AM
To: Rafi Hoyda
Cc: Amir Etzioni
Subject: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal
Importance: High

This message includes an internal W3C Consortium Document. If by mistake it arrived to the eyes of an unauthorized person, that person is requested not to read its contents and to delete this message with the included document. Unauthorized persons are those who do not work or oversee an organization affiliated to the W3C or who are not W3C officers.

Shalom Rafi,

Be'Shaa Tova the Igud is now a member of the W3C Consortium (http://www.w3c.org).

One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
So it is relevant to the Barcode people; the people in your ministry dealing with the new numbering arrangements; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

Please read what follows. I would much appreciate if we could act quickly and jointly nominate, through the Igud, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative.
The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web. This is more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il
----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

>
> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,

Main Identity

From: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@tux.w3.org>
To: "Alan Kotok" <kotok@w3.org>
Cc: "Dov Winer" <admin@makash.org.il>; "Mey-Tal Greiver" <meytal@isoc.org.il>; "Amir Etzioni" <amir@isoc.org.il>; "Nahum Korda" <korda@vself.com>; "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; "Norman Walsh" <Norman.Walsh@Sun.COM>
Sent: יום חמישי 22 מאי 2003 17:41
Subject: RE: ISOC-IL representative in the URI Activity

On Wed, May 21, 2003 at 09:50:14PM +0200, Alan Kotok wrote:
> At 06:34 PM 5/21/2003, Dov Winer wrote:
> >Dear Alan,
> >
> >I tried to avoid bothering you with such routine matter.
> >However after some emails and phone messages left at the office I talked
> >today with somebody nice at the W3C office called Marisol.
> >She suggested I wrote to you as you check regularly your email.
> >The Israel Internet Association intend to employ Mr. Nahum Korda for
> >representing it at the URI activity. Is that ok with the W3C?

I'm very sorry I didn't reply to your message in January.
Thanks for following up.

The only group in the URI Activity is a coordination group;
it's not a group that develops specification. Members of
the URI Coordination Group each represent some group
or organization (e.g. the IETF, various W3C working groups
etc.).

http://www.w3.org/2001/12/URI/#Membership

We can add new members to represent other groups doing
work on URIs. Is there some group that Mr. Korda
would like to represent? Ah... I see...

> > > ----- Original Message -----
> > > > I am very glad to tell you that our board decided to hire the services
> > > > of Nahum Korda, as a consultant to the Israel Internet Association, to
> > > > serve as our representative in the URI activity.

What work is the Israel Internet Association doing with URIs?

> > > > As a newbie Advisory Committee representative I will appreciate very
> > > > much if you could orient me on the formal procedures to effectivate such
> > > > nomination.

--
Dan Connolly, W3C http://www.w3.org/People/Connolly/

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Georges Mayer" <georges@sun70.iec.co.il>
Sent: יום שני 02 דצמבר 2002 15:25
Subject: For Georges Mayer -W3C - Review: URI Activity Proposal

Shalom Georges,

I hope everything is fine with you and all your family. It is already some time since I have seen you.

I would like to ask your help with the following. The Igud is now a member of the W3C, beshaa tova.
One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
It is relevant to the Barcode people; the people dealing with the new numbering arrangements for telephony; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

I thought it may be also relevant to the numbering/identifying arrangements of the IEC.

I would like to nominate for the Igud, in concertation with the above mentioned institutions, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative.
The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web.
This is certainly more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.
Please give a look at the following documentation and let me know if you are the adequate contact person for such initiative in the IEC.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

This message includes an internal W3C Consortium Document. If by mistake it arrived to the eyes of an unauthorized person, that person is requested not to read its contents and to delete this message with the included document. Unauthorized persons are those who do not work or oversee an organization affiliated to the W3C or who are not W3C officers.

----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

\>
\> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,
\>
\> This is a proposal for the URI Activity.
\> Proposal details are available at:

\> ....[deleted]

\> Please review all materials (summarized below) and return your
\> comments using the template at the end of this message.
\> The deadline is 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002.
\>
\> If you have any questions or need further information, please
\> contact Dan Connolly, Team Contact, at connolly@w3.org
\>
\> Thank you,
\>

> Dan Connolly, URI Team Contact; and
> Janet Daly, W3C Head of Communciations
>
> ==
>
> Executive Summary
>
> The URI Planning Interest Group <http://www.w3.org/2000/10/URI/> has
> turned out to have as much of a coordination role as a planning
> role.
>
> It promotes consistency between W3C and IETF specifications and the
> IANA registry, etc. It produced a URIs, URLs, and URNs:
> Clarifications and Recommendations 1.0, published as a W3C Note at
> http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-uri-clarification-20010921/ and also
> as an Informational RFC which recommends:
>
> 1. The W3C and IETF should jointly develop and endorse a model for
> URIs, URLs and URNs consistent with the "'Contemporary View"
> described in section 1, and which considers the additional URI
> issues listed or alluded to in section 3.
> 2. RFCs such as 2717 ("Registration Procedures for URL Scheme
> Names") and 2718 ("Guidelines for new URL Schemes") should both
> be generalized to refer to "URI schemes" rather that "URL
> schemes" and, after refinement, moved forward as Best Current
> Practice in IETF.
> 3. The registration procedures for alternative trees should be
> clarified in RFC 2717.
> 4. Public but unregistered schemes should become registered, where
> possible. Obsolete schemes should be purged or clearly marked as
> obsolete.
> 5. IANA registration information should be updated:
> + Add 'urn' to the list of registered URI schemes with a
> pointer to the URN namespace registry.
> + Maintain status information about pending registrations
> (URI schemes and URN NID requests).
> + Insure that it is clear that the page is the official
> registry, e.g., by adding a heading to the effect "This is
> the Official IANA Registry of URI Schemes".
>
> This is a proposal (per [5]3.3 Activity Proposals) to recharter the
> group to continue this coordination role, with public proceedings.
>
> [5]
> http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Process-20010719/activities.html#BPCreation
>
> Context
>
> URIs were developed along with HTML and HTTP in the original
> development and deployment of the Web. The core URI specification is
> now a Draft Standard in the IETF. It is cited, directly or
> indirectly, by nearly every W3C Recommendation.
>
> Moreover, it is cited by nearly every Working Draft in development
> at W3C, as well as a number of IETF specifications in development.
> The community continues to develop and deploy new URI schemes.
>
> Proposal: Scope, Resources, Dependencies
>
> We propose to allocate a small amount of resource in the form of a
> coordination group to serve as a common resource for working groups
> in the XML, Internationalization, Semantic Web activities, as well
> as the Technical Architecture Group. The [6]URI Coordination Group
> Charter contains the details of the proposal, including dependencies
> (I18N, TAG, XML, RDF, as well as IETF and other organizations).. In
> particular, we propose to allocate 15% of one full-time-engineer for
> one year, to be renewed per usual W3C process.
>
> [6] http://www.w3.org/2001/12/URI/charter
>
> Feedback requested: URI testing and QA

>
> This proposal does not allocate resources to development of a URI
> test collection and evaluation of implementations. Feedback on
> whether QA work should be added to this activity is requested.
>
> Review instructions
> -------------------
>
> 1. Preparation. Please review the following materials:
>
> URI Activity Proposal
> http://www.w3.org/2002/07/up56
>
> URI Coordination Group Charter
> http://www.w3.org/2001/12/URI/charter
>
> 2. Deadline. Your review must be received before
> 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002
>
> The Director expects to announce the results of the review
> within two weeks after the deadline. The Director will keep
> the Advisory Committee informed if additional time for
> consideration is required.
>
> 3. Where to send your review.
>
> Each W3C Advisory Committee representative should submit one
> review by completing the form below and sending it to the
> Team-confidential list:
>
> uri-review@w3.org
>
> If your mailer supports Reply-To, you need only use the
> "reply" button. You should receive confirmation by email
> immediately after your comments are received.
>
> To indicate that you are willing to make your review comments
> available to the W3C Membership, please copy:
>
> w3c-archive@w3.org
>
> Or, if you wish to encourage discussion of your comments among
> fellow Advisory Committee representatives, you may copy
> instead the AC discussion list:
>
> w3c-ac-forum@w3.org
>
>
> This Activity Proposal follows section 3.3 of the
> W3C Process Document:
> http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Process-20010719/activities#BPCreation
>
> -----------
> FORM BEGINS
>
> I, W3C Advisory Committee representative:
>
> #1 Given Name: -
> #2 Family Name: -
> #3 Email Address: -
>
> as representative for
>
> #4 Employer (W3C Member): -
>
> review the Activity Proposal and charters at:
>
> http://www.w3.org/2002/07/up56
>
> as follows: (please complete the points below by marking with
> an X between the [brackets].)

>
> ---
>
> 1) As representative of the W3C Member indicated above, I
> (select one only):
>
> [ ] Support this Activity Proposal as is.
>
> [ ] Support this Activity Proposal with minor changes (your
> details in section 4).
>
> [ ] Request substantial modifications to the
> Activity Proposal (your details in section 4).
>
> [ ] Oppose this Activity Proposal and request that this group
> be closed (your details in section 4).
>
> [ ] My organization abstains from this review.
>
>
> 2) Participation and other support
>
> [AUTHOR] One of these sections per group.
>
> Should this Activity Proposal be approved, my organization
> is prepared to participate in this Working Group with the
> following resources. This expression of support is provisional,
> subject to review of any modifications to the Activity.
>
> Please select one of the following two options:
>
> [ ] We expect the following individual(s) to participate
> in the Working Group
>
> Given Name . . . :
> Family Name . . :
> E-mail Address . :
> Employer . . . . :
>
> [ ] We do not intend to participate in the Working Group.
>
> I understand the level of commitment required by the charter and
> W3C Process. The organization I represent is willing to commit to
> this, and support travel and other expenses required for
> participation in the Working Group.
>
> Please select any of the following that apply:
>
> [ ] We intend to review drafts as they are published
> and send comments.
>
> [ ] We intend to develop experimental implementations and
> send experience reports (your details in section 5).
>
> [ ] We intend to develop products based on this work
> (your details in section 5).
>
> [ ] We intend to apply this technology in our operations.
>
> [ ] We would be interested in participating in any press
> activity connected with this Working Group.
>
> 3) Patent Claims
>
> This Activity Proposal includes a charter for a Royalty-Free Working
> Group, as defined in the Current Patent Practice Note [1].
>
> The deliverables of this Group are:
>
> + coordination of URI issues between W3C and the IETF,
> including monitoring maintenance of IETF/IANA URI

> scheme registries, updating and maintaining materials
> and documentation on the W3C site relevant to URIs,
> and promoting development of supplementary guidelines
>
> + coordinating review of use of URIs in W3C specifications
>
> + bringing architectural issues and recommendations to the
> attention of the TAG
>
> + acting as a resource for information and clarifications
> involving URI issues to the W3C memership working with
> other organizations on URI issues where appropriate
>
> 3a) Disclosure. Please select one of the following three options:
>
> Patents essential to these deliverables should be disclosed
> according to section 3 of W3C's Current Patent Practice Note [2].
>
> [ ] To the best of my personal knowledge, my organization has no
> patents essential to the above deliverables.
>
> [ ] My organization has patents that may be essential to the
> above deliverables. (Patent numbers must be listed here.)
>
> [ ] My organization will respond to this question
> at a later date, indicating one of the two previous
> options. I understand that failure to indicate one of the
> above two options by the time the Recommendation-track
> deliverable(s) enter Candidate Recommendation (or Proposed
> Recommendation if there is no Candidate Recommendation) will
> render my disclosure obligation incomplete, as described in
> the Current Patent Practice Note.
>
> 3b) Licensing. Please select the following option if applicable:
>
> [ ] My organization may or may not have patents essential
> to the above deliverables. If we do, we agree to license
> them on Royalty-Free terms (as defined in section 6 of
> the Current Patent Practice Note [3]) to all implementers,
> whether or not they are Members of W3C.
>
> 4) Detailed Comments, Reasons, or Modifications:
>
> In addition to any comments you may have, please provide details
> about your answer in section 1 of the form. This may include,
> but is not restricted to, technical issues or issues associated
> with patent claims associated with the specification.
>
> 5) Expected implementation schedules, where known, without
> commitment.
>
> [1] http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/NOTE-patent-practice-20020124/
> [2]
> http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/NOTE-patent-practice-20020124#sec-Disclosure
> [3] http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/NOTE-patent-practice-20020124#def-RF
>
> FORM ENDS
> ---------
>

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
Cc: "Amir Etziony" <amir@ISOC.ORG.IL>; "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 03 דצמבר 2002 14:22
Subject: URI Activity

Dear Janet Daly,

My name is Dov (Bernardo) Winer and I am the Israel Internet Association
representative in the Advisory Committee.
This is my first reply to one of the W3C calls and I would like to have a little help.
We intend to participate in the URI Activity. We are the ccTLD Registrar for
IL and the activity is related to our responsibilities in this area, in particular
regarding ENUM and the e.164 domain.
We still do not have the name of the person who will participate in the
Working Group. I am working on this and hope to have this solved in about two weeks.

You indicate that "**This expression of support is provisional, subject to review of any modifications to the Activity**."
My question is the following: may we fill the form indicating our support without
presently indicating the specific individual who will take part in the
working group? Or, alternatively if we must at this stage indicate a representative to
the WG, may I indicate myself, temporarily as the participant in the
WG to be later substituted by another ISOC-IL officer?

I will appreciate to have your clarification so we are able to reply in time.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il

> FORM BEGINS
>
> I, W3C Advisory Committee representative:
>
> #1 Given Name: -
> #2 Family Name: -
> #3 Email Address: -
>
> as representative for
>
> #4 Employer (W3C Member): -
>
> review the Activity Proposal and charters at:
>
> http://www.w3.org/2002/07/up56
>
> as follows: (please complete the points below by marking with
> an X between the [brackets].)
>
> ---
>
> 1) As representative of the W3C Member indicated above, I
> (select one only):
>
> [ ] Support this Activity Proposal as is.
>
> [ ] Support this Activity Proposal with minor changes (your
> details in section 4).

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Rafi Hoyda" <hoydar@moc.gov.il>; "Oded Levin" <levino@moc.gov.il>; "Haim Geron" <geronh@moc.gov.il>
Sent: יום ראשון 24 נובמבר 2002 08:55
Subject: Re: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

Shalom,

Thank you very much for putting me in contact with Oded Levin.
I must apologise as I am travelling to Stockholm for three days. I will get in touch with you as soon as I am back.

Regards,
Dov

----- Original Message -----
From: Rafi Hoyda
To: 'Dov Winer'
Cc: Oded Levin ; Haim Geron
Sent: Sunday, November 17, 2002 10:24 AM
Subject: RE: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

-----Original Message-----

Dov-your point of contact in the MOC on numbering is Oded Levin-tel 03-5198158 email-odedl@moc.gov.il -Rafi
From: Dov Winer [mailto:dovw@isoc.org.il]
Sent: Friday, November 15, 2002 11:33 AM
To: Rafi Hoyda
Cc: Amir Etzioni
Subject: CONFIDENTIAL - W3C Activity - Fw: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal
Importance: High

This message includes an internal W3C Consortium Document. If by mistake it arrived to the eyes of an unauthorized person, that person is requested not to read its contents and to delete this message with the included document. Unauthorized persons are those who do not work or oversee an organization affiliated to the W3C or who are not W3C officers.

Shalom Rafi,

Be'Shaa Tova the Igud is now a member of the W3C Consortium (http://www.w3c.org).

One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
So it is relevant to the Barcode people; the people in your ministry dealing with the new numbering arrangements; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

Please read what follows. I would much appreciate if we could act quickly and jointly nominate, through the Igud, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative.
The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web. This is more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il
----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

>
> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,
>
> This is a proposal for the URI Activity.
> Proposal details are available at:

> ....[deleted]

> Please review all materials (summarized below) and return your
> comments using the template at the end of this message.
> The deadline is 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002.
>
> If you have any questions or need further information, please
> contact Dan Connolly, Team Contact, at connolly@w3.org
>
> Thank you,
>
> Dan Connolly, URI Team Contact; and
> Janet Daly, W3C Head of Communciations
>
> ==
>
> Executive Summary
>
> The URI Planning Interest Group <http://www.w3.org/2000/10/URI/> has
> turned out to have as much of a coordination role as a planning
> role.
>
> It promotes consistency between W3C and IETF specifications and the
> IANA registry, etc. It produced a URIs, URLs, and URNs:
> Clarifications and Recommendations 1.0, published as a W3C Note at
> http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/NOTE-uri-clarification-20010921/ and also
> as an Informational RFC which recommends:
>
> 1. The W3C and IETF should jointly develop and endorse a model for
> URIs, URLs and URNs consistent with the '"Contemporary View"
> described in section 1, and which considers the additional URI
> issues listed or alluded to in section 3.
> 2. RFCs such as 2717 ("Registration Procedures for URL Scheme
> Names") and 2718 ("Guidelines for new URL Schemes") should both
> be generalized to refer to "URI schemes" rather that "URL
> schemes" and, after refinement, moved forward as Best Current
> Practice in IETF.
> 3. The registration procedures for alternative trees should be
> clarified in RFC 2717.
> 4. Public but unregistered schemes should become registered, where
> possible. Obsolete schemes should be purged or clearly marked as
> obsolete.
> 5. IANA registration information should be updated:
> + Add 'urn' to the list of registered URI schemes with a
> pointer to the URN namespace registry.
> + Maintain status information about pending registrations
> (URI schemes and URN NID requests).
> + Insure that it is clear that the page is the official
> registry, e.g., by adding a heading to the effect "This is
> the Official IANA Registry of URI Schemes".
>
> This is a proposal (per [5]3.3 Activity Proposals) to recharter the
> group to continue this coordination role, with public proceedings.
>
> [5]
> http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Process-20010719/activities.html#BPCreation

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Boaz Dolev" <boaz@mof.gov.il>
Cc: "Amir Etzioni" <amir@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום חמישי 28 נובמבר 2002 15:35
Subject: W3C URI Activity - related to identification and numbering schema

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Shalom Boaz,

Be'Shaa Tova the Igud is now a member of the W3C Consortium (http://www.w3c.org).

One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
It is relevant to numbering arrangements for telephony (the ITU has an very strong action in this area); the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; the Barcode issues;ISBN numbers; car licensing and so on.

Please read what follows. I would much appreciate if we could act quickly nominate, through the Igud, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative. It may well be one of the persons or consultants working with the institutions involved in the above mentioned areas. We would expect him to report to all the others and eventually bring to Israel the leading people participating in the WG for an workshop or seminar.

I expect that the main benefit be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding coupling of their numbering schema to the Web. This is more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.

I would appreciate hearing from you on this; my telephone is 050-552065

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il

----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

>
> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,
>
> This is a proposal for the URI Activity.
> Proposal details are available at:

> ....[deleted]

> Please review all materials (summarized below) and return your
> comments using the template at the end of this message.
> The deadline is 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002.
>
> If you have any questions or need further information, please
> contact Dan Connolly, Team Contact, at connolly@w3.org
>

Main Identity

From: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@tux.w3.org>
To: "Alan Kotok" <kotok@w3.org>
Cc: "Dov Winer" <admin@makash.org.il>; "Mey-Tal Greiver" <meytal@isoc.org.il>; "Amir Etzioni" <amir@isoc.org.il>; "Nahum Korda" <korda@vself.com>; "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; "Norman Walsh" <Norman.Walsh@Sun.COM>
Sent: יום חמישי 22 מאי 2003 17:41
Subject: RE: ISOC-IL representative in the URI Activity

On Wed, May 21, 2003 at 09:50:14PM +0200, Alan Kotok wrote:
> At 06:34 PM 5/21/2003, Dov Winer wrote:
> >Dear Alan,
> >
> >I tried to avoid bothering you with such routine matter.
> >However after some emails and phone messages left at the office I talked
> >today with somebody nice at the W3C office called Marisol.
> >She suggested I wrote to you as you check regularly your email.
> >The Israel Internet Association intend to employ Mr. Nahum Korda for
> >representing it at the URI activity. Is that ok with the W3C?

I'm very sorry I didn't reply to your message in January.
Thanks for following up.

The only group in the URI Activity is a coordination group;
it's not a group that develops specification. Members of
the URI Coordination Group each represent some group
or organization (e.g. the IETF, various W3C working groups
etc.).

http://www.w3.org/2001/12/URI/#Membership

We can add new members to represent other groups doing
work on URIs. Is there some group that Mr. Korda
would like to represent? Ah... I see...

> > > ----- Original Message -----
> > > > I am very glad to tell you that our board decided to hire the services
> > > > of Nahum Korda, as a consultant to the Israel Internet Association, to
> > > > serve as our representative in the URI activity.

What work is the Israel Internet Association doing with URIs?

> > > > As a newbie Advisory Committee representative I will appreciate very
> > > > much if you could orient me on the formal procedures to effectivate such
> > > > nomination.

--
Dan Connolly, W3C http://www.w3.org/People/Connolly/

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Sigal Blatt" <sigalb@industry.org.il>
Cc: "Amir Etziony" <amir@ISOC.ORG.IL>
Sent: יום ראשון 01 דצמבר 2002 10:21
Subject: W3C URI Activity

Shalom Sigal,

Following our phone talk I provide you here with some pointers.
The Israel Internet Association (see: http://www.isoc.org.il) is now a member of the W3C Consortium (http://www.w3c.org).

One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity. This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web. It is relevant to the Barcode people, like you; the people the Ministry of Communication dealing with the new numbering arrangements; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

I would much appreciate if we could act quickly and jointly nominate, through the Igud, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative. The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web. This is more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.

The URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) activity proposed charter is available at:
http://www.w3.org/2001/12/URI/charter

For further details I suggest you study some of the links that appear under the sub-title "Relationship with Other Actities" in the above link.

As you are interested in the possible actions of the EAN on this area you may point out to them that the ITU has a very strong group working in this area (see: http://www.itu.int/osg/spu/enum/).

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
ISOC-IL - Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il
+972.50.552065 +972.2.5332286

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Oded Levin" <odedl@moc.gov.il>
Cc: "Amir Etziony" <amir@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום ראשון 01 דצמבר 2002 10:47
Attach: rfc2916.txt; 012_pp7[2].ppt
Subject: URI Activity: contact + RFC 2916 + ppt on enum

Shalom Oded,

My email is dovw@isoc.org.i and the phone is 050-552065

Please find enclosed RFC 2916 and a presentation by the area director in IETF of the standard.
Please send me the contact for the person in the MOC to whom I should address the question of their involvement in the URI activity.

Regards,
Dov

Dov Winer
ISOC-IL Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Oded Levin" <odedl@moc.gov.il>
Cc: "Amir Etziony" <amir@ISOC.ORG.IL>
Sent: יום ראשון 01 דצמבר 2002 10:47
Attach: rfc2916.txt; 012_pp7[2].ppt
Subject: URI Activity: contact + RFC 2916 + ppt on enum

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Please send me the contact for the person in the MOC to whom I should address the question of their involvement in the URI activity.

Regards,
Dov

Dov Winer
ISOC-IL Israel Internet Association Board Member
dovw@isoc.org.il

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <admin@makash.org.il>
To: "Oded Levin" <levino@moc.gov.il>; "Oded Levin" <odedl@moc.gov.il>
Sent: יום ראשון 01 דצמבר 2002 11:38
Attach: draft-ietf-enum-rfc2916bis-02.txt
Subject: Fw: Very fresh (24 Nov 2002) The E.164 to URI DDDS Application (ENUM)

----- Original Message -----
From: Dov Winer
To: Oded Levin
Sent: Sunday, December 01, 2002 11:02 AM
Subject: Very fresh (24 Nov 2002) The E.164 to URI DDDS Application (ENUM)

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Georges Mayer" <georges@sun70.iec.co.il>
Sent: יום שני 02 דצמבר 2002 15:25
Subject: For Georges Mayer -W3C - Review: URI Activity Proposal

Shalom Georges,

I hope everything is fine with you and all your family. It is already some time since I have seen you.

I would like to ask your help with the following. The Igud is now a member of the W3C, beshaa tova.
One of the first issues on which we are requested to manifest ourselves refers to the renewal of the URI (Uniform Resources Identifier) activity.
This activity is directly related to other, non Internet, numbering and identifying activities. In fact it is the tool to connect such out-Internet schema to the Web.
It is relevant to the Barcode people; the people dealing with the new numbering arrangements for telephony; for the digital signatures initiative; cartiss hacham; car license plates and more.

I thought it may be also relevant to the numbering/identifying arrangements of the IEC.

I would like to nominate for the Igud, in concertation with the above mentioned institutions, a joint representative for Israel to take part in this initiative.
The main benefit of course will be the learning process for people of the above mentioned institutions regarding the coupling of their numbering schema to the Web.
This is certainly more important than any specific changes we may introduce in the new directives to be settled between the W3C and the IETF.
Please give a look at the following documentation and let me know if you are the adequate contact person for such initiative in the IEC.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

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----- Original Message -----
From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <w3c-ac-members@w3.org>
Cc: "Dan Connolly" <connolly@w3.org>; <nwalsh@nwalsh.com>
Sent: Saturday, November 09, 2002 12:49 AM
Subject: Call for Review: URI Activity Proposal

\>
\> Dear Advisory Committee Representative,
\>
\> This is a proposal for the URI Activity.
\> Proposal details are available at:

\> ....[deleted]

\> Please review all materials (summarized below) and return your
\> comments using the template at the end of this message.
\> The deadline is 24:00 UTC 6 December 2002.
\>
\> If you have any questions or need further information, please
\> contact Dan Connolly, Team Contact, at connolly@w3.org
\>
\> Thank you,
\>
\> Dan Connolly, URI Team Contact; and
\> Janet Daly, W3C Head of Communciations
\>

W3C Related Companies in Israel

Comverse Technology	Israel	Gadi Inon	+972 3 645 2814	gad_inon@icomverse.com
Ex Libris, Ltd.	Israel	Matti Shem-Tov	+972 2 649 9100 ext.177	matti.shemtov@exlibris.co.il
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	Michel Bercovier	+972 2 658 5438	berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Israel Internet Association	Israel	Dov Winer	+972 2 5 332 286	dovw@isoc.org.il
Phonetic Systems, Ltd.	Israel	Atzmon Ghilai	+972 3 929 2602	aghilai@phoneticsystems.com
Software Resources (S.A.B.) Ltd.	Israel	Menachem Schaap	+972 54 88 89 33	menachem@srl.co.il

Other companies with RTD centers in Israel

Alcatel Sigurd Van Broeck +32.3.240.75.06 Sigurd.Van_Broeck@alcatel.be

America Online, Inc. (AOL) Beth Epperson +1 858 618 2210 rubydoo123@aol.com

American Express James Dzierzanowski +1 602 537 2570 james.m.dzierzanowski@aexp.com

Electronic Data Systems (EDS) Waqar Sadiq +1.972.797.8408 waqar.sadiq@eds.com

IBM Corporation Arnaud Le Hors +1.408.256.3166 lehors@us.ibm.com

Intel Corporation Philip Wennblom +1 408 765 4437 philip.c.wennblom@intel.com

Oracle Corporation Jeff Mischkinsky +1.650.506.1975 jeff.mischkinsky@oracle.com

SAP AG Sinisa Zimek 650 849 2647 sinisa.zimek@sap.com

Sun Microsystems, Inc. Eduardo Gutentag +1 510 550 4616 eduardo.gutentag@sun.com

It seems that Lucent and Motorola are no longer W3C members

Unicorn too is no longer listed in the W3C site

W3C Related Companies in Israel

Comverse Technology	Israel	Gadi Inon	+972 3 645 2814	gad_inon@icomverse.com
Ex Libris, Ltd.	Israel	Matti Shem-Tov	+972 2 649 9100 ext.177	matti.shemtov@exlibris.co.il
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	Michel Bercovier	+972 2 658 5438	berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Israel Internet Association	Israel	Dov Winer	+972 2 5 332 286	dovw@isoc.org.il
Phonetic Systems, Ltd.	Israel	Atzmon Ghilai	+972 3 929 2602	aghilai@phoneticsystems.com
Software Resources (S.A.B.) Ltd.	Israel	Menachem Schaap	+972 54 88 89 33	menachem@srl.co.il
Mercury Interactive Corporation		Ido Sarig	+1 408 822 5609	isarig@merc-int.com

Other companies with RTD centers in Israel

Alcatel Sigurd Van Broeck +32.3.240.75.06 Sigurd.Van_Broeck@alcatel.be

America Online, Inc. (AOL) Beth Epperson +1 858 618 2210 rubydoo123@aol.com

American Express James Dzierzanowski +1 602 537 2570 james.m.dzierzanowski@aexp.com

Electronic Data Systems (EDS) Waqar Sadiq +1.972.797.8408 waqar.sadiq@eds.com

IBM Corporation Arnaud Le Hors +1.408.256.3166 lehors@us.ibm.com

Intel Corporation Philip Wennblom +1 408 765 4437 philip.c.wennblom@intel.com

Oracle Corporation Jeff Mischkinsky +1.650.506.1975 jeff.mischkinsky@oracle.com

SAP AG Sinisa Zimek 650 849 2647 sinisa.zimek@sap.com

Sun Microsystems, Inc. Eduardo Gutentag +1 510 550 4616 eduardo.gutentag@sun.com

It seems that Lucent and Motorola are no longer W3C members

Unicorn too is no longer listed in the W3C site

Israel RTD Centers and for Corporations operating in areas covered by the W3C – World Wide Web Consortium

Institution/Corporation: Caesarea Edmond Benjamin de Rothschild Foundation Institute for Interdisciplinary Applications of Computer Science (C.R.I.) Director: Prof. Martin Charles Golumbic
Name of Contact Person: Libi Oded
Contact information: Phone: +972.4.8288339 Cellular: __________ Fax:+972.4.828-8181 Email: (***) libi AT cs.haifa.ac.il
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation: Promotes research in interdisciplinary applications of computer science
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory): Computational linguistics / Ontological Semantics / Graphs and Combinatorics / Graph algorithms / Computer Vision
Home Page URL (obligatory): http://cri.haifa.ac.il/about.html

Institution/Corporation: Department of Library Sciences, University of Haifa Chairman: Prof. Rafi Cohen-Almagor
Name of Contact Person: Yahav Rosen
Contact information: Phone: +972.4.8249033 Cellular: __________ Fax: +972.4.8249836 Email: (***)_yrosen AT univ.haifa.ac.il
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation: Studies are rooted in research, which is ongoing in the framework of information and librarianship studies of topics of information, its retrieval, and its social implications.
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory): Data Mining / Databases / Information Systems
Home Page URL (obligatory): http://lib-stu.haifa.ac.il/English/

Institution/Corporation:
Name of Contact Person:
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***)____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Institution/Corporation:
Name of Contact Person:

Figure 3 shows that there are correct terms retrieved by WTB different from the preferred terms (descriptors) in the thesaurus. Hence, the proposed recall and precision measures are lower bounds to the real performance. For example, among the retrieved terms by the English query *"adult education"*, only the Spanish term *"educación de adultos"* adjusts to the preferred term in the thesaurus. However, there are some morpho-syntactic variations *("educación de adultas", "educación de los adultos")*, semantic variations *("formación de adultos")*, and related terms *("formación básica de las personas adultas")* which are correctly retrieved terms but not counted as such.

WTB retrieved terms have been directly extracted from texts and, for that reason, recall will depend on the coverage of thesaurus descriptors in the test collection. Although the test collection is very close to the thesaurus domain, it's not possible to guarantee the presence of all thesaurus terms in all languages in the collection. Indeed, thesaurus descriptors are indexes to abstract concepts, which are not necessarily contained in the texts being indexed. *Table 2* shows the coverage of thesaurus descriptors in the test collection where exact matches have been considered (including accents).

4.1.3 Mono-lexical term retrieval

Since mono-lexical term expansion and translation only depend of lexical resources, potential retrieval capabilities can be evaluated independently of the collection, just counting the mono-lexical thesaurus descriptors present in the lexical resources used (EuroWordNet lexical database and bilingual dictionaries). This comparison gives and idea of the domain coverage by the lexical resources. *Table 3* shows presence of thesaurus descriptors in the lexical resources (monolingual case, in diagonal) and their capability to go cross-language. The first column corresponds to the source languages and the first row corresponds to the target languages. The cell values correspond to the percentage of mono-lexical thesaurus descriptors recovered in the target language from the source language descriptor. *Table 3* shows that recall for the Spanish/ English pairs is significantly higher than the rest. The reason is that Spanish and English languages have been complemented with bilingual dictionaries while French and Italian only use EuroWordNet relations. Since monolingual cases show a good coverage, numbers point out that there is a lack of connections between different language hierarchies in EuroWordNet. In conclusion, with the currently used resources, we can expect a poorer behaviour of WTB translingual retrieval implying French and Italian.

4.1.4 Poly-lexical term retrieval

WTB poly-lexical term retrieval depends of the previously extracted phrases from the document collection and therefore, depends on the coverage of thesaurus descriptors in the test collection. Coverage of thesaurus descriptors in the test collection in the monolingual case (*Table 2, last row*), gives an upper bound for recall in the translingual cases. *Table 4* show WTB recall for each pair of languages in percentage over this upper bound for the target language.

As shown in *Table 4* English/ Spanish pairs show better behaviour than other pairs of languages. The reason for this relies in that poly-lexical term retrieval is based in the combination of mono-lexical terms, and this depends on the lexical resources used. Again, just in the case of English/ Spanish pairs, EuroWordNet has been complemented with bilingual dictionaries and, for that reason, these pairs of languages present the best behaviour in both mono and poly-lexical term retrieval. However, differences between mono and poly-lexical terms recall need further consideration. While mono-lexical terms correspond to nouns, which are well covered by EuroWordNet hierarchies, most poly-lexical terms include adjective components which aren't covered so well by EuroWordNet. This lack has been also corrected only for English/ Spanish pairs using bilingual dictionaries and this is an additional factor for a better recall.

ה- W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) הנו הארגון המוביל כיום את התפתחות ה- Web . **איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי** (ISOC-IL) חותר לזהות תחומים בעלי חשיבות לאומית בפעילות של ה- W3C ולהוביל את הטמעתם בישראל . האיגוד יזם פניה לחבריו ולגורמים שונים בתעשייה, הממשלה והאקדמיה בכדי לאתר נושאים ראויים לטיפול. מספר יוזמות יצאו לדרך. ראה: http://www.isoc.org.il/w3cwork.html

נגישות ישראל: http://www.nagish.org.il נוצר שיתוף פעולה פורה עם גורמים מובילים כגון עמותת נגישות ישראל; מרכז הלמידה לעיוור של על"ה; סנונית ;מט"ח; אורט; חברות ספיה ואקדמיק פריוריטי. בין הפעילויות הקמת אינטרנט לריכוז מידע ופעילות; קידום הסברה והסדרה עצמית בנושא הנגישות; סיוע מקצועי למפתחי אתרים; עידוד אנשי בעלי מוגבלויות לגלוש באינטרנט. מובילים את הפעילות באיגוד חברת ההנהלה **שאולה הייטנר** , מרכזת קבוצת העבודה של האיגוד **נאווה גלעד** והמומחית המקצועית המנהלת פעילות הנגישות **גילה גרטל-חסון** gila@isoc.org.il

Semantic Web: האיגוד יזם את הבאת הנושא לסדר היום הציבורי בישראל. הוא ערך בשיתוף עם המנהלה הישראלית של תוכנית המו"פ של האיחוד האירופאי (ISERD) ועם המיזם לפיתוח תשתיות לתקשוב יהודי של הסוכנות היהודית (eJewish.info) את הסמינר הראשון בישראל. האורח המרכזי Roberto Cencioni , ממונה על היחידה XXXXXXXXXX, מהל תקציב מחקר של כ- 700 מיליון אירו בתחום לארבע שנים. המחלקות למדעי המחשב, מדעי המידע ואחרות של האוניברסיטאות נתנו את חסותן יחד עם הגופים התעשייתיים והמקצועיים הרלוונטיים. ראה: http://www.ejewish.info/reka/sw

פעילות ה- URI: URI הנה המערכת האוניברסלית לקביעת כתובות של משאבים, ב- Web ומחוצה לו. האיגוד יזם קשר עם הגורמים בישראל המפתחים ומתחזקים Schemas בכדי ליצור מודעות בסיסית ולערב אותם בפעילות. האיגוד נמנה עם הקבוצה המצומצמת המובילה עדכון הנחיות בנושא ה- URI ב- W3C ליד גופים בעלי משקל דוגמת ה- IETF וגופים נוספים. **נחום קורדה** מוביל את האיגוד בפעילות הזו. פנו אל: korda@isoc.org.il

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי יזם הזמנתם לישראל של דמויות מרכזיות מה-W3C . כך הוזמן יושב הראש של ה- W3C לאירופה **Jean Francois Abramatic** ועכשיו את מחליפו, **Daniel Dardailler** . האיגוד גם הזמין את בעל התפקיד של הנציבות האירופאית, **Ulrich Boes**, כשהיה ממונה על הבקרה והתקצוב על פעילות ה- W3C מטעם הנציבות.

האיגוד יזם את הקמת המשרד של ה- W3C בישראל. בתוכנית המקורית המשרד אמור היה להיות מתוקצב על ידי הנציבות האירופאית במסגרת שיתוף הפעולה האירופאי ים-תיכוני. השותפים המיועדים היו האיגוד, אילא והאוניברסיטאות בישראל.

האיגוד התקבל כחבר ב- W3C ונציגו ב- Advisory Committeel הוא חבר ההנהלה **דב וינר** dovw@isoc.org.il . פניות בנושא יתקבלו בברכה.

4 Evaluation

The evaluation of WTB has been focussed in two aspects: the capability to offer translingual terminology to users, and the usefulness of phrase browsing. The first evaluation takes a multilingual thesaurus as a baseline to evaluate translingual terminology retrieval. The usefulness of phrase browsing has been evaluated recording more than 2,000 sessions in a real work environment. Both evaluations are described in the following sections.

4.1 Translingual terminology retrieval

This evaluation is first aimed to establish the system coverage for translingual terminology retrieval compared with the use of a multilingual handcrafted thesaurus for searching purposes. The evaluation also aims to study the dependence between the quality of results, the quality of used linguistic resources and the quality of WTB processing. While NLP techniques feed Terminology Extraction and thesaurus construction, now a thesaurus becomes a very useful resource to give feedback and evaluate the linguistic processes in a retrieval task.

The evaluation has been performed comparing the WTB terminology retrieval over a multilingual web pages collection, with the European Schools Treasury Browser (ETB) thesaurus. The multilingual collection comprises 42,406 pages of several European repositories in the educational domain (200 Mb) with the following distribution: Spanish 6,271 docs.; English 12,631 docs.; French 12,534 docs.; Italian 10,970 docs.

The ETB thesaurus alpha version used in the evaluation has 1051 descriptors with its translations to each of the five considered languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian and German). German hasn't been considered in the evaluation because no linguistic tools were available to us for that language. Each ETB thesaurus descriptor has been used as a WTB query. The thesaurus preferred translations have been compared with the WTB retrieved terms in each language. In such a way, precision and recall measures can be provided. Approximately half of the thesaurus descriptors are phrases (polylexical terms) which can be used to evaluate the WTB terminology retrieval. Thesaurus mono-lexical terms permit the coverage evaluation of linguistic resources used in the expansion and translation of query words.

4.1.1 Qualitative evaluation

Figure 5 shows the interface for the qualitative evaluation. This interface is aimed to facilitate inspection on the system behaviour, in order to detect errors and suggest improvements on WTB system. The first column contains the thesaurus terms in each language (in the example, *therapy, terapia, thérapie and terapia)*. Each of them are the preferred terms, or descriptors, in the thesaurus and have been used as WTB queries. The retrieved terms in each target language are shown in the same row. For example, when searching WTB with *therapy* (English term), in the first column, the system retrieves *terapeutico, terapia y terapéutica*, in Spanish (same row, second column); it also retrieves *therapy* and *treatment* in English (same row, third column).

4.1.2 Quantitative evaluation

If the preferred term in the thesaurus has been retrieved by WTB, then it is counted as a correctly retrieved term. Then, precision and recall measures can be defined in the following way:

- *Recall*: number of retrieved descriptors divided by the number of descriptors in the thesaurus.
- *Precision*: number of retrieved descriptors divided by the number of retrieved terms.

Main Identity

From: "Ido Sarig" <idos@merc-int.com>
To: "'Dov Winer'" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Cc: "Ori Danieli" <ori@mercury.co.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 03 פברואר 2004 19:57
Subject: RE: increasing W3C activities in Israel

Dov,

I can't say that Mercury is doing a lot of W3C-related activities, either in the US, or in Israel.
You probably want to get in touch with Ori Danieli, our Gm and VP of R&D who is based in Yahud. Ori can direct you to the right person in Israel, if one exists.
Ori can be reached at 03-5399235.

Regards,

Ido

-----Original Message-----
From: Dov Winer [mailto:dovw@isoc.org.il]
Sent: Friday, January 30, 2004 2:47 AM
To: Ido Sarig
Subject: increasing W3C activities in Israel

Shalom Ido,

My name is Dov Winer and I am the W3C AC representative for ISOC-IL.
We are starting a drive to increase the W3C related activities in Israel.
The presence of the W3C here is relatively meagre in comparison to the extend of IT related RTD going on here.
To advance this purpose we are trying to identify developers, corporations and research centers in Israel working in W3C related matters.

Your company, Mercury , is listed among the Israel W3C members. I understand that you who is its AC representative are located in the US. I will much appreciate if you could put me in contact with the relevant
officer of your center here in Israel with whom I my pursue this matter.

If you prefer the person can call me at +972.68.261163 or at my office +972.2.6202992 and my email is dovw@isoc.org.il

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
W3C AC Representative for ISOC-IL
dovw@isoc.org.il

מתוך מסמך שהוגש ל- Board באוגוסט בעניין הפעילות ב- W3C

להלן כמה הצעות לפעילויות שנוכל ליזום לאחר הצטרפותנו ל- W3C :
מוצע שהמשימה העיקרית בשנה הראשונה של חברותנו תהיה הפצת ההיכרות בישראל עם פעילויות של ה- W3C וצירוף אנשים מהאקדמיה, התעשייה, הממשל וממוסדות שונים, בפעילויות משמעותיות ליעדי ה- W3C.
הפעילות המוצעת צריכה להתבצע במתכונת של קבוצת עניין, עד שיהיה מספר משמעותי של מתעניינים שמתמקדים במשימות מוגדרות. ניתן יהיה אז להפעיל מספר קבוצות משימה על פי תחומי העניין שיאותרו בקרב המתעניינים.
לשם-כך, מוצע לקיים אירועים בתדירות של כל 2-3 חודשים, שבהם תוצגנה פעילויות ה- W3C שנעשו במגזרים השונים.
כמו-כן, מוצע לבנות את הפעילות על מערך של שותפויות עם גורמים רלוונטיים, על-מנת להגביר את התהודה ולהתחלק בעלויות.

1. כלים לעבודה שותפת

a. מוצע להקים רשימת תפוצה ב- Listerv של האיגוד, שתשמש להפצת תמצית ידיעות הנוגעות לפעילות ה- W3C, ובמיוחד יוזמות האיגוד בהקשר זה. רשימת התפוצה צריכה לכלול ארכיון וברירת NoMail.

b. **אזור ה- W3C באתר האיגוד**

מוצע להגדיר אזור המוקדש לפעילויות האיגוד ב- W3C . חלקו צריך להיות פתוח לכלל הציבור, ובו הסבר כללי על זיקת האיגוד לפעילות ה- W3C . חלקו האחר יהיה פתוח רק לחברי האיגוד בעלי הרשאת כניסה. יש להגדיר את האזור באופן כזה שניתן יהיה לפעילים בתחום ה- W3C להעלות תכנים בעצמם.

2. גיוס פעילים

a. מוצע לפנות לגורמים שפעילות ה- W3C יכולה להוות עניין עבורם, ולעניין אותם בחברות באיגוד ו/או בשיתוף פעולה בנושאים הנוגעים ל- W3C.
להלן רשימה התחלתית של גורמים בעלי פרופיל כזה :
- מחלקות למדעי המחשב באוניברסיטאות ;
- בתי ספר למדעי המידע באוניברסיטאות ;
- מחלקות למנהל עסקים, תעשייה וניהול וכיו״ב ;
- איגודי תעשייה רלוונטיים : תעשיית המידע והאלקטרוניקה, איל״א, איגוד ספקי הסלולר, הממונה על תחום המחשוב במשרד המדען הראשי וכיו״ב ;
- איגודים נוספים : ארגון ספריות מיוחדות בישראל, מו״ח ; IEEE וכיו״ב.

b. עד כה, בכל אחד מהמקרים שפניתי וניסיתי לעניין אנשים בטכניון ובאוניברסיטה העברית, נעניתי ברצון והוזמנתי להציג את הנושא במסגרת הסמינר / קולוקוויום מחלקתי. ייתכן שהדבר ימשיך. מסגרת הפעילות המוצעת תאפשר כעת לקלוט את המתעניינים לפעילות בנושא ה-W3C באיגוד.

<u>מתוך מסמך שהוגש ל- Board באוגוסט בעניין הפעילות ב- W3C</u>

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2. **<u>גיוס פעילים</u>**

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- בתי ספר למדעי המידע באוניברסיטאות;
- מחלקות למנהל עסקים, תעשייה וניהול וכיו״ב;
- איגודי תעשייה רלוונטיים: תעשיית המידע והאלקטרוניקה, איל״א, איגוד ספקי הסלולר, הממונה על תחום המחשוב במשרד המדען הראשי וכיו״ב;
- איגודים נוספים: ארגון ספריות מיוחדות בישראל, מו״ח; IEEE וכיו״ב.

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W3C Israeli Of

המשרד הישראלי מכריז על יום עיון בנושא WWW Semantic Web

בדף זה מידע כללי - דוברים - קהל היעד - מיקום - הרשמה

דף קשור אירוע W3C בנושא WWW Semantic Web this page in English

מידע כללי

ב- 9 למרץ 2004 ייערך אירוע מטעם W3C ישראלי הנושא הינו WWW the Semantic Web web הינו אפליקציה שבנויה מעל האינטרנט ובהיותה כזאת ירשה את עקרונות העיצוב היסודיים שלו יחד עם התפתחות לבוא לקראת הטכנולוגיות העתידיות וביזור לסלק תלויות עקרון של Semantic Web קרוב מאוד למטרתו של W3C שיוצר ומפרסם את ההמלצות המבוססות XML להמשך ההתקדמות של ה-XML .Web לדוגמה היה המלצת W3C בשנת 1998 היום לא ניתן לדמיין את WWW ללא XML

דוברים

- **Daniel Dardailler** , Director W3C , Europe
- **Dan Brickley** , director, Semantic Web Advanced Development for Europe (SWAD-Europe), W3C
- **Charles McCathieNevile** ,team, SWAD-Europe,W3C
- **Prof. Catriel Beeri** , Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- **Dr. Nahum Korda** , ISOC-IL
- **Yosi Mass** , IBM Haifa Research Lab
- **Orly Rapaport**, Director, Advanced Technologies, COMVERSE
- **Tamar Sadeh** Marketing Manager, Information Services Division Ex Libris

קהל היעד בסדר שרירותי

- קובעי מדיניות והמחליטים בעולם ICT
- מפתחים
- חוקרים בעולם ICT
- נציגי התקשורת
- חברי W3C
- כל מי שקשור או מתעניין ב - WEB

מיקום

האירוע ייערך ב - 9 למרץ 2004 בין השעות 9:00 - 17:00 במלון דן פנורמה תל אביב צ רלס קלור פארק

הרשמה

הרשמה מתבצעת באמצעות דואר אלקטרוני בלבד הכתובת w3c-israel@w3c.org

נא לציין שם מלא שם וכתובת החברה מס טלפון וכתובת email

W3C Israeli Office — W3C WORLD WIDE WEB consortium — המשרד הישראלי

המשרד הישראלי מכריז על יום עיון בנושא WWW Semantic Web

בדף זה: מידע כללי - דוברים - קהל היעד - מיקום - הרשמה

דף קשור: אירוע W3C בנושא WWW Semantic Web (this page in English)

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הרשמה מתבצעת באמצעות דואר אלקטרוני בלבד. הכתובת: w3c-israel@w3c.org

נא, לציין שם מלא, שם וכתובת החברה, מס' טלפון וכתובת email.

The W3C Israeli Office announces a one day seminar on the Semantic Web

on this page: general information - speakers - audience - venue - registration

related page: WWW Semantic Web בנושא W3C אירוע (this page in Hebrew)

General information

On 9th of March 2004 a W3C event will take place in Tel Aviv organised by the Israeli W3C Office. The subject is "WWW the Semantic Web". The Web is an application built on top of the Internet and, as such, has inherited its fundamental design principles. Along with evolution (accomodate future technologies) and decentralization (eliminate dependencies), this concept of "Semantic Web" closely relates to the mission of W3C, that produces and publishes on XML based "Recommendations" ("standards", specifications) for further Web evolution. XML for instance was a "Recommendation", that originated from W3C in 1998. Today the current and future WWW without XML would be unthinkable.

Speakers

- **Daniel Dardailler**, Director W3C , Europe
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Audience (in random order)

- Policy makers and decision makers (in the ICT world)
- Developers
- Technicians and Researchers (in the ICT world)
- Representatives of the media
- W3C members
- Anyone involved or interested in the WEB

Venue

The event will take place on 9 June 2004 from 09.00 to 17.00 in the Dan Panorama , Tel Aviv, Charles Clore Park

Registration

Registration by e-mail ONLY to w3c-israel@w3c.org

Please, send full name, company, company address, telephone and e-mail.

W3C Israeli Office is hosted by the School of Computer Science and Engineering .

W3C Israeli Office

המשרד הישראלי מכריז על יום עיון בנושא WWW Semantic Web

בדף זה: מידע כללי - דוברים - קהל היעד - מיקום - הרשמה

דף קשור: אירוע W3C בנושא WWW Semantic Web (this page in English)

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Israeli W3C Office

Leading the Web to its Full Potential...

W3C-IL Home | W3C Home | About W3C | W3C in 7 points | New Visitors to W3C | About W3C-IL | Contact W3C-IL

Israeli Members

- Comverse Technology
- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
- Isoc-Il
- Mercury Interactive Corporation
- Phonetic Systems
- Software Resources (S.A.B.) Ltd.
- Unicorn Solutions Ltd.

Local Links

- W3C related events in the Israel
- Join W3C
- Israeli members of the W3C
- Latest News and Newsletters, Israel

W3C member corporations with important R&D centers in Israel and/or with local subsidiaries

- Alcatel
- American Online (ICQ)
- American Express
- Electronic Data System (EDS)
- IBM
- Intel Corporation
- Lucent Technologies
- Motorola
- Oracle
- SAP AG
- Sun Microsystems, Inc.

W3C Israeli Office is hosted by the School of Computer Science and Engineering .

Professor Michel Bercovier, Head of Israeli Office. Last modified: $Date: 2003/01/07 19:03:10 $

Main Identity

From: "Michel Bercovier" <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: <meytal@ISOC.ORG.IL>; <dovw@ISOC.ORG.IL>
Sent: יום שלישי 12 נובמבר 2002 08:35
Attach: www.w3c.org.htm
Subject: Emailing: www.w3c.org.htm

see also
www.w3c.org.il/indexh.htm

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Prof. Michel Bercovier ,
Head W3C office in Israel, School of Eng. & CS,Hebrew U. of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. Givat Ram-Safra Campus. 91904 Jerusalem ISRAEL
(+972)-2-6584961 /fax +972-2-6758958/ berco@cs.huji.ac.il

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Israeli W3C Office

Leading the Web to its Full Potential...

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) develops interoperable technologies (specifications, guidelines, software, and tools) to lead the Web to its full potential as a forum for information, commerce, communication, and collective understanding. The Israeli W3C Office (W3C-IL) is the national contact points for the W3C activities in the Israel.

Important tools useful to up-to-date Hebrew sites

Internationalization
Unicode Reports

News from Israel

If you want to receive our regular newsletter by email (once a month), you can also send your email address to us w3c-israel@w3.org , we will be glad to add it to our list.

Highlights from W3C

Check the complete news at W3C home page!

ISOC-IL has Joined W3C

November 2002: The Israeli Chapter of the Internet Society (Isoc-IL) has joined the W3C consortium. Isoc-IL is heavily involved in promoting the usage of Hebrew on the WEB and dealing with societal issues. To quote their Hebrew home page "The Association is a forum for civil servants, Internet professionals and individual users where they discuss and formulate the internet policy in Israel, while focusing on the Internet technology development and progress." These goals converge with those of W3C, where internationalisation includes Hebrew and the Web Accessibility Initiative focus on access for handicapped surfers. Isoc-IL is also the registry of Internet Domain Names under the ".il" national Top Level Domain. The Advisory Committee representative of Isoc-IL to the W3C is Dov Winer. Welcome to the W3C!

EuroWeb 2002 Conference

11 July 2002: Supported by the W3C UK and Ireland Office and IW3C2, the EuroWeb 2002 Conference will be held in Oxford, UK on 17-18 December 2002. The conference focus is "The Web and the GRID: from e-science to e-business." Research and position papers should be submitted by 27 September. For more information, please read the call for papers and consult the conference Web site.

World Wide Web Consortium Issues P3P 1.0 as a W3C Recommendation

W3C announces that the Platform for Privacy Preferences, an XML language for describing privacy policies of Web sites, is now a Recommendation. For more

Our new Hebrew pages

- Home page
- About page
- The W3C in 7 points
- XML in 10 points
- The WAI flyer
- Getting Started with Accessibility
- Please give us your comments

Local links

- W3C related events in the Israel
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- Israeli members of the W3C
- Latest News and Newsletters, Israel
- Popular pages of the W3C site
- Accessibility of Web-sites

Past News

- News Archive
- Press Releases
- W3C in the Press

information, please contact <janet@w3.org> , +1.617.253.5884 or +1.617.253.2613. Press release , you can find a Hebrew Version of the press release.

▶ Speech Recognition Grammar Specification Advances to Candidate Recommendation

26 June 2002: W3C is pleased to announce the advancement of Speech Recognition Grammar to Candidate Recommendation. Speech grammars allow voice-based application authors to create rules describing what users are expected to say after listening to each application prompt. Read the press release and testimonials, and visit the Voice Browser home page. (News archive)

Past News

W3C Israeli Office is hosted by the School of Computer Science and Engineering .

W3C HTML 4.01

Webmaster: Professor Michel Bercovier

WORLD WIDE WEB consortium
המשרד הישראלי

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Professor Michel Bercovier, Head of Israeli Office. Last modified: $Date: 2003/01/07 19:03:10 $

W3C XHTML 1.0

Main Identity

From: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
To: "Amir Etzioni" <amir@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שני 24 נובמבר 2003 13:07
Subject: phone call - W3C Office in Israel

אמיר שלום

חזרתי אתמול בערב מאיטליה. הכנס היה מאוד פורה והפגישה עם יו"ר ה-W3C לאירופה היתה טובה מאוד.

הזמנתי אותו על פי בקשתה של נאווה להשתתף במושב המוקד לנגישות בכנס של האיגוד. אני מקווה שאכן יהיה מושב כזה. נאווה סיפרה לי שאתה נלחם על כך.

Daniel Dardailler העלה מיוזמתו את עניין תפקוד המשרד של ה- W3C בישראל. הוא תקף קשות את Bercovier כשאני כל הזמן אומר שאין בכוונתי לחפש עימותים וכד'. והוא בשלו אומר, אבל אתה מקיים את הפעילות שהמשרד היה אמור לבצע; אתם ב- ISOC פעילים והמשרד בכלל לא פעיל וכד'....

הוא פנה למנכל"ית של משרד המדע ואומר לה" את יודעת שאנו מנסים להגיע לישראל וכבר פעמיים מישל ברקוביר אומר לנו לא לבוא כיוון שזה יותר מדי מסוכן". הוא ממזר גדול וכנראה לא יכול היה לבחור יותר טוב בכדי לקבור מישהו.

בכל מקרה הוא מעוניין לדון איתנו בעניין העברת המשרד אלינו או ניהול משותף עם האוניברסיטה העברית. הוא מתכוון לבחון את העניין עם מנהל המשרדים שלהם Ivan Herman ולחזור אלינו בעניין הזה.

אני אנסה להשיג אותך בטלפון בעניין הזה.

בברכה,
דב

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353873

Winer, Dov - וינר, ברנדו דב

Full Name:	Daniel Dardailler
Last Name:	Dardailler
First Name:	Daniel
Job Title:	W3C Director for Europe
Business Address:	W3C/ERCIM 2004, route des Lucioles - B.P. 93 06902 Sophia Antipolis Cedex France
Business:	+33 (4) 92 38 79 83
Mobile:	+33 (0) 6 85 71 58 29
Business Fax:	+33 (4) 92 38 78 22
E-mail:	danield@w3.org
Categories:	bi_nat_seminar, Isoc-IL, w3c

daniel@dardailler.net

7 Ch des Acacias, Mas St Christophe
Grasse 06130 FRANCE

Winer, Dov - וינר, ברנדו דב

Full Name:	Daniel DARDAILLER
Last Name:	DARDAILLER
First Name:	Daniel
Business Address:	7 Ch des Acacias, Mas St Christophe Grasse 06130 France
Business:	+33 (0) 4 92 38 79 83
Mobile:	+33 (0) 6 85 71 58 29
E-mail:	daniel@dardailler.net
Categories:	EC, isoc_il, w3c

Main Identity

From: "MeyTal Greiver-Schwartz (office)" <meytal@isoc.org.il>
To: <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
Cc: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שני 26 ינואר 2004 19:16
Subject: the W3c conference

Michel,

Here are all the details that I gave you on the phone:

You have a conference room in Dan Panorama, Tel Aviv for March 9th.
The room can contain up to 100 people.

The price is 31$ per person for: the room+Coffee and cake in the Morning+Lunch.
If you want to add one more coffee and cake brake, it will cost 33$ per person.
The hotel will also provide you a microphone and a screen. You will have to bring the projector.

Please let me know if you want to close with them.

Also, please send me the planed agenda for that day.

I will send you tomorrow all the details about our conference so you will be able to publish it on your web site.

If I'm not availble, please contact Nehora at 03-9618182 #6 or at nehora@isoc.org.il.

MeyTal

Israeli W3C Office

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Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL)

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ע"ר

ה- World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) הנו הארגון המוביל כיום את התפתחות ה-Web. **איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי** (ISOC-IL) חותר לזהות תחומים בעלי חשיבות לאומית בפעילות של ה- W3C ולהוביל את הטמעתם בישראל. האיגוד יזם פניה לחבריו ולגורמים שונים בתעשייה, הממשלה והאקדמיה בכדי לאתר נושאים ראויים לטיפול. מספר יוזמות יצאו לדרך. ראה: http://www.isoc.org.il/w3cwork.html

נגישות ישראל: http://www.nagish.org.il נוצר שיתוף פעולה פורה עם גורמים מובילים כגון עמותת נגישות ישראל; מרכז הלמידה לעיוור של על"ה; סנונית; מט"ח; אורט; חברות ספיה ואקדמיק פריוריטי. בין הפעילויות הקמת אינטרנט לריכוז מידע ופעילות; קידום הסברה והסדרה עצמית בנושא הנגישות; סיוע מקצועי למפתחי אתרים; עידוד אנשי בעלי מוגבלויות לגלוש באינטרנט. מובילים את הפעילות באיגוד חברת ההנהלה **שאולה הייטנר**, מרכזת קבוצת העבודה של האיגוד **נאווה גלעד** והמומחית המקצועית המנהלת את פעילות הנגישות **גילה גרטל-חסון** gila@isoc.org.il.

Semantic Web: האיגוד יזם את הבאת הנושא לסדר היום הציבורי בישראל. הוא ערך בשיתוף עם המנהלה הישראלית של תוכנית המו"פ של האיחוד האירופאי (ISERD) ועם המיזם לפיתוח תשתיות לתקשוב יהודי של הסוכנות היהודית (eJewish.info) את הסמינר הראשון בישראל. האורח המרכזי **Roberto Cencioni**, ממונה על היחידה Knowledge Management and Content Creation, המנהל תקציב מחקר של כ- 700 מיליון אירו בתחום לארבע שנים. המחלקות למדעי המחשב, מדעי המידע ואחרות של האוניברסיטאות נתנו את חסותן יחד עם הגופים התעשייתיים והמקצועיים הרלוונטיים. ראה: http://www.ejewish.info/reka/sw

פעילות ה- URI: URI הנה המערכת האוניברסלית לקביעת כתובות של משאבים, ב- Web ומחוצה לו. האיגוד יזם קשר עם הגורמים בישראל המפתחים ומתחזקים Schemas בכדי ליצור מודעות בסיסית ולערב אותם בפעילות. האיגוד נמנה עם הקבוצה המצומצמת המובילה עדכון הנחיות בנושא ה- URI ב- W3C ליד גופים בעלי משקל דוגמת ה- IETF וגופים נוספים. **נחום קורדה** מוביל את האיגוד בפעילות הזו. לפרטים: korda@isoc.org.il

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי יזם הזמנתם לישראל של דמויות מרכזיות מה-W3C. כך הוזמן יושב הראש של ה- W3C לאירופה **Jean Francois Abramatic** ועכשיו את מחליפו, **Daniel Dardailler**. האיגוד גם הזמין את בעל התפקיד של הנציבות האירופאית, **Ulrich Boes**, כשהיה ממונה על הבקרה והתקצוב על פעילות ה- W3C מטעם הנציבות.
האיגוד יזם את הקמת המשרד של ה- W3C בישראל. בתוכנית המקורית המשרד אמור היה להיות מתוקצב על ידי הנציבות האירופאית במסגרת שיתוף הפעולה האירופאי ים-תיכוני. השותפים המיועדים היו האיגוד, אילא והאוניברסיטאות בישראל.
האיגוד התקבל כחבר ב- W3C ונציגו ב- Advisory Committee הוא חבר ההנהלה **דב וינר** dovw@isoc.org.il. פניות בנושא יתקבלו בברכה.

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Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL)
איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ע"ר

Dear Colleague,

The Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) is now a member of the W3C Consortium.
We are establishing a directory of developers, RTD centers and corporations in Israel that deal with W3C related matters. It will be published in the open section of ISOC-IL site.
The purpose is to present to the world the interests and opportunities for collaboration with Israel among W3C developers and institutions here. Such directory will also increase the mutual acquaintance between members of such community, here in Israel. The intention is to identify those willing to be partners in leading the Web to fulfill its potential and ready contribute to research, industry and society in Israel through the W3C tools.
Please use the following forms to register yourself, your institution or your corporation.
Send the filled form to my email address at dovw@isoc.org.il

Best regards,

Dov Winer
W3C AC Representative for ISOC-IL

Please use, when entering your the email address, the form
"Ploni_Almoni AT domain_name.co.il"
so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your email to be published.

Form for Developers

Name:
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information:
Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________
Email: (***)____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation:
Name of Contact Person:
Contact information:
Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________
Email: (***)____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

אתר עבור פעילות ה- W3C של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי

1. דף הסבר – פתוח לציבור

יכלול את הטקסט המקורי של הודעת האיגוד על התחלת הפעילות

יכלול הפניות ליתר הדפים עם הסבר על היותם חלק מהדפים מוגבלים לחברי האיגוד בלבד

יכלול הוראות להרשמה לרשימת התפוצה של דואר אלקטרוני

2. קישורים לפעילות הקשורה ל- W3C בישראל
   a. רשימת אנשי פיתוח: יכלות את השם ותיאורק קצר של הפעילות עם הפנית לדף הבית של איש הפיתוח
   b. רשימת מעבדות פיתוח של אוניברסיטאות וחברות עם הפניה לדפי הבית שלהם
3. דף קישורים להודעות ה- W3C
   a. במסגרת אתר החברים בלבד
   b. ההודעות יומרו לפורמט pdf ויועלו לאתר
   c. בדף הפניות תהיה טבלה עם כותר ותיאור קצר והפניה למסמכי ה- PDF
4. דף כנסים
   a. בין הודעות ה- W3C וקבוצות העבודה מספר רב של הודעות על כינוסים והשתלמויות
   b. ההודעות יומרו לפורמט PDF
   c. יש להכין טבלה בה יופיע שם הכינוס ומועדו וקישור למסמך הPDF

Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations

From: Shlomo Ben Zaken <shlomobe@bll.co.il> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC:
Received: 10/26/03 03:43 pm
Subject: Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations
Attachments:

Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation: BANK LEUMI
Name of Contact Person: SHLOMO BENZAKEN
Contact information: Phone: 035143373__________ Cellular: __________ Fax:035147789 __________ Email: shlomobe@bll.co.il (***) ____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation CRM ,CONTACT CENTER , KNOWLEGE MANAGEMENT
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)CRM, CONTACT CENTER,KNOWLEGE MANAGEMENT,E-MAIL MARKETING.

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Contacts

We are looking forward to get in contact with you, to answer your question or receive your suggestions concerning our work. Please feel free to contac us anytime you want to or use the possibility to contact your national consortium partner.

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Germany

phone: ++49 (201) 183 4057
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web: www.eqo.info
mail: info@eqo.info

W3C

ה- W3C הנו הארגון המוביל כיום את התפתחות ה- Web. בראשו עומד ממציא ה- Web
,
Tim Berners-Lee והוא מפעיל מערכת ענפה של פעילויות וקבוצות עבודה הקובעות את הפרוטוקולים והתקנים באמצעותם ה-Web מתפתח. הארגון מפתח גם אבי-טיפוס של יישומים שמועמדים מבעוד מועד לרשות הגופים הנוטלים חלק בפעלויותיו.

מספר דוגמאות של פעילויות ופרוייקטים (לפירוט ראה http://www.w3c.org) :

- Semantic Web
- Resource Description Framework (RDF)
- Web-Ontology (WebOnt) Working Group
- Web Services Activity
- Extensible Markup Language (XML) and several groups for its many ramifications
- W3C Internationalization Activity
- Quality Assurance Activity
- Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P) Project
- Naming and Addressing: URIs, URLs, ...
- Device Independence Activity Working towards seamless Web access and authoring
- Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי הצטרף ל- W3C במטרה לקדם נושאים בעלי חשיבות לאומית. מטרתנו, לאפשר לחברי האיגוד לאתר אותם נושאים, פרוטוקולים וסטנדרטים שלדעתם צריכים לזכות בטיפול מעמיק ולמעורבות פעילה של מפתחים וחוקרים מישראל. אותם התחומים שבהם נשיג הסכמה משמעותית בדבר חיוניותם יזכו לטיפול יותר מעמיק על ידי האיגוד.

מדי שבוע מתקבלים ידיעות והודעות בדבר פעילויות עליהם יש לתת את הדעת ולנקוט עמדה. החברים מוזמנים להביע את דעתם וכמו כן להצביע על הנושאים שנראים חשובים במיוחד לישראל ובהם על האיגוד להשקיע בפיתוחם כאן.ההודעות זמינות באתר החברים תחת האייקון W3C.

אנו מקימים מדריך לאנשי הפיתוח בישראל, למרכזי מו"פ ולחברות המפתחות טכנולוגיות תוך יישומם הפעיל של תוצרי עבודת ה W3C. המדריך יהיה זמין בחלק הכללי של אתר זה, פתוח לכלל הציבור בארץ ובחו"ל. המעוניינים להצטרף למדריך, מתבקשים להוריד את טופס הרישום, למלא אותו ולשלוח לדב וינר לפרסום כאן.

נושא ראשון שכבר עלה על הפרק הנו חידוש הפעילות בתחום ה- URI , המערכת האוניברסלית לקביעת כתובות של משאבים, ב- Web ומחוצה לו. האיגוד יזם קשר עם הגורמים בישראל המפתחים ומתחזקים Schemas בכדי ליצור מודעות בסיסית ולערב אותם בפעילות זו. האיגוד זכה להימנות בקבוצה המצומצמת המנהלת כעת נושא ה- URI ב- W3C ליד גופים בעלי משקל דוגמת ה- IETF וקבוצות עבודה אחרות. נחום קורדה הביע את נכונותו להוביל את המעורבות של האיגוד בפעילות הזו. המעוניינים להצטרף יפנו אל: korda@isoc.org.il

חברי האיגוד מוזמנים להירשם בכדי לקבל עדכונים שבועיים על פעילות ה-W3C. ההודעות יופצו בתמציתיות. החומר המלא שאנו מקבלים מהנהלת ה- W3C כמו גם

רשימת החברים, יהיה זמין באיזור הסגור באתר האיגוד (www.isoc.org.il/members).

בכדי להצטרף לרשימת התפוצה שלחו את המסר: subscribe ISOCIL-W3C לכתובת listserv@isoc.org.il או כתבו עם בקשה להצטרף ל- dovw@isoc.org.il

הצעות ויוזמות יתקבלו בברכה.

לפרטים נוספים ניתן לפנות אל דב וינר dovw@isoc.org.il , נציג האיגוד ב- Advisory Committee של ה- W3C .

Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL)
איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ע"ר

Dear Colleague,

The Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL) is now a member of the W3C Consortium.
We are establishing a directory of developers, RTD centers and corporations in Israel that deal with W3C related matters. It will be published in the open section of ISOC-IL site.
The purpose is to present to the world the interests and opportunities for collaboration with Israel among W3C developers and institutions here. Such directory will increase the mutual acquaintance between members of such community here in Israel. The intention is to identify those willing to be partners in leading the Web to fulfill its potential and ready contribute to research, industry and society in Israel through the W3C tools.
Please use the following forms to register yourself, your institution or your corporation.
Send the filled form to my email address at dovw@isoc.org.il

Best regards,

Dov Winer
W3C AC Representative for ISOC-IL

Please use, when entering your the email address, the form
"Ploni_Almoni AT domain_name.co.il"
so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your email to be published.

Form for Developers

Name:
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***)______________________________________
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Form for RTD Centers and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation:
Name of Contact Person:
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***)______________________________________
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Please use, when entering your the email address, the form
"Ploni_Almoni AT domain_name.co.il"
so that when we publish it will not be exposed to email addresses mining. Please indicate expressely if you do not want your email to be published. You can copy these tables as many times you need and fill them. Send to dovw@isoc.org.il

Form for Developers

Name: Reuven Nisser
Institutional affiliation (optional): Ofek Liyladenu
Contact information: Phone: +972 4 6392101 Cellular: +972 54 419538 Fax: +972 4 8494511 Email: (***) rnisser AT ofek-liyladenu.org.il
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation Computers engineer. Interested in technology for the blind Ofek Liyladenu board member, site administrator and programmer.
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory) blind, visually impaired, ofek liyladenu, parents organization, Israel Internationalization, Accessibility, HTML
Home Page URL (obligatory): http://www.ofek-liyladenu.org.il

Form for RTD Centers, University Departments and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation: Ofek Liyladenu
Name of Contact Person: fill from above
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***) ____
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Form for Developers

Name: Super-M Ltd.
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information: Phone: __04-8335567 Cellular: 054-301447 Fax: __________ Email: yair@super-m.com
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation Natural input methods and man-machine technologies in the mobile industry and on the NET - especially handwriting recognition Hebrew language processing Search engines and text mining
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory) handwriting recognition, language processing, automatic translation, search engines, text mining
Home Page URL (obligatory): www.super-m.com

Research Interest

אוניברסיטת בר-אילן-המחלקה למדעי המחשב

חברי סגל מדעי המחשב - מנחים - תשס"ג

Faculty Members in Computer Science

לרשימה בעברית

Name	Research Field	E-mail Name
Aumann Yonatan	Algorithms, parallel algorithms, cryptography, distributed systems	aumann
Isaacson Yoel	Operating systems; windowing object oriented programming	joel
Amir Amihood	Multidimensional pattern matching as applied to text processing, computer vision and multimedia, computational biology	amihood
Ehrlich Gideon	Graph theory; combinatoric algorithms; formal languages	ehrlich
Ben-Simon Jacques	Software systems; communication standards and protocols	bensimon
Braver Shalom	Check the Hebrew List	shalom@zemach.co.il
Dagan Ido	Check the Hebrew List	dagan
Amir Herzberg	Secure, survivable and reliable protocols for communication and electronic commerce, e.g.: banking, payments, non-repudiation, trust management, authentication, key-distribution; clock synchronization, broadcast, and routing. Applied cryptography, esp. intrusion-resiliency, cryptanalysis-tolerance, resilient functions.	amir@herzberg.name
Weiss Joseph	Optimization, Simulation, Mathematical Modeling, Transportation, Scheduling and Sequencing.	yosi
Wiseman Yair	Asymmetric operating systems, processes scheduling, UNIX, parallel programming, data compression, JPEG, computer architecture	wiseman
Lewenstein Moshe	Algorithms, Approximation Algorithms, Pattern Matching., Data structure	moshe
Netanyahu Nathan	Algorithm design + analysis, computational geometry, image processing + pattern recognition; robust estimation; remote sensing	nathan
Feldman Ronen	Data Mining, Text Mining, Machine Learning and Link Analysis	feldman
Felner Ariel	Heuristic search in AI, Agents in physical Environment	felner
Frank Ariel	Distributed education, internet resources discovery, distributed multimedia, , digital libraries	ariel
Koppel Moshe	Machine Learning, Theory of Self-organization, Text classification	koppel
Klein Tomi Shmuel	Algorithms, logic, information retrieval	tomi
Gal Kaminka	Teams of Robots, Agents and People, Data Mining and Learning, Multi-Agent Systems, AI	
Kraus Sarit	Intelligent systems, automatic negotiations, user interfaces, decision support tools, nonmonotonic explanation, knowledge bases	sarit
Choueka Yaacov	The development of the theory of finite automates on infinite tares of Cempth, with simplifications of the classical care of McCamphton and Buchie, simplification of Rabin approach.	choueka
Schild Uri	Decision Support Systems, AI and Law, Software Requirements Engineering.	schild

לרשימה בעברית

Re: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL

From: Hanan Cohen <hanan_cohen@fastmail.fm> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC:
Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am
Subject: Re: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL
Attachments:

שלום דוב,

לדעתי אתם כורתים את הענף שעליו אתם יושבים כשהשורה השלישית במכתב שלכם מפנה
למסמך בפורמאט סגור השורה הזאת לא מעבירה מסר של תקניות ופתיחות מסרים שה
W3C חותר לקדם.

אך למרות ביקורת זו אני שמח על פעילותכם ואעזור לקדם אותה.

בברכה,

חנן כהן

"והאמת והשלום אהבו"

On Fri, 24 Oct 2003 13:04:04 +0200, "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il> said:
> שלום,
>
> השאלון שמופיע מטה זמין
> ב:http://www.isoc.org.il/materials/w3c/registration.doc

Form for Developers

Name: Super-M Ltd.
Institutional affiliation (optional):
Contact information: Phone: __04-8335567 Cellular: 054-301447 Fax: __________ Email: yair@super-m.com
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation Natural input methods and man-machine technologies in the mobile industry and on the NET - especially handwriting recognition Hebrew language processing Search engines and text mining
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory) handwriting recognition, language processing, automatic translation, search engines, text mining
Home Page URL (obligatory): www.super-m.com

yairsm <yair@super-m.com> Add

To: dovw@isoc.org.il

CC:

Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am

Subject: Re: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL

Attachments:

Form for Developers

Name: Reuven Nisser
Institutional affiliation (optional): Ofek Liyladenu
Contact information: Phone: +972 4 6392101 Cellular: +972 54 419538 Fax: +972 4 8494511 Email: (***) rnisser AT ofek-liyladenu.org.il
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation Computers engineer. Interested in technology for the blind Ofek Liyladenu board member, site administrator and programmer.
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory) blind, visually impaired, ofek liyladenu, parents organization, Israel Internationalization, Accessibility, HTML
Home Page URL (obligatory): http://www.ofek-liyladenu.org.il

Form for RTD Centers, University Departments and for Corporations

Institution/Corporation: Ofek Liyladenu
Name of Contact Person: fill from above
Contact information: Phone: __________ Cellular: __________ Fax: __________ Email: (***) ________________________________
Three lines description areas of interest and occupation
Two lines with keywords describing W3C related interests (obligatory)
Home Page URL (obligatory):

Reuven Nisser <rnisser@ofek-liyladenu.org.il> | Add

To: dovw@isoc.org.il

CC:

Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am

Subject: RE: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL

ספיר
המכללה האקדמית

Folders Compose Address Book Preferences Rules Logout

Re: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL (I am on vacation)

Reply | Reply All | Forward | Delete | Previous | Close | Next | Source

From: Malka Cymbalista <Malki.Cymbalista@weizmann.ac.il> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC:
Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am
Subject: Re: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL (I am on vacation)
Attachments:

I am on vacation until Sun, Nov 16.
If you are a Weizmann Institute employee, please send your email to vshlomit@wicc.
If you are not a Weizmann employee, you may call Shlomit at 08-934-3718 or Rella at 08-934-3817.

Top

ספיר
המכללה האקדמית

מענה אוטומטי בזמן היעדרות מהמשרד: Your hel p disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC -IL

From: Yoheved Novogroder <yohevedn@arnon.co.il> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC:
Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am
Subject: מענה אוטומטי בזמן היעדרות מהמשרד: Your hel p disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC -IL
Attachments:

I am out of the office on maternity leave. If you need any further assistance please contact my secretaries Pam Fandell and Cynthia Amdur at (972-2) 623-9200

ספיר
המכללה האקדמית

Folders Compose Address Book Preferences Rules Logout

Out of Office AutoReply: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL

Reply | Reply All | Forward | Delete | Previous | Close | Next | Source

From: Tal Band <TalB@s-horowitz.co.il> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC:
Received: 10/26/03 09:01 am
Subject: Out of Office AutoReply: Your help disseminating the W3C activity of ISOC-IL
Attachments:

Shalom,

Please Note that I will be out of office until 28 October.
In urgent matters please contact my secretary.
Phone No 972-3-5670604
Email: anatk@s-horowitz.co.il
Thank you

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ספיר
המכללה האקדמית

Folders Compose Address Book Preferences Rules Logout

W3C Member Access granted to Nahum Korda

Reply | Reply All | Forward | Delete | Previous | Close | Next | Source

From: W3C Member Access <member-access@w3.org> Add
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC: member-access@w3.org
Received: 11/04/03 05:21 pm
Subject: W3C Member Access granted to Nahum Korda
Attachments:

Dov,

Member Access to the W3C website has just been granted to :
First name: Nahum
Last name: Korda
Email: korda@isoc.org.il
Phone: +972-67-895690
Organization: Israel Internet Association
Origin of the request: 62.219.215.217 (bzq-219-215-217.pop.bezeqint.net)
Comments:

Please contact our Webmaster Vivien Lacourba at <member-access@w3.org>, or on +1-617-258-8143 if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Vivien

This message was automatically sent by the W3C Member Site
Access Control System.

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ISOC-IL
URI Coordination Group

Workplan for 2004

Document Information:

Revision:	1.0
Date Revised:	Thursday, 11 December 2003

Israel

EAN ISRAEL -
Israeli Barcode Association
Industry House, 29 Hamered St.
P.O.B. 50022
Tel Aviv 61500
Israel

729

Tel:
972 3 5198 839
Fax:
972 3 5162 082

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EAN ISRAEL
Israeli Barcode Association
29 Hamered Street
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Tel-Aviv 61500

Tel : 972 0 519 8839
Fax: 972 3 516 2082
food@industry.org.il

ISRAEL - Israeli Barcode Association - EAN ISRAEL
Industry house, 29 Hamered st., P.O.B 50022 , Tel-Aviv 61500
- Tel : 972 3 5198839, Fax : 972 3 5162082
E-mail : food@industry.org.il

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF ISRAEL

STRUCTURE

E.A.N. Israel, Israeli Barcode Association

The Association promotes marketing and is particularly concerned with encouraging the use of the unified marketing emblem, the Bar-Code. This emblem is intended to improve the service given to the customer and to make a secure link between the manufacturer and the market.

@ **Officers**

BACK



The Association for Industry/Community Relations		
Operator: 972-3-5198869 Fax: 972-3-5160765		
Name:	**Position:**	**Telephone:**
Mr. Eli Laniado	General Director	972-3-5177977
Mr. Shmuel Weiss	"Think 'Industry'" Project Manager	972-3-5198870
Ms. Yehudit Glik	"Industrial Experience" Training Centre Manageress	972-3-5198760
Ms. Hadas Zohar	Secretary	972-3-5198869

BACK

ISOC

W3C

העתקים:

סמי פרידריך, יו"ר ועדת ההיגוי של היוזמה

גיורא רום, מנהל כללי, הסוכנות היהודית

דב וינר, מנהל היוזמה

8 KKL St, Jerusalem, Israel 9100
Phone: +972.2.6202992 Fax: +972.2.6204196 Cellular: +972.50.552065
email: dovw@jazo.org.il site: http://eJewish.info

מוטי שלום !

בהמשך תמצא הפרוטוקול של הישיבה שקיימתי עם דני דולב ומישל ברקוביר בינואר. אחר כך מישל חזר בו מהסיכום בנוגע למשרד לאומי בטענה שזה מריח "עולם שלישי"... אני מעבירי לך הנייר הזה רק למתן רקע.

בנייר נפרד שלחתי הטיוטא היכולה להוות בסיס לסיכום עם מישל ודני עד הדרך ללכת ביחד לפרויקט הזה.

ניתן לותר על הפרק בו מפורטים ה- Work Packages - לשיקול דעתך.

אני אשלח לך גם באמצעות דואר אלקטרוני בתקווה שעד מחר כבר תהיה תקשורת באוניברסיטה תל-אביב.

בברכה,

דב וינר

לכב'
מר מישל ברוכביר
02-6251351

מוטי [illegible]
03-6407[illegible]

[illegible]

02-6251351

למר מישל ברוכביר
פקס' 02-6251351
למר פונק מגי סולקום
טל' 03-6403560

January 5, 1999

Shalom,

In our meeting today we discussed possible alternatives for Israeli participation in the W3C Consortium. We exchanged the following information:

Following an initiative of Michael Berco the Hebrew University Computer Science Department is presently a member of the consortium. Members of the Department are able to participate in the W3C activities employing their personal research budgets. Michael is the University representative in the W3C Advisory Committee; he has been actively trying to interest other members of the Faculty to participate, distributing materials through an email distribution list. He would like to have officials from W3C invited to Israel and eventually to have an Information Center for the W3C established in Israel. He started the procedure for inviting Jean-Francois Abramatic (Director of the W3C) to visit Israel and have a seminar here; Abramatic has reacted positively to this invitation that may be carried out next March.

The Internet Society, Israeli Chapter initiated contacts last March with Jean-Francois Abramatic in view of establishing a National Contact Point for W3C in Israel. We asked him to forfeit the first year membership payment in view of demonstrating the need of such initiative and being able to got the resources for the ISOC-IL continuing membership.

In consultation with Rafi Hoyda there is an initiative for asking the Chief Scientists Forum to endorse and support the establishment of such National Contact Point. The advantages for Israeli Industry and academy of an active role in the W3C being obvious. We intend to ask the Chief Scientists Forum to find the resources for the membership dues (5,000 $ a year) and the travel expenses for participation in the W3C Working Groups.

Following a close reading of the W3C bylaws we intend to establish task force groups in ISOC-IL for the different WGs in W3C. Members of such groups would be full staff of ISOC-IL receiving a compensation of 1 NIS (One New Israeli Shekel) a year.

Conclusions:

1. ISOC-IL will consult its legal counsels to ascertain that the proposed arrangements establishing local task force members as paid staff of ISOC-IL may stand the test of W3C bylaws.
2. The CS Department of the Hebrew University is ready to have ISOC-IL as co-organizer of the visit of Jean-Francois Abramatic.
3. The visit will be an occasion to assess the exiting interest in Israel for active participation in the W3C activities.

4. Following the legal consultation and the assessment of the existing interest in this matter further measures may then be taken to advance the idea of establishing a unified National Contact Point for W3C in the framework of ISOC-IL.

5. In case such National Contact Point is established the Israeli representative for the W3C Advisory Committee will be indicated by the CS Department of the Hebrew University. This in view of the activities the CS has already undertaken concerning this matter.

Shalom Eddo and Patrick,

I've received from Motti the draft proposal prepared by Patrick and appreciate it much.
Since the Cyprus Euromed conference I've been in touch with Jean Francois Abramatic and the W3C office in my role as board member of the Internet Society in Israel.
I've been advancing an initiative to set up ISOC-IL, in coordination with Rafi Hoyda our Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Communications, as a national contact point.
At my request the legal counsel of ISOC-IL has done the necessary legal work examining the compatibility between W3C bylaws requirements and the Israel labor legislation.
Meanwhile the Hebrew University became a member.HUJI and ISOC-IL are hosting a visit of Jean Francois at the end of May which I am coordinating with another board member (Shaula Heitner) and Prof. Bercovier (HUJI).
JFA will give a seminar for a selected group from the industry, academy and government on the W3C.

-

In the proposal that Patrick prepared he included an item concerning a possible association ~~serving~~ for the participation of SME which are not large enough for direct membership in the W3C. This is exactly the envisaged role for ISOC-IL ~~so that~~ there may be no conflict in this matter.

-

Meanwhile I've been in touch with another member of the W3C office, D. Weitzner, ~~the~~ head of the Technology and Society domain. I have invited him th~~at on the occasion of the HUJI/ISOC-IL meeting~~ ~~be~~come and visit ICTAF to discuss the collaboration to be developed (I will send you his answer).

-

I hope that the above may provide you both with ~~the~~ necessary background information.
I will be glad to elaborate if necessary.

-

My main question ~~now~~ is: what are the support that may be expected for the establishment of an W3C office in ICTAF? Which institutions are supposed to provide such support: the W3C itself? Or, like the case of Morocco and Tounisia, the Commission in the framework of its Euromed initiatives? To whom the proposal should be addressed? What are the amounts ICTAF may expect? Would it be ~~an~~ ongoing support or only seed money to which the established office will need to create its own sources o~~f local income~~?

-

You understand that the JFA seminar and D.Weitzner visit to ICTAF create good conditions to advance the project. I need the requested information so to be able to try and structure the correct strategy here. ~~You understand that~~ for now the players here are in addition to ICTAF: HUJI, the computer trade association and ISOC-IL.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

==
ESIS II - Israel Project Manager
ICTAF
Interdisciplinary Center for Technological Assesment and Forecasting
at the Tel-Aviv University
==
Personal Page: http://makash.ac.il/dovw.htm
Phone: +972.2.5332286 Fax: +972.2.5333269
==

כנס להצגת קונסורציום W3C בישראל

הנכם מוזמנים להשתתף בכנס הראשון עם נציגי קונסורציום W3C המגיעים לישראל לפגישת היכרות: יושב ראש הקונסורציום, ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק ודניאל וייצנר - מוביל תחום טכנולוגייה וחברה.

הכנס יתקיים בבית בלגיה באוניברסיטה העברית ביום ראשון 30/5/99.

W3C הינו קונסורציום בינלאומי של מאות חברות ברחבי העולם בהנהגת MIT, נציגת ארה"ב, INRIA נציגת אירופה ו- KEIO נציגת יפאן. מטרתו של האיגוד הינה להוביל את התקינה וליצור תשתית ידע לפיתוח מואץ של השימוש ברשת ה- WWW. הקונסורציום מנוהל על ידי טים ברנס לי וז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק.

המפגש בישראל, יוזמה משותפת של המחלקה למדעי המחשב באוניברסיטה העברית ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי, נועדה לעודד הצטרפות לאיגוד של חברות ישראליות העוסקות בפיתוח כלים ויישומים לסביבת האינטרנט.

תקציר ההרצאות של שני האורחים מצורפת להזמנה.

תכנית הכנס כדלהלן:

11.30 - 11.00 - הרשמה ודברי ברכה, פרופ' דני דולב, מנהל המחלקה למדעי המחשב
13.00 - 11.30 - ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק
13.45 - 13.00 - מזנון חופשי
15.00 - 13.45 - דניאל וייזנר
15.00 - סיכום ודיון חופשי

התשלום ליום העיון בסך 60 ש"ח יתבצע בכניסה לכנס.

לצורך אישור השתתפות יש לשלוח EMAIL לכתובת w3c@cs.huji.ac.il בציון שם משתתף ושם הארגון. בדואר חוזר תקבלו אישור כניסה לרכב שיהיה עליכם להציג בכניסה לאוניברסיטה.

מספר המשתתפים מוגבל.

למידע וקישורים ראה:

www.cs.huji.ac.il/w3c
www.isoc.org.il/w3c

להלן תקצירי ההרצאות של ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק ודניאל וייזנר:

Leading the Web to its full potential
Jean-Francois Abramatic
Chairman, W3C

The World Wide Web is a key element of the Global Information Infrastructure, under development around the world. To reach its full

potential, the Web needs to evolve and serve useful human needs, while keeping its familiar simplicity and worldwide interoperability. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) with over 300 participating companies, is the organization, hosted by MIT LCS, INRIA and Keio, chartered by the community to lead this evolution. The forces that drive the W3C effort and cause the Web to evolve are (1) market related, since the Web is used by over 100 million people and is the basis for many emerging businesses; (2) architectural, since the Web is a generic technology for a universal information space that must be widely accessible and must support changing technological capabilities and human needs; and (3) societal, since the Web is a new communication medium with social interactions and repercussions that straddle our planet. The talk will discuss key components of the W3C effort, resulting from these forces. The talk will also address challenges facing the W3C and describe the future components that are envisioned to meet these challenges.

Identity, Money, and Property on the Web
Daniel J. Weitzner
Technology and Society Domain Leader, W3C

As the World Wide Web takes a leading role in both commercial and non-commercial interactions, we face challenges that go to the heart of people's day-to-day commercial and cultural, and personal lives. We have the opportunity, and in some cases nearly a mandate, to shape Web technology that will effect human interaction in three arenas: identity, money, and property. Identity comprises both the ability to protect against misuse of personal information (privacy) and the tools to prove one's identity. Money, in large and small amounts, is obviously critical to robust development of electronic commerce. On the small end of the scale, we must work to promote interoperability among emerging micropayment
technologies. On the large end, exploration of the EDI/business data landscape is important. Finally, intellectual property is the leading form property exchanged in new ecommerce markets. With broad international agreement on new copyright provisions covering digital media through the World Intellectual Property Organization treaty, the issue has assumed a new degree of importance. Technology standards bodies such as W3C and the
IETF have been called on to create technical standards for protection of intellectual property. At the same time, preserving the free flow of information that has been the hallmark of the Web is a vital priority. The very nature and character of property on the Web will be shaped by the technical tools developed to represent, account for, and protect intellectual property. The talk will illustrate how W3C addresses these challenges in the context of a wide diversity of legal and public policy environments around the world.

שלום הילדה

הנוסח של המשפט הראשון במכתב יהיה:
==

שלום רב,

הנך מוזמן לפגישה עם Jean-Francois Abramatic יושב הראש של ה- W3C World Wide Web Consortium ועם Daniel Weitzner מנהל תחום חברה וטכנולוגיה בקונסורציום שיתקיים ביום 31 למאי 1999 בשעה 14:00 ב- ICTAF.
==

היתר לפי התיקונים של מוטי להוציא צרפת.

התיאור של Jean Francois מצורף וכדאי להוסיף לחומרים שישלחו למוזמנים.

תודה,

דב

Jean-François Abramatic,
Chairman, W3C

jfa@w3.org

Jean-François is Chairman of the W3C and Director of Development and Industrial Relations at INRIA - Rocquencourt.

Formerly Associate Director of the MIT Laboratory for Computer Science (1997-1998) and Director of Development at INRIA (1992 - 1996), he was responsible for establishing the European branch of W3C in partnership with MIT LCS in 1995. He was the General Chairman of the Fifth International World Wide Web Conference which was held in Paris in May 1996.

Between 1988 and 1992, Jean-François was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of a start-up company in the area of X Window terminals.

His areas of expertise include image processing, graphics and networking.
Jean-François received his Master's degree from Ecole des Mines in Nancy and his PhD from the University of Paris VI.
He holds two patents and authored more than 40 papers in journals and conferences.

הילדה שלום -

בהמשך הנוסח המוצע למכתב ההזמנה של מוטי לפגישה עם דניאל וייצנר ב- 1 ביוני 1999 אני כתבתי לדניאל וביקשתי ממנו להציע שני מועדים חלופיים באותו יום כפי שהצעת.

לכ'
חזי ישורון, שפיגל, לוגהולץ, סמיונוב, אודי גל, ניב אחיטוב, אהרונוביץ

שלום רב,

הנך מוזמן לפגישה עם Daniel Weitzner מנהל תחום חברה וטכנולוגיה בקונסורציום ה- W3C שתתקיים ביום 1 ביוני 1999 בשעה ב- ICTAF .
קונסורציום ה- W3C הנו הגוף העיקרי העוסק כיום בפיתוח טכנולוגית ה- World Wide Web . הוא מורכב בה- MIT , אוניברסיטה Keio ביפאן ו- INRIA . חברים בו כ- 300 חברות.
מטרת הפגישה לדון על פעילות הקונסורציום, במיוחד במה שנוגע לתחום הטכנולוגיה וחברה (מסחר אלקטרוני, צנעת הפרט, סינון תכנים, Metadata , בטיחות מידע, השלכות תרבותיות וקביעת מדיניות) ולבחון הקמת משרד של ה- W3C בישראל במסגרת ICTAF .
מצורף חומר נוסף על ה- W3C ועל דניאל וייצנר.

בברכה,

פרופ' מוטי סוקולוב

The W3C Consortium

The W3C was founded in October 1994 to lead the World Wide Web to its full potential by developing common protocols that promote its evolution and ensure its interoperability. We are an international industry consortium, jointly hosted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Laboratory for Computer Science [MIT/LCS] in the United States; the Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique [INRIA] in Europe; and the Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Campus in Japan.
Services provided by the Consortium include: a repository of information about the World Wide Web for developers and users; reference code implementations to embody and promote standards; and various prototype and sample applications to demonstrate use of new technology. Initially, the W3C was established in collaboration with CERN, where the Web originated, with support from DARPA and the European Commission. For details on the joint initiative and the contributions of CERN, INRIA, and MIT, please see the statement on the joint World Wide Web Initiative.

The Consortium is led by Tim Berners-Lee, Director and creator of the World Wide Web, and Jean-François Abramatic, Chairman. W3C is funded by Member organizations, and is vendor neutral, working with the global community to produce specifications and reference software that is made freely available throughout the world.

W3C Services

For members, the Consortium provides a place to meet, to discus and to reach agreement on common specifications.
W3C staff help by

Organizing meetings of various forms;
Facilitating discussion and arrival at consensus;
Providing expert editing and writing skills;
Helping to plan a architecturally consistent and timely way forward.

The Consortium provides a number of public services:

A repository of information about the World Wide Web for developers and users, especially specifications about the Web;
A sample code implementation to embody and promote standards
Various prototype and sample applications to demonstrate use of new technology

All products of the Consortium are available during development and on initial release to Members. One month after formal internal release, all software produced by or officially contributed to the W3C is available for general public use, commercial or otherwise.

Daniel Weitzner

djweitzner@w3.org

Daniel Weitzner is director of the World Wide Web Consortium's Technology and Society activities. As such, he is responsible for development of technology standards that enable the web to address social, legal, and public policy concerns such as privacy, free speech, protection of minors, authentication and identification. He is also the W3C's chief liaison to public policy communities around the world.

His areas of expertise include freedom of expression, privacy and regulatory issues related to the Internet and other interactive media.

Before joining the W3C, Mr. Weitzner was co-founder and Deputy Director of the Center for Democracy and Technology, an Internet civil liberties organization in Washington, DC. He was also Deputy Policy Director of the Electronic Frontier Foundation.

Mr. Weitzner has a degree in law from Buffalo Law School, and a B.A. in Philosophy from Swarthmore College.

His publications on communications policy have appeared in the Yale Law Review, Global Networks, MIT Press,Computerworld, Wired Magazine, Social Research, Electronic Networking: Research, Applications & Policy, and The Whole Earth Review. He is also a commentator for NPR's Marketplace Radio.

הנכם מוזמנים להשתתף בכנס הראשון עם נציגי קונסורציום W3C המגיעים לישראל לפגישת היכרות: יושב ראש הקונסורציום, ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק ודניאל וייצנר - מוביל תחום טכנולוגייה וחברה.

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המפגש בישראל, יוזמה משותפת של האוניברסיטה העברית ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי, נועדה לעודד הצטרפות לאיגוד של חברות ישראליות העוסקות בפיתוח כלים ויישומים לסביבת האינטרנט.

תקציר ההרצאות של שני האורחים מצורפת להזמנה.

תכנית הכנס כדלהלן:

11.30 - 11.00 - הרשמה ודברי ברכה, פרופ' דני דולב
13.00 - 11.30 - ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק
13.45 - 13.00 - מזנון חופשי
15.00 - 13.45 - דניאל וייזנר
15.00 - סיכום ודיון חופשי

התשלום ליום העיון בסך 60 ש"ח יתבצע בכניסה לכנס.

לצורך אישור השתתפות יש לשלוח EMAIL לכתובת XXXXXX בציון שם משתתף ושם הארגון. בדואר חוזר תקבלו אישור כניסה לרכב שיהיה עליכם להציג בכניסה לאוניברסיטה.

מספר המשתתפים מוגבל.

Leading the Web to its full potential
Jean-Francois Abramatic
Chairman, W3C

The World Wide Web is a key element of the Global Information Infrastructure, under development around the world. To reach its full potential, the Web needs to evolve and serve useful human needs, while keeping its familiar simplicity and worldwide interoperability. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) with over 300 participating companies, is the organization, hosted by MIT LCS, INRIA and Keio, chartered by the community to lead this evolution. The forces that drive the W3C effort and cause the Web to evolve are (1) market related, since the Web is used by over 100 million people and is the basis for many emerging businesses; (2) architectural, since the Web is a generic technology for a universal information space that must be widely accessible and must support changing technological capabilities and human needs; and (3) societal, since the Web is a new communication medium with social interactions and repercussions that straddle our planet. The talk will discuss key components of the W3C effort, resulting from these forces. The talk will

also address challenges facing the W3C and describe the future components that are envisioned to meet these challenges.

Identity, Money, and Property on the Web
Daniel J. Weitzner
Technology and Society Domain Leader, W3C

As the World Wide Web takes a leading role in both commercial and non-commercial interactions, we face challenges that go to the heart of people's day-to-day commercial and cultural, and personal lives. We have the opportunity, and in some cases nearly a mandate, to shape Web technology that will effect human interaction in three arenas: identity, money, and property. Identity comprises both the ability to protect against misuse of personal information (privacy) and the tools to prove one's identity. Money, in large and small amounts, is obviously critical to robust development of electronic commerce. On the small end of the scale, we must work to promote interoperability among emerging micropayment technologies. On the large end, exploration of the EDI/business data landscape is important. Finally, intellectual property is the leading form property exchanged in new ecommerce markets. With broad international agreement on new copyright provisions covering digital media through the World Intellectual Property Organization treaty, the issue has assumed a new degree of importance. Technology standards bodies such as W3C and the IETF have been called on to create technical standards for protection of intellectual property. At the same time, preserving the free flow of information that has been the hallmark of the Web is a vital priority. The very nature and character of property on the Web will be shaped by the technical tools developed to represent, account for, and protect intellectual property. The talk will illustrate how W3C addresses these challenges in the context of a wide diversity of legal and public policy environments around the world.

② ניתן לקבל את מאפייני כל -

Member זה 5000 דולר לשנה להשתתף בכל

לפעול להכנת מסמכי תקנים...

100 חברים מכסים את רוב השוק

③ הקונסורציום עושה את MIT

④ נושאים אחרים

XML

Vector graphics standard

Web Accessibility WAC לאנשים עם מוגבלות

5000 חברים עם המחשבים ל 3 שנים

50-60 אנשים בצוות ו 5000 [illegible]

6-7 צוותים [illegible]

עלות

1/2 מבצעים

1/2 מנוי

1/4 פרופסור

50000

מבנה

מחר

Mirror

2 מחשבים

XML פלטפורמה

200 אלף [illegible]

[illegible]

הבאת מרחק של

Tim Berners Lee [illegible]

[illegible]

מנויים [illegible] | [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

☐ [illegible] - [illegible]

Sources / [illegible] - MAYA

☐ [illegible]

☐ [illegible]

☐ Friede Sofer

[illegible]

[illegible]

Klaus is actively promoting the deployment of open
networking and Internet in Europe since many years.

--

==
Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
==

Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium (Draft)

Introduction

Hereby we propose the establishment of an Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium.
This proposal grew up from the convergence of several initiatives:

1. The activities of ICTAF in the European context, lead by Prof. Motti Sokolov, with a focus in the IST program of the 5FP. These activities lead to an concrete proposal for the establishment of the Israeli Local Office of the W3C originated in association with the European partners.
2. The Computer Sciences Institute of the Hebrew University joined the W3C following the Cyprus EuroMed Conference in March 1998. This was an initiative by Prof. Danny Dolev, head of the Institute, and Prof. Michel Bercovier, now the representative of the University in the board of the W3C Consortium..
3. The initiative by the Internet Society, Israel Chapter, lead by Dov Winer and endorsed by the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Communications for the establishment of a National Contact Point for the W3C in Israel in the framework of ISOC-IL .

The present proposal seeks to integrate these initiatives and coordinate them through a joint proposal to be presented to the European Commission. The representation of the Israeli software industry in this effort can be enlarged through the invitation of ILA - The Israeli Information Technologies Association to the proposed partnership.

Organization

The proposed organization of the project will include::
Partners: The different institutions in Israel who initiated the actions toward the establishment of an W3C Office in Israel will be the partners in the project together with the European institutions. They will invite to join them the ILA Israeli Information Technologies Association. The Israeli partners will set up the Steering Committee for the project.
Steering Committee: The partners to the project will establish a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will set the policy for the project; will set priorities; will allocate the resources for carrying out the different tasks. The chairman of the Steering Committee will convene the committee regularly and receive reports on the activities being carried out by the office and oversees its activities.
Director of the Israeli W3C Office: The project will employ a director for the W3C office. The director of the office will be in charge of the day to day operations of the project; will set up the office; hire personnel or sub-contract services; run the specific tasks set up as part of the project and implement the priorities determined by the policy established by the Steering Committee.

Proposed Partnership between:

ICTAF	Israel
ISOC-IL	Israel
HUJI CS Institute	Israel
ILA Israeli IT Association	Israel
European Partners	

Background

The World Wide Web Consortium – W3C, carries out a process of industrial consultation on the technical specification and functionality of the WWW. It provides reference software for use by industry. In doing so it guarantees that the WWW continues to develop as a universal platform on the basis of principles agreed through consultation with industry. This provides a mechanism to ensure that a proliferation of mutually incompatible proprietary platforms does not fragment the market for web based products and services
Based on the European experience of variation in local response to the Web and to the development of WWW technologies, W3C has developed a partnership program with national organizations known as W3C Offices. Their role is to enable the W3C to better respond to local needs and issues. Local offices have already been established at

GMD	Germany
FORTH	Greece
SICS	Sweden
CWI	Netherlands
RAL	United Kingdom.

This list is not exhaustive and steps have recently been taken towards establishing regional offices in Morocco and Tunisia. In view of the list of potentially interested companies and the importance for the IT sector for Israel, we believe that Israel can eventually support a self-sustaining W3C office.

More specifically a typical W3C office:

- Is vendor neutral,
- Bases its activities on an established network of contacts,
- Promotes the work of the W3C,
- Helps recruit W3C members in the region,
- Maintains contact with W3C members in their region,
- Supports the work of the W3C by
  - Helping to organize local events,
  - Translating W3C documents
  - Establishing and managing a mirror site,
  - Providing a forum for members in the region,
  - Provides feed-back and local input to W3C,

- Producing promotional brochures and CD Roms,
- Supports W3C communications and press releases.

The W3C office does not carry out region-specific technical work. This is done by W3C based on regional requirements gathered via the W3C Internationalization Activity. Instead the office ensures adequate regional input to the W3C internationalization activity.

This is a proposal to establish a W3C office in Israel, to act as an intelligent interface between the W3C, Israeli industry and the European effort in Web based product and service development. In general the role of the office would be to ensure that Israeli industry:

- Understands the work of W3C,
- That W3C specifications are disseminated and understood throughout the country,
- That the potential for Euro-Israeli co-operation in Web based products and service development is brought to the attention of relevant European industrial sectors.

Proposal

The objective is for the office:

- Assist at W3C meetings to learn the mechanisms by which the W3C operates, its decision making procedures, and understand how Israeli industry either as members of W3C or as members of a Israeli WWW-SIG can provide input to the process,
- Initiate the activities of a W3C office in Israel,
- Carry out a survey of Israeli industry to identify a high potential W3C client base,
- Carry out a multi-target dissemination campaign to illustrate the benefits of membership,
- Carry out experiments to develop sustainable services for delivery to the Israeli client base,
- Develop services directed at EU industry related to the technology offers from Israel,
- Develop a business model for sustainable operation of a W3C office in Israel,
- Establish a basic set of services which will guarantee sustainability in the near term, and provides a margin for experimentation in new services as industry and the medium evolves,
- In particular to develop services of assistance for the SME sector,
- Develop a W3C - Special Interest Group for SMEs, which are not big enough to enroll as members themselves,
- Aim to prove the principle, demonstrate results and enroll sufficient clients for sustainability within two years of launch of action (8 web-generations),

Potential Israeli members of the W3C include:

Software houses,
Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
Creators of web-based content,
TV, video, radio and other media companies,
Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,

Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
Web based service providers and integrators,
Advertising companies,
Personnel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualization, genome research etc.
Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension ,
Members of the Israeli MM and Broadband Bezeq Magnet.

For each sector propose to identify:

The relevant short, medium and long-term issues for the sector currently being considered by the W3C,
Identify how they could contribute to the W3C industry working groups,
Identify how they would benefit from the contribution,
Identify most-likely candidate members of the consortium,
Design a campaign targeting these to be delivered by consultants on a one-on-one basis to these companies, issues for current and future need to identify

Tasks

Establish a local mirror site,
Develop complementary Hebrew content to explain the web, the role of W3C the Israeli office and the issues that are being addressed,

Create high quality promotional material in traditional as well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,

Survey local industry to:
Profile their current engagement in or dependence on web as a target for their products,
Profile their future interests or stake in Web technology development,
Identify interest in participating as a full partner, an observer etc.

Work-Packages (DRAFT) ...

WP1: Overall co-ordination and administration,
Accounting, management of outsourced tasks, purchasing,
planning and contingencies vis a vis workspackages,
Diligence regards maintainence of schedule and execution of effort,
Consolidation of reports,
Centralisation of deliverables,
Comunication with the Commission,

WP2: Relations with W3C in INRIA and Europe:
Site visits to study operation of W3C at INRIA,
Site visits to study work of successful EU offices,
Participation in meetings of W3C and industrial consultations,
Particiaption at related internatinal for a and conferences

WP3: Establishment of mirror site:
Acquire server,
Specify universal content to be mirrored,
Specify local content to be provided,
Specify translation/localisation policy,
Implement mirror,
Translation tasks,
Establish local mailing lists and links to local sites, links to foreign sites, A panorama of local web-related research and industrial effort ...
Pages for venture capitalists ... i-tech investors ... internet stock reviews and evaluations ... a market place for internet-investors ....

WP4: Establishment of Industry Working group:

- Such a group would serve as a precursor to full membership and as a point of contact with smaller industry which cannot afford full membership, it would be a general or preliminary point of access to W3C for local industry,
- Main industry and government players should be involved, as well as internationally minded or export oriented hi-tech SMEs,
- Eventually certain members would migrate to being full members of the W3C and having 'voting rights' in W3C consultations
- They should meet several times a year corresponding to major new events in web-technolgies,
- A forum for discussing web-related issues to be raised with W3C,
- The working group could also serve as a sounding board to test the relevance of local scientific activity, and to announce main scientific trends in the technologies ..

- Costs of a secretariat, maintainance of lists, solicitation of speakers (sometimes high level or celebrity status speakers), the organisation of demonstrations and other interest,

WP5: Develop corporate W3C membership

Study potential corporate memberships from different industry sectors

- Software houses,
- Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
- Creators of web-based content,
- TV, video, radio and other media companies,
- Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
- Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
- Web based service providers and integrators,
- Advertising companies,
- Personel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
- Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
- Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
- Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualisation, genome research etc.
- Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension (Danny Dolev, etc.),
- Members of the Israeli MM and Internet ...,

Develop a targetted marketing campaign starting with high possibility members, ie. organisations with a high commitment to technology, and the ability to invest in strategic actions to position for future developments,
Based on experience with the development of membership in the EU. For example Canal+ is a member. What do they consider as their strategic interest? Is this also true for the Israeli TV networks and communication companies
Identify the interests of the targeted high potential clients and turn initial focus of Israeli office activities on these specific issues. 'Show by doing' what the Israeli office can do for them ...

Build up a client relationship with these organizations ...

WP6: Development of business models for sustainability of W3C

- Payment of W3C membership for partners in the consortium for first two years of operation
- Study of financial cost of running a W3C office
- Development of alternative business model scenarios: Models which would permit one the basis of fees from local corporate membership, as well as value added services such as just-in-time and SME oriented training materials, other information services, sales, licenses and royalities from the same .. to pay W3C membership, infrastructure, running costs and personnel.
- Phased testing, refinement and introduction over a period of two years of the viable business model

WP7: Develop and test models for the provision of new services,

- Profile the usage of the Web by Israeli industry, usage trends and future strategic issues,
- Profile investment in Web related research or product development by Israeli industry,
- Profile the web-related training actions in-house and out-house, and the anticipated skills requirements for the near future,
- Investigate models for just-in-time training actions, as well as for efficient, low-cost strategies for SME skill maintainance,
- Investigate possible research co-ordination and clustering actions, ie. a follow-on proposal as an 'AM – Cluster',
- With the considerable interest in the web among investors, there may be services to provide to business and investment analysts who need to understand the technology issues and the direction being taken by industrial consensus ...

WP8: Creation of high quality content for dissemination

- Create high quality professional promotional material in traditional and other formats well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,
- More general dissemination to the public based on articles for newspapers, academic notices, trade press, and professional organisations, womens magazines to encourage women to enter the web-content industry, work from home with the web as a work-place .. maybe a franchised newsletter ..
  - Dissemination and publicity for the work of the W3C office, report on the evolution of the Israeli office, its new initiatives, meetings, celebrate the W3C membership of the new Israeli companies etc.

Subject: W3C - Our meeting today
Date: Mon, 10 Jan 2000 18:52:40 +0200
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: Israel Internet Association - ISOC-IL
To: Danny Dolev <dolev@cs.huji.ac.il> , Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il> , Hezy Yeshurun <hezy@math.tau.ac.il> , Craig Gotsman <GOTSMAN@VIRTUE3D.COM> , "Motti (Prof.) Sokolov" <motis@post.tau.ac.il> , Joshua Maor <jmaor@ibm.net>
CC: "shaula@ibm.net" <shaula@ibm.net>

Shalom,

1. We heard a report from Michel regarding his participation in a W3C meeting. A discussion was held regarding ways to mobilize business members to the W3C with many suggestions being provided by Joshua Maor and other participants. The gist of this effort are personal contacts with main officers at leading companies which may have a vested interest in the activities of the W3C.
2. Michel reported that until the end of this week we may have the contract regarding the office signed by INRIA in counterpart to HUJI's signature. Following this procedure 20% of the fees from new Israeli members will be dedicated by the W3C for the local office activities.
3. With the receipt of the countersigned contract the Israel Internet Association will proceed with the necessary steps for registering itself as a member of the W3C. It will establish the corresponding working groups as agreed with Abramatic.
4. Dov reviewed the tasks related to the announcement of the opening of the W3C office in February at the IIA conference; the XML workshop to be held February 17th as part of this opening. Michel explained that Joseph Dietl resigned (he was in charge of offices activities). Michel will make an effort until the end of this week (he will be in Paris this Friday) to contact Jean Francois Abramatic and conclude the issue of the conferencist for the XML workshop.
5. Shaula Heitner (in charge of the conference and the workshop) included in the program for the IIA conference the announcement of the office to be made by Michel in the opening session.
6. Some milestones were set up. At the suggestion of Joshua Maor it was agreed to verify the feasibility of having high level W3C invitees for an special session on W3C matters to be held at the Telecom 2000 conference to be held in the Autumn. Joshua will inform the participants and then a tentative list of invitees will be set up.

Meanwhile it was agreed to have an one day Seminar/Workshop in May as part of the activities of the office.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

Danny Dolev wrote:

>
> can we delay it by 30min?

\>
\> can we begin at 15:00?
\>
\> thanks,
\>
\> danny
\>
\> At 14:17 30/12/1999 +0200, Michel Bercovier wrote:
\> >ok for all at 14 30 here?
\> >Michel
\> >
\> >Hezy Yeshurun wrote:
\> >>
\> >> It turns out that I can make it only on the 10th (any hour),
\> >> hezy
\> >>
\> >> ______________________________
\> >> Prof. Hezy Yeshurun
\> >> Dept. of Computer Science
\> >> Tel Aviv University
\> >> +972 3 6409368 (phone)
\> >> +972 3 6409357 (fax)
\> >> ______________________________
\> >>
\> >> On Tue, 28 Dec 1999, Dov Winer wrote:
\> >>
\> >> > Shalom,
\> >> >
\> >> > The following is the table of proposed dates:
\> >> > Joshua: agrees
\> >> > Hezy: 9-10 12-13
\> >> > Danny: flexible, in the 10th teach from 10:30 to 14:00
\> >> > Michel: 5-6 9-10 11
\> >> > It seems the common dates so far are the 9 or 10
\> >> > I am available either date (9 or 10)
\> >> > The only person that have not expressed himself is Chaim Gotsman.
\> >> > So tentatively we are meeting either the 9th or the 10th. In the later
\> >> > case
\> >> > it should be after Danny finish teaching at 14:00 .
\> >> >
\> >> > What are your preferences regarding the 9th or the 10th after 14:00 ?
\> >> >
\> >> > Dov
\> >> >
\> >> > Michel Bercovier wrote:
\> >> > >
\> >> > > I guess that Dov means 2000
\> >> > > Days :
\> >> > > I am free on Jan 5th, 6th , 9th 10th and 11th
\> >> > > I suggest Jerusalem , this time
\> >> > > Michel
\> >> > >
\> >> > > PS contract for the office has been signed....
\> >> > > --
\> >> > > ==
\> >> > > Michel Bercovier, Bertold Badler Professor of Computer Science.
\> >> > > School of CS and Engineering -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
\> >> > > Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
\> >> > > Tel +972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
\> >> > > e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il e-fax +1 603-297-6409
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\> >==
\> >Michel Bercovier, Bertold Badler Professor of Computer Science.
\> >School of CS and Engineering -Hebrew University of Jerusalem

> >Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
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> >e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il e-fax +1 603-297-6409
> >==
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> >
> ____
> Prof. Danny Dolev
> Head, School of CS and Engineering
> The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
> Tel: +972-2-6584116
> Fax: +972-2-5633664 (in the US: (eFax) (508) 546-2459)
> Url: www.cs.huji.ac.il/~dolev
> ActiveNames: +dolev
> ____

Subject: W3C - Summary of our meeting
Date: Tue, 05 Jan 1999 18:47:12 +0200
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: ISOC-IL Internet Society - Israeli Chapter
To: "Danny Dolev (Prof.)" <dolev@cs.huji.ac.il> , Michael Berco <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
CC: Rafi Hoyda <hoydar@moc.gov.il>

Shalom,

In our meeting today we discussed possible alternatives for Israeli participation in the W3C Consortium. We exchanged the following information:
Following an initiative of Michael Berco the Hebrew University Computer Science Department is presently a member of the consortium. Members of the Department are able to participate in the W3C activities employing their personal research budgets. Michael is the University representative in the W3C Advisory Committee; he has been actively trying to interest other members of the Faculty to participate, distributing materials through an email distribution list. He would like to have officials from W3C invited to Israel and eventually to have an Information Center for the W3C established in Israel. He started the procedure for inviting Jean-Francois Abramatic (Director of the W3C) to visit Israel and have a seminar here; Abramatic has reacted positively to this invitation that may be carried out next March.
The Internet Society, Israeli Chapter initiated contacts last March with Jean-Francois Abramatic in view of establishing a National Contact Point for W3C in Israel. We asked him to forfeit the first year membership payment in view of demonstrating the need of such initiative and being able to got the resources for the ISOC-IL continuing membership.
In consultation with Rafi Hoyda there is an initiative for asking the Chief Scientists Forum to endorse and support the establishment of such National Contact Point. The advantages for Israeli Industry and academy of an active role in the W3C being obvious. We intend to ask the Chief Scientists Forum to find the resources for the membership dues (5,000 $ a year) and the travel expenses for participation in the W3C Working Groups.
Following a close reading of the W3C bylaws we intende task force groups in ISOC-IL for the different WGs in W3C. Members of such groups would be full staff of ISOC-IL receiving a compensation of 1 NIS (One New Israeli Shekel) a year.
Conclusions:
1. ISOC-IL will consult its legal counsels to ascertain that the proposed arrangements establishing local task force members as paid staff of ISOC-IL may stand the test of W3C bylaws.
2. The CS Department of the Hebrew University is ready to have ISOC-IL as co-organizer of the visit of Jean-Francois Abramatic.
3. The visit will be an occasion to assess the exiting interest in Israel for active participation in the W3C activities.
4. Following the legal consultation and the assessment of the existing interest in this matter further measures may then be taken to advance the idea of establishing a unified National Contact Point for W3C in the framework of ISOC-IL.
5. In case such National Contact Point is established the Israeli representative for the W3C Advisory Committee will be indicated by the CS Department of the Hebrew University. This in view of the activities the CS has already undertaken concerning this matter.

Participated in the meeting:
Danny Dolev, Michael Berco (CS, HUJI), Dov Winer (ISOC-IL)

Subject: **Re: W3C - Summary of our meeting**
Date: Thu, 07 Jan 1999 14:51:52 +0200
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: ISOC-IL Internet Society - Israeli Chapter
To: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
CC: "Danny Dolev (Prof.)" <dolev@cs.huji.ac.il> ,
Rafi Hoyda <hoydar@moc.gov.il>

Shalom,

>From your intervention in our meeting I understood that you are well aware of the importance of having a substantial Israeli participation in the W3C activities and is working towards this goal.
You pointed out that most Israeli corporations that may become interested in the W3C
are small and medium sized organizations. For large organizations (you gave the example of
the Bezeq) there is no financial barrier to participation and they may even discount
the expenses as a marketing budget from the IRS. Other large institutions and/or
corporations with enough resources and interest may decide to do the same - that is,pay
the annual fee and participate directly. I don't think these initiatives should be limited in any
way - any Israeli organization should decide by itself what is the best way to participate.
-
So we may have multiple channels for Israeli participation in the W3C. If the term
"National Contact Point" sound to you too "third worldly" and may convene the mistaken
impression of a single channel for participation for Israeli institutions I will be glad to
drop it and accept your suggestion on the most appropriate term to designate an umbrella
organization to facilitate the participation of small and medium sized Israeli
organizations.
-
You and Danny I understand have a basic commitment to the idea of getting as much
corporations, academic units, educational institutions, non profits and governmental
departments active in the W3C. The ISOC-IL framework will serve to stimulate
and facilitate such process of participation and for getting the necessary
governmental support.
-
We should now concentrate in the first action item resulting from our meeting - the
organization of Abramatic's visit. I think we can get a group of ISOC-IL members helping to get the maximum impact from this event. Perhaps Danny would like
to use the opportunity of his presentation at the ISOC-IL conference next week to
announce it? We can convene a group of volunteers and start working on this
matter in earnest.

Regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
ISOC-IL Board

Michel Bercovier wrote:

> I think that on the question of the national contact point,
> it may be of interest for the CS department to act directly and
> not through any 3rd party.
> We mean here an action similar to the one led by Ruthefod labs
> in England. The W3C use of societies such as ISOC for
> national contact point is more related to underdevelooped countries!
>
> Michel

<u>הכרזה על פתיחת משרד ה- W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) קונסורציום בישראל</u>

במעמד שר התקשורת בנימין בן-אליעזר יוכרז ב- 16.2.1999 על פתיחת משרד ה- Wolrd Wide Web Consortium בישראל. ההכרזה תיעשה בנוכחותם של Prof Frank Hopgood ו- Ulrich Boes .

ההכרזה על פתיחת המשרד תיעשה על ידי פרופ' מישל ברקוביאר מבית הספר להנדסה ומדעי המחשב של האוניברסיטה העברית שנבחר לראש צוות ההיגוי של המשרד.

Prof Frank Hopgood הנו ראש הקתדרה למדעי המחשב באוניברסיטה ברונל והממונה החדש בקרב הנהלת ה- W3C על משרדיו ברחבי העולם . Ulrich Boes הינו בעל התפקיד בנציבות האירופאית, DG Information Society, ISAC הממונה מטעם הנציבות על ה- W3C .

משרד ה- W3C בישראל מוקם על פי יוזמה של ביה"ס להנדסה ומדעי המחשב באוניברסיטה העברית ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ושותפים בהנהלתו אילא (איגוד ישראלי לטכנולוגיות המידע); אוניברסיטה תל-אביב והטכניון.

מטרת פתיחת המשרד בישראל היא להרחיב באופן ניכר את מעורבותם של המפתחים הישראלים, החברות בתחומים השונים של התקשורת, התכנה, החמרה ויישומי האינטרנט בפעילות העיקרית של פיתוח ה- Web .

ה- W3C הינו קונסורציום בינלאומי של מאות חברות מסחריות ומוסדות מחקר בהנהגת MIT מארה"ב; INRIA מאירופה; ואוניברסיטה KEIO מיפאן. מטרתו להוביל את התקינה וליצור תשתית ידע לפיתוח מואץ של השימוש ברשת ה - WWW . הקונסורציום מנוהל על ידי Tim Barnes-Lee ו- Jean Francois-Abramatic .

חברות בקונסורציום מספקת לחברות והארגונים:

- אפשרות להשתתף בקבוצות העבודה, סדנאות וסימפוזיונים
- מעורבות בהתוות האסטרטגיה של הקונסורציום
- מושב ב- W3C Advisory Committee
- גישה לאתר המיועד רק לחברי הקונסורציום המכיל מידע על אירועים, טכנולוגיות, חבילות תוכנה, קבוצות עבודה, פורומים, רשימות תפוצה של דואר אלקטרוני, ידיעות והודעות
- שירות ידיעות שבועי המיועד רק לחברים
- גישה ישירה למומחים אחרים בקהילת ה- Web

התחומים העיקריים של פעילות ה- W3C הם:

1. <u>Universal Access</u>

W3C defines the Web as the universe of network-accessible information (available through your computer, phone, television, or networked refrigerator...). Today this universe benefits society by enabling new forms of human communication and opportunities to

share knowledge. One of W3C's primary goals is to make these benefits available to all people, whatever their hardware, software, network infrastructure, native language, culture, geographical location, or physical or mental ability. W3C's Internationalization Activity, Mobile Activity, TVWeb Activity, Voice Browser Activity, and Web Accessibility Initiative all illustrate our commitment to universal access.

2. Semantic Web

People currently share their knowledge on the Web in language intended for other people. On the Semantic Web ("semantic" means "having to do with meaning"), we will be able to express ourselves in terms that our computers can interpret and exchange. By doing so, we will enable them to solve problems that we find tedious, to help us find quickly what we're looking for: medical information, a movie review, a book purchase order, etc. The W3C languages RDF, XML, and digital signatures are the building blocks of the Semantic Web.

3. Trust

The Web is a collaborative medium, not read-only like a magazine. In fact, the first Web browser was also an editor, though most people today think of browsing as primarily viewing, not interacting. To promote a more collaborative environment, we must build a "Web of Trust" that offers confidentiality, instills confidence, and makes it possible for people to take responsibility for (or be accountable for) what they publish on the Web. These goals drive much of W3C's work around digital signatures, annotation mechanisms, group authoring, versioning, etc.

4. Interoperability

Twenty years ago, people bought software that only worked with other software from the same vendor. Today, people have more freedom to choose, and they rightly expect software components to be interchangeable. They also expect to be able to view Web content with their preferred software (graphical desktop browser, speech synthesizer, braille display, car phone...). W3C, a vendor-neutral organization, promotes interoperability by designing and promoting open (non-proprietary) computer languages and protocols that avoid the market fragmentation of the past. This is achieved through industry consensus and encouraging an open forum for discussion.

5. Evolvability

W3C aims for technical excellence but is well aware that what we know and need today may be insufficient to solve tomorrow's problems. We therefore strive to build a Web that can easily evolve into an even better Web, without disrupting what already works. The principles of simplicity, modularity, compatibility, and extensibility guide all of our designs.

6. Decentralization

Decentralization is a principle of modern distributed systems, including societies. In a centralized system, every message or action has to pass through a central authority, causing bottlenecks when the traffic increases. In design, we therefore limit the number of central Web facilities to reduce the vulnerability of the Web as a whole. Tolerance of errors is the necessary companion of distributed systems, and the life and breath of the Internet, not just the Web.

7. Cooler Multimedia!

Who wouldn't like more interactivity and richer media on the Web, including resizable images, quality sound, video, 3D effects, and animation? W3C's consensus process does not limit content provider creativity or mean boring browsing. Through its membership, W3C listens to end-users and works toward providing a solid framework for the development of the Cooler Web through languages such as the Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) language and the Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL).

W3C has over 370 Members and nearly 60 full-time staff around the world who contribute to the development of W3C specifications and software. Find out more about:
http://www.w3.org

The WAI focuses on making the Web accessible to the many million of existing and potential Web users who have disabilities.

- WAI Technical Activity
- Technology Development
- Guidelines
- Tools
- WAI International Program Office
- Education and Outreach
- Research and Development

1. יש להגיש - פרטים אישיים כולל לרכב

2. לשלוח על המחזור ↓

לשדה להמלצ: cs.huji.ac.il@ W3C

3. הפתוח הגלגר Visual

media-l members colloquium Myer Morron

אג'יד כהן / קליין — משרד הבטחון

סילבן שלום

מיקי איתן

משרד המדע — גאון ון פוגל / מזון שריפה

רפי הורקני +

אלי הרב + דני שוקן

Myer Morron

מרסל שולמן

אלון פולג - משרד המדע והטכנולוגייה

ע ועדה ינאי - ורו - Macabi Group

אורנה זרי

ועדה ויסוצקי

ק מערכת הבנקאות

משרד הפנים — ?

שלטון מקומי — הגדרה לאוטומציה

מנהל המסים — (?) דק

3Com

Ex Libris

IBM פעלה דרעלאי

AMDOCS

BRM

Checkpoint

Bryce

Subject: [Fwd: Israel et W3C]
Date: Wed, 31 Mar 1999 18:36:50 +0300
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il , dolev@cs.huji.ac.il

Please forward to Shaula
-- good news!

and HAG SAMEAH
michel

==
Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
==

Subject: Re: Israel et W3C
Date: Tue, 30 Mar 1999 16:49:14 -0500
From: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
To: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
CC: jean-francois abramatic <jfa@w3.org> , djweitzner@w3.org , josiane@w3.org

Hello Michel,

I would be very pleased to be able to participate in the the W3C visit to Jerusalem. I've appended a brief abstract of the talk I propose to give below. If this is agreable, please let know know about logistics such as time allocated for the presentation.

I look forward to meeting you.

Danny Weitzner

At 11:47 AM 3/29/99 +0200, jean-francois abramatic wrote:
>Michel,
>
>You will find enclosed title and abstract of my prsentation.
>
>Danny,
>
>If you confirm your participation to this seminar in Israel,
>would you please send a title of your presentation.
>
>I suggest the scenario under which I present W3C as a whole
>and announce more details on the Technology and Society domain
>in your talk. If you have any reason to focus on a particular
>topic within T&S, please do so, otherwise an overview
>of T&S activities will do.

Internet Society

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים

כנס להצגת קונסורציום W3C בישראל

הנכם מוזמנים להשתתף בכנס הראשון עם נציגי W3C - World Wide Web Consortium המגיעים לישראל לפגישת היכרות: יושב ראש הקונסורציום, ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק ודניאל וייצנר - מוביל תחום טכנולוגייה וחברה.

הכנס יתקיים בבית בלגיה באוניברסיטה העברית ביום ראשון 30/5/99.

W3C הינו קונסורציום בינלאומי של מאות חברות ברחבי העולם בהנהגת MIT, נציגת ארה"ב, INRIA נציגת אירופה ו- KEIO נציגת יפאן. מטרתו של האיגוד הינה להוביל את התקינה וליצור תשתית ידע לפיתוח מואץ של השימוש ברשת ה- WWW. הקונסורציום מנוהל על ידי טים ברנס לי וז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק.

המפגש בישראל, יוזמה משותפת של המחלקה למדעי המחשב באוניברסיטה העברית ואיגוד האינטרנט הישראלי, נועדה לעודד הצטרפות לאיגוד של חברות ישראליות העוסקות בפיתוח כלים ויישומים לסביבת האינטרנט.

תכנית הכנס כדלהלן:

11.30 - 11.00 - הרשמה ודברי ברכה, פרופ' דני דולב, מנהל המחלקה למדעי המחשב
13.00 - 11.30 - ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק
13.45 - 13.00 - מזנון חופשי
15.00 - 13.45 - דניאל וייצנר
15.00 - סיכום ודיון חופשי

התשלום ליום העיון בסך 60 ש"ח, יתבצע בכניסה למפגש.

לצורך אישור השתתפות יש לשלוח EMAIL לכתובת W3C@cs.huji.ac.il בציון שם המשתתף, שם הארגון, כתובת וטלפון. בדואר חוזר תקבלו אישור כניסה לרכב שיהיה עליכם להציג בכניסה לאוניברסיטה העברית. ניתן גם לשלוח פקס למספר: 03-9583224.

מספר המשתתפים מוגבל.

להלן תקצירי ההרצאות של ז'אן פרנסואז אברמטיק ודניאל וייצנר:

Leading the Web to its full potential
Jean-Francois Abramatic
Chairman, W3C

The World Wide Web is a key element of the Global Information Infrastructure, under development around the world. To reach its full potential, the Web needs to evolve and serve useful human needs, while keeping its familiar simplicity and worldwide interoperability. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) with over 300 participating companies, is the organization, hosted by MIT LCS, INRIA and Keio, chartered by the community to lead this evolution. The forces that drive the W3C effort and cause the Web to evolve are (1) market related, since the Web is used by over 100 million people and is the basis for many emerging businesses; (2) architectural, since the Web is a generic technology for a universal

information space that must be widely accessible and must support changing technological capabilities and human needs; and (3) societal, since the Web is a new communication medium with social interactions and repercussions that straddle our planet. The talk will discuss key components of the W3C effort, resulting from these forces. The talk will also address challenges facing the W3C and describe the future components that are envisioned to meet these challenges.

Identity, Money, and Property on the Web
Daniel J. Weitzner
Technology and Society Domain Leader, W3C

As the World Wide Web takes a leading role in both commercial and non-commercial interactions, we face challenges that go to the heart of people's day-to-day commercial and cultural, and personal lives. We have the opportunity, and in some cases nearly a mandate, to shape Web technology that will effect human interaction in three arenas: identity, money, and property. Identity comprises both the ability to protect against misuse of personal information (privacy) and the tools to prove one's identity. Money, in large and small amounts, is obviously critical to robust development of electronic commerce. On the small end of the scale, we must work to promote interoperability among emerging micropayment technologies. On the large end, exploration of the EDI/business data landscape is important. Finally, intellectual property is the leading form property exchanged in new ecommerce markets. With broad international agreement on new copyright provisions covering digital media through the World Intellectual Property Organization treaty, the issue has assumed a new degree of importance. Technology standards bodies such as W3C and the IETF have been called on to create technical standards for protection of intellectual property. At the same time, preserving the free flow of information that has been the hallmark of the Web is a vital priority. The very nature and character of property on the Web will be shaped by the technical tools developed to represent, account for, and protect intellectual property. The talk will illustrate how W3C addresses these challenges in the context of a wide diversity of legal and public policy environments around the world.

Subject: Re: Joining forces with the W3C - Re: internet engineering task force - internet society task force?
Date: Fri, 05 Mar 1999 00:42:51 -0500
From: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC: Jean-Francois Abramatic <jfa@w3.org>, Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>

Shalom l'cha,

I'd be very pleased to talk with you about your ideas in this regard. I'm traveling this week, but perhaps you could provide me with a bit more detail on the current ISOC thinking by email. Then we should be able to talk about how to move the discussion forward.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best,

Danny

At 12:26 AM 3/3/99 +0200, Dov Winer wrote:
>*Shalom,*
>
>*The suggestion for establishing a Task Force dealing with broad Societal* issues is
>*excellent.*
>*I would like very much to be active in such framework; this has been very* much my
>*task in the*
>*present board of ISOC-IL - trying to translate between the two worlds.* Most of our
>*board is*
>*composed by excellent networking wizards and I am the only social sciences* person
>*around.*
>-
>*I would like to suggest that this initiative be coordinate from the* beginning with
>*another*
>*dynamic framework concerned with advancing the Internet - the W3C.*
>-
>*One of the main domains of action of the W3C is the "Technology and* Society Domain"
>
>*lead by Daniel Weitzner (formerly Deputy Director of the Center for* Democracy and
>*Technology, and the Electronic Frontier Foundation).*
>-
>*Their stated aims is understanding the social impact of the Web and* reaching out
>*to affected communities and its mission statement:*
>*"The explosive growth of technology has forced the entire Web community to* look at
>*society's ethical and legal issues from a new international perspective. The*
>*Technology & Society Domain seeks to understand these issues in light of new*
>*technology -- partly by changing the technology, and partly by educating* users
>*about the technology's benefits, costs, and limits. "*
>-
>*Give a look at their page in: http://www.w3.org/TandS/*
>-
>*I would be very glad in we are able in the course of establishing the* Internet
>*Society Task*

>Force to enjoy from the experience and lessons already learned in that framework.
>
>Regards,
>Dov
>
>Dov Winer
>dovw@isoc.org.il
>
>"vinton g. cerf" wrote:
>
>> daniel, the strategic planning has to do with the isoc board
>> which has a duty to isoc with regard to guiding the organization.
>> that does not mean we cannot engage in discussions on strategic
>> goals and initiatives in the discussion lists - in fact, such
>> discussions have already proven helpful to the board and I would
>> expect them to continue both among individual members and also
>> in the chapters context.
>>
>> Vint
>>
>> At 10:53 PM 3/2/99 +0100, you wrote:
>> >Dear All
>> >
>> >> this is a very good suggestion and the timing is excellent. As you know,
>> >> ISOC is in the early stages of a Strategic Planning process and in fact we
>> >> have identified similar requirements/opportunities. For the purposes of
>> >> our discussions we were using the term social and commercial standards (For
>> >> your information, I've included the bullet point we're discussing.) So,
>> >> your comments are much appreciated.
>> >
>> >who are we???
>> >>
>> >> • Proactive involvement in commercial and social standards that help to
>> >> ensure confidence in Internet-based transactions/communications.
>> >>
>> >> Many individuals are already involved in the planning process (for instance
>> >> all chapter heads have been asked to participate in a special chapter
>> >> survey) and many more will be in the future as our work continues to
>> >> evolve. We will obviously keep everyone informed and expect more folks to
>> >> be involved in the future. Thanks again.
>> >
>> >I propose an open inclusive dialogue rather than having strategic planning
>> >(sic) relegated to the few. In my experience running strategic processes
>> >and teaching strategy to MBAs strategies and scenarios developed by "the few
>> >for the many" fail to get the critical mass needed for action. There is a
>> >real opportunity here to build an organisation that as a whole understand
>> >the strategic complexities that a we face. ISOC should reflect the nature
>> >of the Net: self organisation through open inclusive discussions.
>> >
>> >With support I'm willing to run these strategic processes. If ISOC is
>> >relegating our strategic thinking to the "few" and Sascha's opinion is
>> >sidelined to the level of "commentary" then I fear for the future of ISOC.
>> >ISOS as a body will not be able to deal with the new complexities of the
>> >Internet if it is unable to embrace the very principles that it is trying to
>> >protect.
>> >
>> >My .02
>> >
>> >Daniel

>> >
>> >
>> >>
>> >> Best Regards,
>> >>
>> >> Lynn
>> >>
>> >> Lynn St.Amour phone: +41 22 929 5786
>> >> Executive Director -ISOC mobile: +41 79 202 3127
>> >>
>> >> Make your plans now for:
>> >>
>> >> INET'99, San Jose, California; June 22-25, 1999
<http://www.isoc.org/inet99>
>> >>
>> >>
>> >> Lynn St.Amour phone: +41 22 929 5786
>> >> Executive Director -ISOC mobile: +41 79 202 3127
>> >>
>> >> Make your plans now for:
>> >>
>> >> INET'99, San Jose, California; June 22-25, 1999
<http://www.isoc.org/inet99>
>> >
>> ==
>>
>> See you at INET'99, San Jose, CA, June 22-25,1999
>> http://www.isoc.org/inet99/
>
~=~

Daniel J. Weitzner +1.617.253.8036(v)
Technology and Society Domain Leader +1.617.258.5999(f)
World Wide Web Consortium http://www.w3.org/

W3C-I an Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium

Partnership

ICTAF	Israel
ISOC-IL	Israel
HUJI	Israel
Computer Trade Association	Israel
W3C at INRIA	France

W3C office in Europe .... One of the more successful ones in recruiting members. What does Abramatic recommend?

Amstar	Belgium

Background

The Israeli IT industry has made considerable progress in the last two decades, to the extent that certain commentators have referred to Israel as a "second silicon valley". Every year large numbers of Asian and North American IT companies visit Israel to acquire innovative new technologies and to develop industrial partnerships. Writing for the French le Tribune newspaper in January 1999 about his visit to Salon Telecom '98, Serge Rozenblum compared the strong presence of North American and Asian IT companies in search of Israeli technologies and Israel based technology partners, to the relatively low presence of Europeans. Whatever the reason, it is clear that although Israeli industry now has strong co-operation with United States, there exist comparatively poor links between Israel and major European players. The IST programme in which Israel now participates provides mechanisms to help redress this balance. An important domain in which to take immediate action is that of World Wide Web technology. Israel industry seems to have a poor awareness of the work of the World Wide Web Consortium. Although there is already one Israeli member of the W3C, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, there are many more organisations in Israel with the resources and the potential interest to become members.

(add list of major Israeli companies not yet on the list of members .. from media, publishing, IT, hardware and software, advertising etc.)

The World Wide Web Consortium – W3C, carries out a process of industrial consultation on the technical specification and functionality of the WWW. It provides reference software for use by industry. In doing so it guarantes that the WWW continues to develop as a universal platform on the basis of principles agreed through consultation with industry. This provides a mechanism to ensure that a proliferation of mutually incompatible proprietary platforms does not fragment the market for web based products and services

Based on the Euopean experience of variation in local response to the Web and to the development of WWW technologies, W3C has developed a partnership program with national organizations known as W3C Offices. Their role is to enable the W3C to better respond to local needs and issues. Local offices have already been established at

Net@ys Europe 1998

Dilemmas and Trends in Zionism

israel

Israel Day
The 19th October !

Delegation of the European Commission to the State of Israel

Dilemmas and Trends in the Zionist Movement

Many dilemmas, which troubled the Jewish and Zionist world at the eve of the first Zionist Congress are still relevant nowadays.

The main goals include encouraging critical thinking on how to cope with conflicts on different levels: personal, ideological and practical; clarification the complexity of belief in an idea; confront issues that trouble the Zionist movement since its foundation; strenghten the connection of the participanst to the Jewish world; knowing the ideological trends active at the beginning of the Zionist Movement.

Among the contents dealed in the simulations are the controversy about the location of the Jewish homeland; the controversy about the cultural identity of the future state; the question regarding the acceptance of the Diaspora; the issue of the international recognition of the Jewish state.

The participants of this CMC Simulation assume the roles of the leaders of the main ideological trends in the Zionist movement and to a large extent the Jewish people in general.

The simulation game is carried out through e-mail conferencing. A news bulletin released by the game coordinator is the occasion for group discussions and the elaboration of appropriate reactions.

Each one of the participating classes assume the role of one of the political groups involved in the process. The class is splited so that students may represent different personalities or roles (like journalists).

Class discussions are leaded by the teacher which carry them in a plenary or small groups and have a general vote on the preferred response.

GMD	Germany
FORTH	Greece
SICS	Sweden
CWI	Netherlands
RAL	United Kingdom.

This list is not exhaustive and steps have recently been taken towards establishing regional offices in Morocco and Tunisia. In view of the list of potentially interested companies and the importantce for the IT sector for Israel, we believe that Israel can eventually support a self-sustaining W3C office.

More specifically a typical W3C office:

- Is vendor neutral,
- Bases its activities on an established network of contacts,
- Promotes the work of the W3C,
- Helps recruit W3C members in the region,
- Maintains contact with W3C members in their region,
- Supports the work of the W3C by
    - Helping to organise local events,
    - Translating W3C documents
    - Establishing and managing a mirror site,
    - Providing a forum for members in the region,
    - Provides feed-back and local input to W3C,
    - Producing promotional brochures and CD Roms,
    - Supports W3C communications and press releases.

The W3C office does not carry out region-specific technical work. This is done by W3C based on regional requirements gathered via the W3C Internationalization Activity. Instead the office ensures adequate regional input to the W3C internationalisation activity. The W3C web-site is at http://w3c.org/.

(Demonstrate that ICTAF has an established network of contacts in Israel relevant to the work of a W3C office, ...)

This is a proposal to establish a W3C office at ICTAF, to act as an intelligent interface between the W3C, Israeli industry and the European effort in Web based product and service development. In general the role of the office would be to ensure that Israeli industry:

- Understands the work of W3C,
- That W3C specifications are disseminated and understood throughout the country,
- That the potential for Euro-Israeli co-operation in Web based products and service development is brought to the attention of relevant European industrial sectors.

Proposal

The objective is for ICTAF to:

- Become a W3C member,
- Assist at W3C meetings to learn the mechanisms by which the W3C operates, its decision making procedures, and understand how Israeli industry either as members of W3C or as members of a Israeli WWW-SIG can provide input to the process,
- Initiate the activities of a W3C office in Israel,
- Carry out a survey of Israeli industry to identify a high potential W3C client base,
- Carry out a multi-target dissemination campaign to illustrate the benefits of membership,
- Carry out experiments to develop sustainable services for delivery to the Israeli client base,
- Develop services directed at EU industry related to the technology offere from Israel,
- Develop a business model for sustainable operation of a W3C office in Israel,
- Establish a basic set of services which will guarantee sustainability in the near term, and provides a margin for experimentation in new services as industry and the medium evolves,
- In particular to develop services of assistance for the SME sector,
- Develop a W3C - Special Interest Group for SMEs, which are not big enough to enroll as members themselves,
- Aim to prove the principle, demonstrate results and enroll sufficient clients for sustainability within two years of launch of action (8 web-generations),

Potential Israeli members of the W3C include:

Software houses,
Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
Creators of web-based content,
TV, video, radio and other media companies,
Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
Web based service providers and integrators,
Advertising companies,
Personel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualisation, genome research etc.
Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension (Danny Dolev, etc.),
Members of the Israeli MM and Internet …,

For each sector propose to identify:
The relevant short, medium and long-term issues for the sector currently being considered by the W3C,
Identify how they could contribute to the W3C industry working groups,
Identify hopw they would benefit from the contribuion,

Identify most-likely candidate members of the consortium,
Design a campaign targetting these to be delivered by consultants on a one-on-one basis to these companies,

issues for current and future need to identify

Tasks

Establish a local mirror site,
Develop complementary Hebrew content to explain the web, the role of W3C the Israeli office and the issues that are being addressed,

Create high quality promotional material in traditional as well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,

Survey local industry to:
Profile their current engagement in or dependence on web as a target for their products,
Profile their future interests or stake in Web technology development,
Identify interest in particpating as a full partner, an observer etc.

Work-Packages (DRAFT) ...

WP1: Overall co-ordination and administration,
Accounting, management of outsourced tasks, purchasing,
planning and contingencies vis a vis workspackages,
Diligence regards maintainence of schedule and execution of effort,
Consolidation of reports,
Centralisation of deliverables,
Comunication with the Commission,

WP2: Relations with W3C in INRIA and Europe:
Site visits to study operation of W3C at INRIA,
Site visits to study work of successful EU offices,
Participation in meetings of W3C and industrial consultations,
Particiaption at related internatinal for a and conferences

WP3: Establishment of mirror site:
Acquire server,
Specify universal content to be mirrored,
Specify local content to be provided,
Specify translation/localisation policy,
Implement mirror,
Translation tasks,

Establish local mailing lists and links to local sites, links to foreign sites,
A panorama of local web-related research and industrial effort ...
Pages for venture capitalists ... i-tech investors ... internet stock reviews and evaluations ... a market place for internet-investors ....

WP4: Establishment of Industry Working group:

- Such a group would serve as a precursor to full membership and as a point of contact with smaller industry which cannot afford full membership, it would be a general or preliminary point of access to W3C for local industry,
- Main industry and government players should be involved, as well as internationally minded or export oriented hi-tech SMEs,
- Eventually certain members would migrate to being full members of the W3C and having 'voting rights' in W3C consultations
- They should meet several times a year corresponding to major new events in web-technolgies,
- A forum for discussing web-related issues to be raised with W3C,
- The working group could also serve as a sounding board to test the relevance of local scientific activity, and to announce main scientific trends in the technologies ..
- Costs of a secretariat, maintainance of lists, solicitation of speakers (sometimes high level or celebrity status speakers), the organisation of demonstrations and other interest,

WP5: Develop corporate W3C membership

Study potential corporate memberships from different industry sectors

- Software houses,
- Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
- Creators of web-based content,
- TV, video, radio and other media companies,
- Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
- Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
- Web based service providers and integrators,
- Advertising companies,
- Personel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
- Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
- Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
- Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualisation, genome research etc.
- Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension (Danny Dolev, etc.),
- Members of the Israeli MM and Internet ...,

Develop a targetted marketing campaign starting with high possibility members, ie. organisations with a high commitment to technology, and the ability to invest in strategic actions to position for future developments,
Based on experience with the developemnt of membership in the EU. For example Canal+ is a member. What do they consider as their stratagic interest? Is

this also true for the Israeli TV networks and communication companies. How was canal+ approahced by W3C to win their support? Can such apporaches be adapted to the Israeli situation.
Identify the interests of the the targetted high potential clients and turn initial focus of Israeli office activities on these specific issues. 'Show by doing' what the Israeli office can do for them ...
Build up a client relationship with these organisations …

WP6: Development of business models for sustainability of W3C

- Payment of W3C membership for ICTAF for first two years of operation
- Study of financial cost of running a W3C office
- Development of alternative business model scenarios: Models which would permit one the basis of fees from local corporate membership, as well as value added services such as just-in-time and SME oriented training materials, other information services, sales, licenses and royalities from the same .. to pay W3C membership, infrastructure, running costs and personnel.
- Phased testing, refinement and introduction over a period of two years of the viable business model

WP7: Develop and test models for the provision of new services,

- Profile the usage of the Web by Israeli industry, usage trends and future strategic issues,
- Profile investment in Web related research or product development by Israeli industry,
- Profile the web-related training actions in-house and out-house, and the anticipated skills requirements for the near future,
- Investigate models for just-in-time training actions, as well as for efficient, low-cost strategies for SME skill maintainance,
- Investigate possible research co-ordination and clustering actions, ie. a follow-on proposal as an 'AM – Cluster',
- With the considerable interest in the web among investors, there may be services to provide to business and invetment analysts who need to understand the technology issues and the direction beingt taken by industrial concensus …

WP8: Creation of high quality content for dissemination

- Create high quality professional promotional material in traditional and other formats well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,
- More general dissemination to the public based on articles for newspapers, academic notices, trade press, and professional organisations, womens magazines to encourage women to enter the web-content industry, work from home with the web as a work-place .. maybe a franchised newsletter ..

הגישו תוכניותיכם עכשיו !

- Dissemination and publicity for the work of the W3C office, report on the evolution of the Israeli office, its new initiatives, meetings, celebrate the W3C membership of the new Israeli companies etc.

WP9 (optional) : Russian action (to see with Abramatic what he is really interested in ... but here goes for a first draft ...)

- Study feasability of using the Israeli diaspora and international network of contacts in Eastern Europe, to solve problems related to the skill deficit in Israel (and in the rest of Europe ..).
- To create favorable framework conditions for effective joint work, there should be a shared skill base, perhaps based on the use of the open university system or web-based training using the same material as ni Israeli, used by Israeli industry for local training needs,
- Encourage the investment of Israeli IT companies in Eastern Europe and Russia as a means to tap into local skill base ..

The Russian partner(s) need not appear in the consortium, but can act as a sub-contrator(s). In which case they would be covered for 100% of the costs. The provision of equipment to Russia however might involve some juggling though .. (ie. ICTAF sending one of its machines to Russia and the project paying for a replacement to go to ICTAF ...)

EITAN, PEARL, LATZER & COHEN-ZEDEK

איתן, פרל, לצר וכהן-צדק

3 בפברואר 1999
משרד ראשי

<u>באמצעות פקס מספר: 02-5333269</u>

לכבוד
מר דב ווינר
<u>חבר הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט</u>

א.נ.,

הנדון: <u>**חברות ב- W3C**</u>
מספרנו: 970467-11-00

1. בהתאם לתקנות ולחוזה החברות ב- W3C נקבע כי לגבי ארגונים, אגודות, זכויות החברות יוקנו רק לעובדי הארגוניים אשר משולם להם שכר.

2. התקנות והחוזה לא הגדירו למה כוונתם במינוח 'עובדים שמשולם להם שכר'.

3. השאלה, האם המסקנה תהא כי הכוונה שמדובר בעובדים על פי כללי המדינה בה ממקום הארגון או עובדים על פי כללי המדינה בה ממוקם המרכז של W3C. אם נלך לפי כללי מדינת ישראל, אזי עובד זה עניין של מעמד ולא דבר שניתן לקבוע אותו על פי חוזה בין הצדדים.

4. ניתן ליצור יחסי עובד מעביד בין אגודת האינטרנט וחלק מחבריה בתנאים הבאים:

4.1. העובדים ישכרו למשימה מוגדרת, הכוללת ביצוע תפקיד מוגדר, שעות מוגדרות.

4.2. האגודה או נציגיה יפקחו על עבודת החברים ועל ביצוע המשימה.

4.3. העובדים יקבלו שכר מינימום לפחות, שכר מינימום על פי שעות עבודה. אם מדובר בשעת עבודה בחודש, שכר שעה. כמובן שאם העובד משקיע יותר שעות והוא חתם על שכר של שעה אחת , עשויה להיות לו זכות תביעה נגדכם ואתם חשופים לתביעות שכר.

4.4. העובדים יקבלו את כל שאר הזכויות הניתנות לעובד בישראל בכלל זה הבראה, חופשה, פיצוי פיטורים וכדומה.

עורכי דין, עורכי פטנטים ונוטריון
שותפים
נחמן כהן-צדק
א. טלי איתן
זאב פרל
דורון לצר
תמר בן-פורת
שלמה כהן-צדק (1906-1997)

משרד ראשי: מרכז גב -ים 2
רח' שנקר 7, הרצליה 46725
ת.ד. 12688, הרצליה 46733
טלפון: 09 - 970 9000
פקס: 09 - 970 9001
main@technologylaw.co.il

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מרכז תעשיה מתקדמת
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haifa@technologylaw.co.il

EITAN, PEARL, LATZER & COHEN-ZEDEK

איתן, פרל, לצר וכהן-צדק

4.5. ייחתם בין העובד לאגודה הסכם המסדיר את יחסי העבודה בין הצדדים.

כל אלה מבטאים סממנים ליחסי עובד מעביד. כמובן שיש חובות נוספות שבאות עם יצירה כזו, בכלל זה פתיחת תיק מעסיקים תיק ניכויים ביטוח לאומי וכדומה.

אני תקווה כי האמור לעיל עונה על שאלותיך.

אני עומדת לרשותך במידה ויש שאלות נוספות.

בברכה,

קליה קליין, עו"ד
איתן , פרל, לצר וכהן-צדק

(1 :3/2/99) (so) israel\isoc\11-00\viner.doc

DRAFT OF COVER LETTER TO THE W3C REQUESTING MEMBERSHIP FOR THE ISRAEL INTERNET ASSOCIATION

To

Susan Westhaver

W3C Consortium

+1.617.258.5999

CC:

Prof. Ivan Herman, Head of Offices, World Wide Web Consortium

C/O W3C Dutch Office, Kruislaan 413, 1098, SJ Amsterdam

Fax: +31.20.5924312

Christelle Fonteneau, Administrative Assistant – W3C, INRIA

+33.1.39543860

Dear Colleagues,

Re: Application for Affiliate Membership in the World Wide Web Consortium by the Israel Internet Association.

Following the contactgs and correspondence held by the Israel Internet Association with the Chairman of the W3C and with Prof. Ivan Herman, Head of Offices, W3C the Board of Directors of the Israel Internet Association decided to apply for Affiliate Membership in the World Wide Web Consortium.

In continuation we provide the requested information:

1) **Membership class**: Affiliate
2) **Member Organization Info**:
    1. Israel Internet Association
    2. Corporate headquarters/main office postal address: 11, Moshe Levi St., Rishon Lezion, Israel, 75658
    3. main phone number: +972.3.961 8182
    4. main fax number: +972.3.952 9778
3) **Advisory Committee Representative:**
    1. Name: Dov Winer
    2. Title: Member of the Board of Directors
    3. Postal address: P.O.Box 151, Zur Hadasah, Doar Haela 99875, Israel
    4. **email address**: dovw@isoc.org.il
    5. phone number: +972.2.5332286
    6. fax number: +972.2.5333269
4) **Invoice Contact**:

1. Name: Dr. Morton Taragin
2. Title: Member of the Board of Directors, Treasurer
3. Postal address: 11, Moshe Levi St., Rishon Lezion, Israel 75658
4. email address: Morton.Taragin@weizmann.ac.il
5. phone number: +972.3.961 8182
6. fax number: +972.3.952 9778

5) **Membership term start date**: April 1st, 2002

6) **Preferred URL** for your organization, which we will link in our List of Members:

    1. http://www.isoc.org.il

7) **Members Site Access**: IP address of personal password system.

    There are two ways to gain access to the Member site. You may choose to use both methods:

    IP address enabling – for access from within the Member organization. Please send the set of IP addresses using wildcards as appropriate, e.g., "18.18.*.*" within your organization to be added to the Member Access List.

    1. We will set up a special computer (cache) through which access will be provided. Due to security considerations this computer will be located at the Tel Aviv University network. The specific IP address of this machine still is not available and will be provided later to the W3C office.

    Personal password system – for mobile and remote access, or access by specific personnel within the Member organization.

8) **The following paragraph**: "I certify that my institution is in the process of executing the W3C Member Agreement. Between now and the time that this agreement is fully executed, I request access to the W3C web site and mailing lists. I agree that all employees and others affiliated with my institution will use these network resources in compliance with the intellectual property policy found in paragraph 7 of the Member Agreement and will also protect the confidentiality of all communication and information as provided by paragraph 1.1.3 of the Process Document. I assure that all those who use W3C resources are aware of these conditions."

    Special notice:

    The Israel Internet Association is a not for profit membership society in the sense referred to in the Consortium Agreement paragraph **5 g** (Rights and Obligations of Member).

    Being a membership society The Israel Internet Association will take the following measures in extending access to W3C information to the members of its task forces as set up in the correspondence we have maintained with the W3C office:

    a) The Israel Internet Association will have the right to establish and maintain computer network links via the Internet with MIT, INRIA and KEIO sufficient to participate in Consortium activities.

    b) The Israel Internet Association will designate the domain from which people active in our local working group (task forces) will have access to the documentation and software of the W3C. The access from this

domain will be provided only through a cache system to be monitored by the Association.

c) All persons from the Israel Internet Association receiving access to software and documentation produced by the Consortium prior to the release of such software and documentation to non-members (through the above mentioned cache system) will sign a back-to-back pledge commitment to abide to the bylaws of the W3C Membership agreement.

d) Up to five officers of the association, members of the Board of Directors or otherwise appointed by the Board of Directors of the Israel Internet Association will receive personal passwords from the W3C office to access the W3C documentation; these officers (only one per W3C WG) will be able to vote in the Standards Review Process of the W3C.

e) The Israel Internet Association will be able to establish as many local working groups parallel to those of the W3C, as it may deem necessary to advance our active involvement in the W3C work.

9) Signature by the same fiduciary authority as signs the agreements.

Doron Shikmoni

President

Israel Internet Association

DRAFT OF COVER LETTER TO THE W3C REQUESTING MEMBERSHIP FOR THE ISRAEL INTERNET ASSOCIATION

W3C WORLD WIDE WEB consortium

leading the Web to its full potential

"The Consortium has been changing constantly since it was formed. Having completed a 'catching up' and stabilizing phase with HTML 4.0 and HTTP 1.1, W3C has started state-of-the-art common specifications such as in Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) and Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P). It is also forging ahead with a new idea—the semantic Web—a unification of data everywhere, through the Web, into effectively one large database. The Resource Description Framework (RDF) and the Extensible Markup Language (XML) are the two layers which provide a stable foundation for a very exciting set of developments to come."

Tim Berners-Lee
Director, W3C

W3C

a new era where people use a semantic Web to engage, enrich, and educate

The World Wide Web provides people with information on every topic. For growing numbers of people, it is also emerging as the environment of choice for services related to their professional activities and personal interests. The Web provides a vehicle for civic participation, commercial transactions, and education. It gives people access to world news, employment opportunities, and each other. And while the potential uses for the Web seem endless, exercising that potential requires new technology development.

What has been missing from the Web is a standard way to create and collect information about information—also known as metadata. Enabling the creation of descriptive information makes it possible for Web data to be effectively searched and processed by computers. These models produce results that surpass current technologies in accuracy and scalability, while providing additional features, such as validation.

Implementation of a stable, extensible model for metadata is the next step in leading the Web to its full potential. RDF—Resource Description Framework—and XML—Extensible Markup Language—are two technologies from W3C that will aid the Web to grow and better serve the needs of the global Web community.

"The Consortium is pivotal in ensuring that the World Wide Web advances communications and serves cultures around the globe."

Nobuo Saito
Dean and Professor of Environmental Information
Keio University

the Web and the Internet: a place to share information and do business

THE INTERNET: THE WORLD'S LARGEST COMPUTER NETWORK

In 1969, the U.S. Department of Defense's Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), established the Internet as a way to connect the many military, university, and defense contractors working on its projects. ARPANet was designed to use decentralized networking. This allowed the network to grow extremely quickly and to survive isolated computer failures.

In the mid-1980s, the National Science Foundation (NSF) developed its own network, NSFNet, to be used for scholarly research at colleges throughout the United States. NSFNet also offered students and faculty new ways to collaborate with their peers. Before long, email, newsgroups, and public file servers sprouted, computer lines became overloaded, and the Internet was flourishing. Since then, the Internet's continued growth has been phenomenal to say the least. Today it spans all seven continents. The number of users easily approaches hundreds of millions.

THE WORLD WIDE WEB: SIMPLIFIED AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

The World Wide Web, commonly referred to as the "Web," was first conceived in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee as a project to improve collaboration between researchers at CERN (the European Laboratory for Particle Physics in Geneva, Switzerland). The Web was devised as a seamless model in which all information on the Internet could be accessed in an extremely simple and consistent manner—from any computer, in any country, by any authorized user. Although the Web soon spread outside the halls of the CERN research laboratories, it didn't really take off until late 1992. Its sudden success was due, in part, to the popularity of Mosaic, a graphical browser created by NCSA (National Center for Supercomputing Applications). Currently the Web is the most popular and fastest-growing information system deployed on the Internet, representing more than 80% of its traffic.

THE WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM: THE LEADER IN GLOBAL WEB EVOLUTION AND INTEROPERABILITY

The rapid growth of the Web made it difficult for CERN to continue to oversee and coordinate the entire Web development effort. It became clear that the Web had outgrown its beginnings in the physics community. In 1994, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) was founded at MIT in collaboration with CERN and with seed funding from DARPA and the European Commission. From the beginning, Director Tim Berners-Lee has been committed to developing a neutral, open forum for the evolution of Web technology, a mission reflected by today's 300-plus-Member global Consortium.

W3C uniquely positioned to lead the evoluti

Leading the World Wide Web's evolution means staying ahead of a significant wave of applications, services, and social changes. For W3C to effectively lead such dramatic growth at a time when a "Web Year" is equivalent to a few months, it must demonstrate exceptional agility, focus and diplomacy. To this end, the Consortium fulfills a unique combination of roles traditionally ascribed to quite different organizations.

Like its partner standards body, the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), W3C is committed to developing open, technically sound specifications backed by running sample code. Like other information technology consortia, W3C represents the power and authority of hundreds of developers, researchers, and users. Hosted by research organizations, the Consortium is able to leverage the most recent advances in information technology.

W3C works on technologies that impact people's daily commercial, cultural and personal activities. For several years W3C has recognized the social, legal, and public policy challenges associated with the development of the Web.

HOST INSTITUTIONS

W3C was formally launched in October 1994 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Laboratory for Computer Science (MIT LCS). Moving beyond the Americas, the Consortium established a European presence in partnership with France's National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control (INRIA) in April 1995. As the Web's influence continued to broaden internationally, the resulting growth in W3C Membership created the need for an Asian host. In August 1996, Keio University in Japan became the Consortium's third host institution.

MEMBERS

The Consortium's real strength lies in the broad technical expertise of its Membership. W3C currently has more than 300 commercial, non-profit, and academic Members worldwide, including hardware and software vendors, telecommunications companies, content providers, corporate users, citizen groups, and government and academic entities.

W3C provides a vendor-neutral forum for its Members to address Web-related issues. Working together with its team and the global Web community, the Consortium aims to produce free, interoperable specifications and sample code. Funding from Membership dues, public research funds, and external contracts underwrites these efforts.

The Consortium's Advisory Committee (AC) is composed of one official representative from each Member organization, who serves as the primary liaison between the organization and W3C. The Advisory Committee's role is to offer advice on the overall progress and direction of the Consortium.

TEAM

W3C is led by Director Tim Berners-Lee, creator of the World Wide Web, and Chairman Jean-François Abramatic. With more than 30 years combined expertise in a wide array of computer-related fields, including real-time communications, graphics, and text and image processing, Berners-Lee and Abramatic are well prepared to lead the Consortium's efforts in spearheading the global evolution of the Web. The Consortium's technical staff include full-time and part-time employees, visiting engineers from Member organizations, consultants, and students from more than 13 countries worldwide. The W3C Team works with the Advisory Committee, the press, and the broader Web community to promote W3C's objectives.

RECOMMENDATION PROCESS

Specifications developed within the Consortium must be formally reviewed by the Membership. Consensus is reached after a specification has proceeded through the review stages of Working Draft, Proposed Recommendation, and Recommendation. As new issues arise from Members, resources are reallocated to new areas to ensure that W3C remains focused on topics most critical to the Web's interoperability and growth.

on of the World Wide Web

DOMAINS

Leading the evolution of a technology as dramatically in flux as the World Wide Web is a challenging task. W3C is a unique organization, well adapted to today's fast-paced environment. Its mission is to lead the Web to its full potential: as a scalable computer-to-computer system, as an efficient human-to-computer interface, and as an effective human-to-human communications medium. In order to achieve these goals, W3C's team of experts works with its Members to advance the state of the art in each of the four Domains: Architecture, User Interface, Technology and Society and The Web Accessibility Initiative. Each Domain is responsible for investigating and leading development in several Activity areas which are critical to the Web's global evolution and interoperability.

ACTIVITIES

When W3C decides to become involved in a new technology or policy, it seeks the approval of its Membership to initiate an Activity in that area. W3C Members are formally invited to review the proposed scope and charter, and subsequently to participate in the work of the Activity. Generally an activity is carried out by one or more groups which may be working groups, interest groups or coordination groups. An Activity may also be carried out by establishing a software project.

OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

The natural complement to W3C specifications is running code. Implementation and testing are an essential part of specification development and releasing the code promotes exchange of ideas in the developer community. All W3C software is Open Source. W3C Open Source Software includes:

Jigsaw, W3C's object-oriented web server, written in Java and supporting HTTP 1.1

Amaya, W3C's testbed browser/editor

A **CSS Validator** which allows the user to validate the CSS style sheets used by HTML and XML pages

An **HTML Validator** which allows HTML documents to be validated against the DTDs for HTML, including for HTML 4.0

Libwww, a general-purpose Web API written in C for Unix and Win32. It is a highly modular extensible API which can be used as the code base for writing Web clients, servers, and proxies.

HTML Tidy, a free utility for correcting HTML syntax automatically and producing clean markup. Tidy can be used to convert existing HTML content into compliant XML.

"W3C's hope is to become a truly global organization with an ever-expanding and wide-reaching membership. Our goal is to further the Web's evolution as a robust, scalable, and adaptive infrastructure; as a platform for the application of computation to knowledge; and as a responsible human communications medium—all while preserving its universal interoperability."

Jean-François Abramatic
W3C Chairman

The current list of Activities is as follows:

Architecture Domain	User Interface Domain	Technology and Society Domain	Web Accessibility Initiative
HTTP	Amaya	Digital Signatures	WAI International Program Office
HTTP-NG	DOM	Metadata	WAI Technical Activity
Jigsaw	Graphics	Micropayments	
TV and the Web	HTML	Privacy	
Web Characterization	Internationalization		
XML	Math		
	Mobile Access		
	Style Sheets		
	Synchronized Multimedia		

W3C



Jean-François Abramatic
W3C Chairman
Joined W3C April 1995

Responsibilities

Spearheads the Consortium's strategic direction

Education

Ph.D. in Computer Science, University of Paris VI, France

M.S. in Engineering, Ecole des Mines, Nancy, France

Related Positions

1997–Present: Director of Development, INRIA, France

1996–1999: Associate Director of the Laboratory of Computer Science (LCS) at MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA

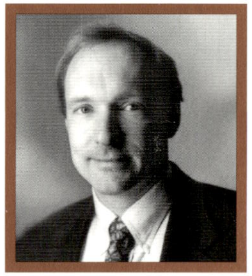
1992–1996: Director of Development, INRIA

1989–1992: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for a start-up X Window terminal company

Other Activities

General Chairman of the Fifth International World Wide Web Conference, held in Paris in May 1996

Holds two patents and has authored more than 40 papers in journals and conferences



Tim Berners-Lee
W3C Director
Joined W3C September 1994

Responsibilities

Oversees all activities within the Consortium

Education

B.A. in Physics, Queen's College at Oxford University, England

Honorary degrees from the Parsons School of Design (D.F.A., 1996), Southampton University (D.Sc. 1996) and University of Essex (D.U. Essex)

Related Positions

1994–Present: Principal Research Scientist, MIT LCS

1984–1994: Fellowship at CERN. In 1989 he invented the World Wide Web and since then has continued to guide the development of the Web including early work on HTML, HTTP, and URLs

Awards

Distinguished Fellow of the British Computer Society

Recipient of 1997 Duddell Medal of the Institute of Physics

Recipient of 1996 ACM Kobayashi Award

Recipient of 1996 IEEE Computer Society Wallace McDowell Award

Co-recipient of 1996 Computers and Communication (C&C) Award

Co-recipient of 1995 ACM Software Systems Award



Nobuo Saito
W3C Associate Chairman
Joined W3C September 1996

Responsibilities

Associate Chairman of W3C

Education

Ph. D. in Computer Science, University of Tokyo, Japan

M. Eng. in Mathematical Engineering and Instrumentation, University of Tokyo

Related Positions

1995–Present: Dean, Faculty of Environmental Information, Keio University, Japan

1990–1995: Professor, Faculty of Environmental Information, Keio University

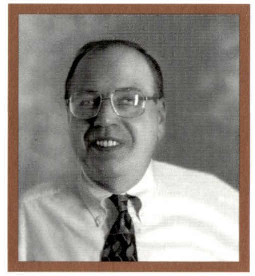
1978–1990: Professor, Faculty of Engineering, Keio University

Other Activities

ISO/IEC SC22/WG15(POSIX), the head of Japanese delegation

The Chairman of AOW (Asia Oceania Workshop)

Actively involved in several projects including development of multimedia platform, campus networks, etc.



Alan Kotok
W3C Associate Chairman
Joined W3C May 1997

Responsibilities

Membership recruitment and W3C Site Management at MIT

Education

M.B.A. Clark University, Worcester, MA, USA

B.S. and M.S. in Electrical Engineering, MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA

Related Positions

1996–1997: V.P. Marketing, GC Tech, Inc.

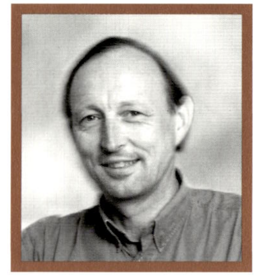
1962–1997: Corporate Consulting Engineer, Digital Equipment Corp.

1994–1996: W3C AC Representative, Digital Equipment Corp.

Other Activities

Member of Science Advisory Board, Cylink Corp.

Consultant: Compaq.



Vincent Quint
W3C Deputy Director for Europe and User Interface Domain Leader
Joined W3C February 1996

Responsibilities

Assists Director with the Consortium's European operations

Coordinates all activities with in the User Interface domain

Chair of the Hypertext Coordination Group

Education

Ph.D. in Mathematics, University of Grenoble, France

Ph.D. in Computer Science, University of Grenoble, France

M.S. in Engineering, University of Grenoble, France

Related Positions

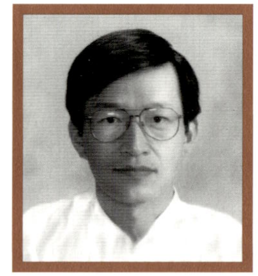
1990–present: Leader, Project Opera, INRIA

1980–1990: Project Manager, Structured Documents Project

Other Activities

Member of several committees, including the Electronic Publishing (EP) Series of Conferences

Actively involved in the design and development of various systems, including Grif, Thot, and Amaya



Tatsuya Hagino
W3C Deputy Director for Asia
Joined W3C September 1997

Responsibilities

Assists Chairman and Director with the Consortium's Asian operations

Education

Ph.D. in Computer Science, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

M.S. in Mathematical Sciences, Kyoto University, Japan

Related Positions

1993–Present: Associate Professor, Keio University

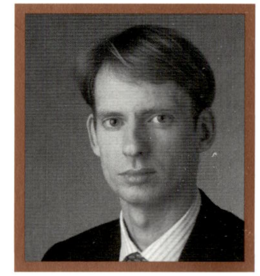
1990–1993: Lecturer, Keio University

1987–1990: Assistant Professor, Kyoto University

Other Activities

Actively involved in several system projects, including the next generation micro kernel project and multimedia network education project.

Member of SFC's steering committee



Philipp Hoschka
W3C Architecture Domain Leader
Joined W3C January 1996

Responsibilities

Coordinates all activities within the Architecture Domain.

Chair of Synchronized Multimedia (SYMM) Interest Group

Chair of TV and Web Interest Group

Education

Ph.D. in Computer Science, University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis, France

Diploma (M.S.) in Computer Science, University of Karlsruhe, Germany

Related Positions

1992–1996: Graduate Research Assistant, High Speed Networking Group (Rodeo), INRIA, France

1991–1992: Software Development Engineer, Networking Research Group, University of Nottingham, UK

1990–1991: Research Assistant, IBM European Networking Center, Heidelberg, France

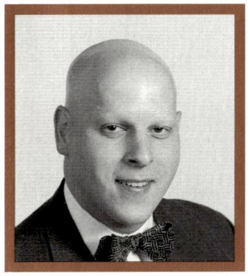
Other Activities

Editor of SMIL 1.0 W3C Recommendation

Chair of W3C Workshop "Television and the Web"

Chair of W3C Workshop "Push Technology"

Chair of W3C Workshop "Real-Time Multimedia and the Web"



Daniel J. Weitzner
W3C Technology and Society Domain Leader
Joined W3C September 1998

Responsibilities

Coordinates all activities within the Technology and Society Domain

Liaison with governments and private sector on Internet policy matters.

Education

B.A. in Philosophy, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA, USA

J.D. Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, NY, USA

Related Positions

Co-founder and Deputy Director, Center for Democracy and Technology

Deputy Policy Director, Electronic Frontier Foundation

Chair, Platform for Internet Content Selection (PICS) Public Policy Committee



Judy Brewer
Web Accessibility Initiative Domain Leader and WAI International Program Office Director
Joined W3C September 1997

Responsibilities

Coordinates all activities within the Web Accessibility Initiative

Directs Web Accessibility Initiative International Program Office

Education

Management Certificate, Boston University Corporate Education Center, Boston, MA, USA

Graduate Certificate, Technical Writing, Northeastern University, Boston, MA

M.A. in Teaching ESL, University of Massachusetts, Boston

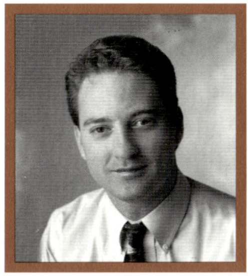
B.A. Independent Concentration in Applied Linguistics, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, USA

Related Positions

1990–1997: Project Director, Massachusetts Assistive Technology Partnership

Other Activities

Advisory committee and board activities include: the US Access Board's Electronic and Information Technology Access Advisory Committee; National Council on Disability's TechWatch; Board of Directors of the Association of Access Engineering Specialists; Board of Directors of the Adaptive Environments Center



Dan Connolly
XML Activity Lead
Joined W3C March 1995

Responsibilities

Leads the XML Activity

Education

B.S. in Computer Science, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, USA

Related Positions

1994–1995: Software Engineer, Hal Software Systems

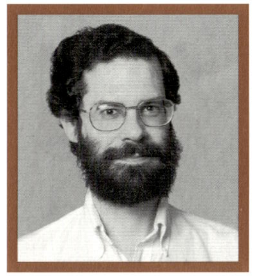
1993–1994: Software Engineer, Dazel (formerly Atrium)

1990–1993: Software Development Engineer, Convex

Other Activities

Editor of HTML 2.0 specification

Editor of World Wide Web Journal Vol. 2 - XML: Principles,Tools, and Techniques



Ralph R. Swick
W3C Technology and Society Domain Technical Director
Joined W3C January 1997

Responsibilities

Technical oversight of all activities within the Technology and Society Domain, assisting Daniel Weitzner.

Education

B.S. in Physics and Mathematics, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

Related Positions

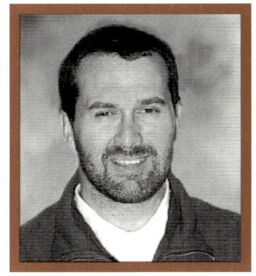
1994–1996: Technical Director, X Consortium, Inc.

1980–1994: Principal Software Engineer, Digital Equipment Corp.

Other Activities

W3C Metadata Activity Lead

Co-editor of the RDF Model and Syntax Specification



Daniel Dardailler
Web Accessibility Initiative Technical Activity Lead
Joined W3C July 1996

Responsibilities

WAI Project Manager

W3C Site Manager at INRIA, Sophia-Antipolis, France

Education

Ph.D. in Computer Sciences, University of Nice, France

M.S. in Computer Sciences, University of Grenoble, France

B.S. in Math Physics, University of Marseille, France

Related Positions

1994–1996: Software Architect, X-Window Consortium

1990–1994: Principal Engineer, The Open Software Foundation

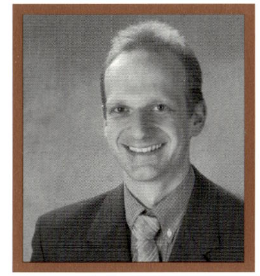
1986–1990: Research Fellow, Bull Research Center

Other Activities

Coordinator of WAI-TIDE European Commission Project

Lecturer and teacher of computer science at engineering schools and universities internationally for more than ten years

Author of several papers in journals and conferences



Josef Dietl
Head of Member Relations
Joined W3C June 1997

Responsibilities

Develops Member Relation efforts with focus on participation and contribution
Contact for W3C Offices

Education

Diploma (M.S.) in Physics, Technical University of Munich, Germany

Related Positions

1995–1997: Domain Leader, CompuServe Germany

Other Activities

Co-founder of FITUG, a German cyberrights organization

Actively involved in various consulting activities



Janet Daly
Head of Public Relations
Joined W3C February 1999

Responsibilities

Leads Public Relations efforts, including press relations and message development

Education

B.A. in English, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, USA

Graduate Studies: Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA; University of Massachusetts, Boston, MA

Related Positions

1997–1998: Communications Director, Newmarket Network

1996–1997: Production Manager, Tripod Inc.

1990–1996: Information Officer, Project Athena, MIT

Other Activities

Guest Lecturer on educational uses of Internet-based technologies, and information design for the Web

executive management

a global partnership

"The Consortium thrives on diversity, especially its international nature. W3C Offices provide local points of contact for W3C members and also can provide a focus for discussion of issues of specifically regional interest."

Tim Berners-Lee
Director

W3C is an international industry-supported consortium, jointly hosted by three institutions: the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Laboratory for Computer Science—MIT LCS (Americas); the National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control—INRIA (Europe); and Keio University (Asia). All three hosts work together to provide vendor-neutral leadership in the evolution of the Web, including designing, developing, and promoting common technical standards.

MIT LABORATORY FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE (LCS)

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) is a major U.S. research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its Laboratory for Computer Science (LCS), now in its fourth decade, conducts a broad research program in information science, from the development of information infrastructures such as the World Wide Web to understanding the theories that underlie computer science. The LCS is dedicated to the invention, development, and understanding of information technologies expected to drive substantial technical and socio-economic change.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND CONTROL (INRIA)

The National Institute for Research in Computer Science and Control (INRIA) is a French public-sector scientific institute. INRIA is made up of five Research Units located at Rocquencourt (near Paris), Rennes, Sophia Antipolis, Nancy, and Grenoble. INRIA's main assignments include transferring research results to industry and conducting both fundamental and applied research. Areas of current research include information processing, advanced high-speed networking, structured documents, and scientific computation.

KEIO UNIVERSITY

Keio University, one of Japan's oldest private universities and foremost computer science research centers, has five major campuses around Tokyo. In 1990, the University opened Shonan Fujisawa Campus and two new faculties, including the Faculty of Environmental Information. At that time, Keio began to focus on next-generation education, research on fundamental information technology, and global solutions in the advanced information society. Shonan Fujisawa Campus, as well as Keio's other campuses, promotes joint research projects in cooperation with industry, government, and international organizations. Keio is currently one of the world's leading research centers for network and digital media technology.

W3C

W3C OFFICES

To enhance the communication between W3C and the Web community, W3C has opened W3C Offices covering specific geographical areas. W3C Offices are the first point of contact between the Consortium and its Membership, as well as the general public in their corresponding region. These are just some of the activities in which W3C Offices may be involved:

- providing support to locally-organized events
- organizing translations for W3C documents
- establishing and managing a mirror site
- acting as a forum for the members in their region
- feeding back local input to W3C
- producing promotional material
- supporting W3C communications and press releases

W3C WORLD WIDE WEB consortium

W3C OFFICES: CONTACT INFORMATION

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Fax: +49 2241 14 2071
Email: w3c-gmd@gmd.de

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Greece
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Fax: +30 81 391674
Email: w3c-forth@ics.forth.gr

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Department of Computer Science
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Kowloon
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Email: w3c-sics@sics.se

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National Chiao Tung University
Computer Center
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Fax: +886 3 571 4031

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W3C Office at CWI
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The Netherlands
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Fax: +31 20 592 4199
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Tel: +44 1235 446822
Fax: +44 1235 445385
Email: w3c-ral@inf.rl.ac.uk

architecture

"Our goal is extending the Web's building blocks so that in the next millennium, even more users, applications, and devices can leverage the power of the Web."

Philipp Hoschka

Architecture Domain Leader

W3C

FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF THE WEB

The Architecture Domain aims to build and extend the Web architecture to support the continuing growth of the Web. This Domain is working is in three key areas: (1) improving HTTP for a faster and more efficient Web; (2) developing the Web architecture to support mobile phones, televisions and other devices and (3), the development of XML as a format for exchanging structured data.

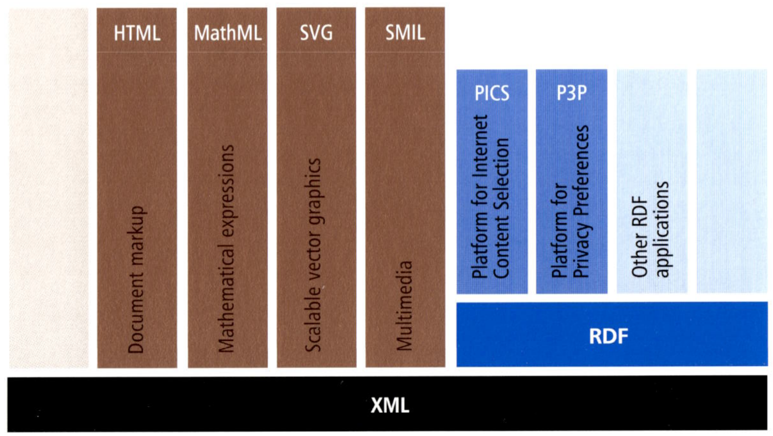
THE W3C ARCHITECTURE TEAM

Philipp Hoschka is the Architecture Domain Leader and also leads the Synchronized Multimedia Activity. The team further includes Dan Connolly (XML Activity Lead), Jim Gettys (visiting engineer from Compaq), Johan Hjelm (visiting engineer from Ericsson), Youichirou Koga (visiting engineer from NEC), Yves Lafon (Jigsaw Activity Lead), Benoît Mahé (Jigsaw engineer), Henrik Frystyk Nielsen (HTTP and HTTP-NG Activity Lead), Hidetaka Ohto (visiting engineer from Matsushita Electric Industrial Co), C.M. Sperberg-McQueen (working with the XML Activity), and Daniel Veillard (XML Activity).

XML

Extensible Markup Language—known as XML—provides a simple approach to representing structured text and information. The extent of its acceptance manifests itself through the steady increase in applications both on and off the Web expressed using XML syntax. These efforts are emerging across cultures, languages, and professional disciplines, ranging from the health care industry to electronic commerce.

W3C develops and defines XML, having issued the XML 1.0 Recommendation in 1998. XML now underpins markup languages and applications developed by W3C.



XML now underpins a number of W3C languages and applications.
The Resource Description Framework—RDF—is also taking on an increasingly important role.

HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL (HTTP)

As Web traffic has come to dominate the Internet, remedying the weaknesses of the HTTP protocol has become of crucial importance. W3C has successfully worked with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to refine and improve the protocol, this work has now led to the HTTP/1.1 standard. HTTP/1.1 brings a number of key benefits. For example, browsers need fewer connections to the server to download documents, and more efficient caching of Web content means that pages are faster to access. These benefits lead to faster Web access at reduced load on a network.

More recent work concerns a flexible extension mechanism to HTTP/1.1, enabling programmers to add their own features to the protocol where a given application demands extra functionality. W3C has produced two sample HTTP/1.1 implementations - Jigsaw and Libwww- and demonstrated that HTTP/1.1 truly speeds up the access of Web information.

WEB CHARACTERIZATION

Many experts predict that the volume of Web traffic on our communication networks will soon surpass the volume of voice telephone traffic. This creates new challenges for network designers. While telephone traffic has been analyzed for the last 100 years, we are only starting to understand Web traffic. To foster research in Web performance measurement and evaluation, the Web Characterization Activity has brought together a group of some of the most renowned researchers in performance measurement to develop the tools and measurement methods needed to manage tomorrow's Web traffic.

HTTP-NG: THE NEXT GENERATION

In the early days, nobody could have anticipated the sheer volume and variety of data which travel across the Web. It comes as no surprise, then, to discover that the HTTP protocol, extended and modified to cope with the increasing demands placed upon it, may require more comprehensive review. The purpose of the HTTP-NG project is to develop a new generation of the HTTP protocol better suited to the needs of the future. Flexible enough to support existing uses of the Web, and geared to the increasing number of distributed applications using the network, HTTP-NG will be based on the sound engineering practices of simplicity, modularity, and layering. W3C has already completed an initial feasibility study with encouraging results from test implementations. The group is now progressing to the next stage of the project, finally developing the new HTTP architecture into a set of robust and well-proven Internet specifications.

TELEVISION AND THE WEB

As TV migrates from analog to digital technology, there are many opportunities for integrating the Web and television. Web content will be used to augment television broadcasts, for example with special offers, program guides and reviews, background information on sports teams, and so on. Televisions will be able to display Web pages on news, weather and financial information, transmitted with television channels but not tied to any particular program. People expect television to work reliably, leading to a great emphasis on correct implementation of web standards in this area. W3C is helping to develop Web standards together with television standards organizations.

OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

JIGSAW

Jigsaw is W3C's Java-based Web server. With a modular architecture and HTTP/1.1 compliance, the Jigsaw server is a premier platform for W3C and the Internet community to try out new ideas. The server uses an object-oriented approach to store files and to process incoming requests, making it easily extensible and efficient. Used on a daily basis at W3C to manage our cooperative working environment via the W3C site, Jigsaw has also been used as a PICS label bureau, and as a test-bed for an experimental IP multicast-based cache-sharing protocol.

LIBWWW

W3C's libwww is a cross-platform Web software library written in C. It supports the most common Web protocols, and is well suited for building a wide variety of applications such as Web clients, servers and robots. Recent work on libwww has produced a record-breaking high-performance implementation of HTTP/1.1, using persistent connections, pipelining, smart output buffering, and persistent caching.

"Web information will grow immensely in variety, and be used by a much greater diversity of people than today. What is imperative is that simplicity and interoperability continue to be of prime importance."

Vincent Quint
User Interface Domain Leader

W3C

user interface

ENABLING A RICH VARIETY OF INFORMATION TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE WEB

The User Interface Domain seeks to improve all user/computer communications on the Web. With XML fast gaining acceptance, work on HTML (for publishing documents), on MathML (for publishing math), on SMIL (for multimedia presentations), and on SVG (for publishing diagrams and vector-based graphics), now uses XML as a common underlying format. The Document Object Model (DOM) meanwhile, ensures that, "behind the scenes", markup is structured around a clean model enabling programs and scripts to manipulate information efficiently via a uniform interface. W3C's work on style sheets will lead to tools for "re-purposing" documents for different devices: authors can write the material once and then re-purpose it for rendering on mobile phones, televisions, palm top computers and other devices as required. Internationalization continues as an important part of our contribution to ensure that people across cultures and languages can communicate across the Web, making it truly world wide.

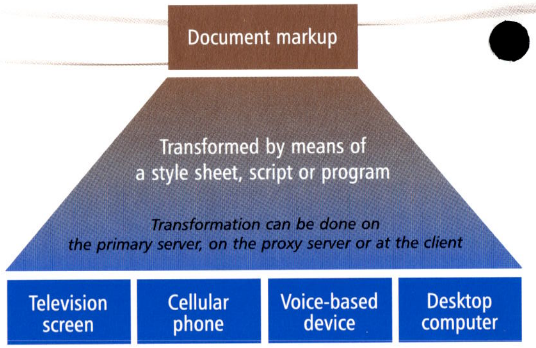
THE W3C USER INTERFACE TEAM

Lead by Vincent Quint, the team includes Takuya Asada (Mobile Access Activities), Bert Bos (Style Sheets, Internationalization and XML Activities), Martin Dürst (Internationalization Activity Lead) Ramzi Guetari (Amaya Activity), Masayasu Ishikawa (HTML and Mobile Access Activities), Jose Kahan (Amaya Activity), Philippe Le Hégaret (Style Sheet Activity), Arnaud Le Hors (DOM Activity Lead), Håkon Lie (Style Sheets Activity Lead), Chris Lilley (Graphics Activity Lead), Shin'ichi Matsui (Mobile Access Activity, visiting engineer from Matsushita Electric Industrial), Dave Raggett (HTML Activity Lead, visiting engineer from Hewlett Packard), and Irène Vatton (Amaya Activity Lead).

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language—known as HTML—is the lingua franca for publishing on the World Wide Web. Following the success of W3C's HTML 4.0, the Consortium is designing the next generation of the markup language. The new HTML is re-cast in XML, and is being designed so that HTML can be used in combination with other XML applications. For example, a document might be written in HTML, but include a mathematical formula written in MathML or tags from a specialized XML application. Important also is the ability to sub-set HTML for simpler clients. End-users and authors alike will benefit from work on describing the capabilities and user preferences for particular devices, for instance, display characteristics and information on the kinds of graphics formats supported, the level of HTML and style sheets support, and so on. The next generation of HTML will also see style sheets and other tools used to tailor documents according to the needs of different classes of browser. Transformation of markup can be done on the primary server, on a proxy server or at the client.

Style sheets and other tools tailor HTML documents to the needs of different devices accessing Web information.



STYLE SHEETS

Style sheets offer precise control over the presentation of Web pages. Not only can Web designers specify the visual effects they want, but also aural style sheets give control over voice, pitch and other aspects of how the text will sound when rendered into speech. W3C continues to work with its Members, evolving the Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) language to provide even richer stylistic control, while emphasizing the importance of the thorough implementation of CSS on browsers. For more complex publishing tasks, such as automatically producing a table of contents, and for converting documents written in XML into HTML for publication, W3C is developing the Extensible Style Sheets Language (XSL), which builds upon experience with CSS and DSSSL. A key goal is to ensure that W3C Recommendations all use a common underlying framework for style.

DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL

HTML allows authors to structure documents into headings, paragraphs, hypertext links and other components. W3C's Document Object Model (DOM) is a standard internal representation of the document structure and makes it easy for programmers to access components and delete, add or edit their content, attributes and style. DOM offers a consistent programming interface for manipulating a document with programming languages such as Java and ECMAScript. The DOM Level 1 Specification is now a W3C Recommendation, and work continues on support for manipulating style properties and events.

In addition to its application to HTML and Web pages, the DOM has been designed also with XML in mind: XML's inherent extensibility makes the DOM even more valuable to XML designers. The standard DOM interface enables them to write software (similar to plug-ins) for processing customized tagsets in a language- and platform-independent way. A standard API makes it easier to develop modules for XML processing that can be re-used in different applications.

GRAPHICS

With a long-standing interest in graphics for the Web, W3C was invited to support the PNG graphics format, which became a Recommendation in 1996. PNG has widespread support on the latest generation of browsers, offering true color, real transparency and faster incremental display.

More recent work concerns Scalable Vector Graphics. Rather than sending pixel values down the wire, an alternative approach is to send instructions for drawing lines (vectors) and filling shapes, a technique used by many of the popular drawing packages. W3C is developing an open vector graphics format written in XML, and designed to work across platforms, output resolutions, color spaces, and a range of available bandwidths. Scalable Vector Graphics will mean that Web documents will be smaller, faster, more interactive, and displayable on a wider range of device resolutions, from small mobile devices to office computer monitors and high-resolution printers—a significant advance in Web technology.

Developed in close collaboration between W3C and the CGM Open Consortium, the WebCGM Profile Recommendation adds reliable and interoperable hyperlinking to graphics-rich applications such as interactive electronic manuals with complex technical diagrams.

MOBILE ACCESS

People are already demanding ubiquitous, device-independent access to the Web. Web information and services will become increasingly accessible from cellular phones, pagers, in-car computers, palm-top computers and other mobile devices. W3C's Mobile Access Activity is interested in ensuring that the protocols and data formats of the Web provide an effective fit for mobile devices. Such work is necessary to ensure that mobile devices reach their full potential in the context of the global Internet. The Web provides an increasingly important means for companies, organizations and individuals to "meet" for business, news and entertainment. W3C wishes to facilitate the important role that mobile devices have to play in a world increasingly using Internet-based global communications.

Of related interest are techniques for using voice interaction for accessing the Web. This includes using telephones or when hands/eyes free operation is essential (in cars). Proposed W3C work on voice browsers includes enhancements to HTML and style sheets, and explicit ways to control voice interaction using XML, as well as ways to transform Web content to better suit the needs of using voice interaction to browse, follow links and fill-in forms.

INTERNATIONALIZATION

The Web facilitates communication around the world between people speaking different languages. The goal of the Consortium's work on Internationalization is to ensure that W3C's formats and protocols are usable worldwide in multiple languages and writing systems. W3C has successfully stressed the role of Unicode as the basis for identifying characters in documents—for example, in the HTML 4.0, XML, CSS2 and DOM specifications. Work is continuing on providing markup and style components for international needs. A character model for the Web is in development which takes into account requirements arising from the increasing interaction of the various software components.

SYNCHRONIZED MULTIMEDIA

W3C has developed the Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL). SMIL enables content developers to write complex multimedia presentations where audio, video, text and graphics are combined. Written in XML, SMIL is a declarative language which is as easy to author as HTML. With it, authors can control the synchronization of media components, in parallel or in sequence. For example, one can, specify that a particular audio track should be played in accompaniment with particular images and Web pages. W3C published the SMIL 1.0 Recommendation in June 1998. Since then, the Activity has received new input from W3C Members and has started work on a successor.

MATH

Although HTML has a large repertoire of tags, it does have tags for mathematical expressions. W3C has been working with a number of companies with experience in editing and processing math on computers, as well as other specialist organizations. This work has cumulated in a markup language called MathML, and W3C released MathML 1.0 as a Recommendation in April 1998. MathML provides two sets of tags, one for the visual presentation of math and the other associated with the meaning "behind" equations. Specialized tools provide the means for typing in and editing mathematical expressions. W3C's Amaya browser supports MathML and has been used to demonstrate its capabilities.

OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE

AMAYA BROWSER/EDITOR

Amaya is W3C's own testbed browser/editor. With the extremely fast-moving nature of Web technology, Amaya plays a central role at the Consortium. Easily extended to integrate new ideas into its design, Amaya provides developers with many specialized features, including multiple views, where the internal structural model of the document can be displayed alongside the browser's view of how it should be presented on the screen. Amaya has been used to demonstrate how MathML works, and provides a math editor for the purpose. Amaya also implements HTTP1.1, HTML 4.0, and many features of CSS, and has been used as an experimental platform with vector graphics.

technology and society

"We have the opportunity, and in some cases, nearly a mandate, to shape Web technology that will enhance human interaction in three arenas: identity, money, and property."

Daniel Weitzner

Technology and Society Domain Leader

ADDRESSING THE SOCIAL, LEGAL AND PUBLIC POLICY CHALLENGES RAISED BY THE GROWTH OF THE WEB

W3C is responsible for helping to address the social, legal, and public policy challenges raised by the growth of the Web. The Technology and Society Domain began by addressing issues such as freedom of expression, protection of minors from harmful content, and privacy. Work is now fast expanding to other areas.

As the Web becomes the platform for global electronic commerce, and an increasingly important venue for politics, arts and culture, the technologies of digital signatures, metadata, payment over the Web and copyright management become of crucial importance.

Relevant questions include:

How will Web-held information be organized so that users can find exactly what they want, quickly?

How will people know that a document such as a contract, price list, or other item comes from a reliable source?

Can users be sure that a Web document sent over the net has not been tampered with en route?

How can people be certain that personal information filled out on a form will be not be used by other parties against their wishes?

How will the rights of online authors and publishers be managed on the Web?

THE W3C TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY TEAM

Headed by Daniel Weitzner, the Technology and Society Team includes Ralph Swick (Metadata Activity Lead), Daniel LaLiberte (Open Source Developer), Massimo Marchiori (P3P and Metadata Activities), Thierry Michel (Electronic Commerce Activity Lead), Rolf Nelson (Privacy Activity Lead), and Joseph Reagle (Digital Signatures and P3P Activity, Policy Analyst).

W3C

METADATA

The Web now holds a tremendous amount of information. If we want machines to help us navigate this information—for instance, to find a bookseller that has a copy of a book on a particular subject, to find the cheapest airfare or the hotels in a particular price range in a given town—then we need some way of describing and cataloging the information, in a format that machines can usefully process and query. Work at W3C on metadata—that is, information about information—seeks to provide just that. The Consortium has completed work on the basic Resource Description Framework (RDF) specifications, a knowledge representation/relational database language for items on the Web. These "resources" may be a Web page, a particular paragraph or image on a Web page, or an entire Web site. Future work may focus on query languages and reasoning engines for metadata across the Web.

An early example of metadata is PICS—the Platform for Internet Content Selection. PICS is W3C's suite of specifications allowing people to distribute information about Web content in a simple, computer-readable form. PICS helps parents and others to filter out undesirable material or direct children to sites that may be of special interest to them.

PRIVACY

Users want to know whether they should entrust personal information to a given Web site. How does the site manage personal information? Will it disclose any of this information to others? What will the user get in return?

W3C's Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P) allows users to be informed of a site's practices. Users may then negotiate for a different privacy policy and come to an agreement with the site which will be the basis for any subsequent release of information. W3C members, including software developers, financial service providers, marketers, and privacy advocates, have cooperated on the P3P specification. In addition, W3C's privacy work is conducted in close consultation with governments around the world. The W3C team devotes significant resources to explaining and marketing the technology with view to stimulating regional adoption in the Americas, Europe, Asia, and around the world.

DIGITAL SIGNATURE INITIATIVE

Digital signatures serve to identify the origin of a document and to ensure that the information has not been tampered with en route. A single-bit change in giga-bytes of data can be detected. Digital signatures allow users to check that downloaded information has come from a reputable source, which is especially important for documents implying commitments such as contracts, price lists, manifests and press releases. In view of recent developments in Web technologies, future work will address the digital signing of XML and RDF as this is critical for a variety of electronic commerce applications, including payment tools.

MICROPAYMENTS

Micropayments are very small payments made over the Web. The goal of W3C's work on Micropayments is to develop a framework for the seamless integration of micropayments into the Web architecture. One may envision that links would display the cost, currency, description of goods and other data associated with the item in question. When users clicked on them, the browser would ask the user to pay via an electronic wallet for the item, possibly with different eletronic wallets for different payment systems in use.

W3C is developing a common mark-up language for payment information, and an API to support such a system.

Web accessibility initiative

"W3C realizes the critical importance of the Web for people with disabilities, and is committed to increasing the accessibility of the Web."

Judy Brewer

Web Accessibility Initiative Domain Leader

ENSURING THAT THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE WEB INCLUDES ACCESS BY PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) focuses on making the Web accessible to the many millions of existing and potential Web users who have disabilities. These disabilities range from blindness and low vision to hearing problems, motor limitations and cognitive impairments. Working in coordination with industry leaders, disability organizations, research institutions and governments, the WAI adopts a multi-pronged approach through technology guidelines, tools, education, and research and development.

The Web has the potential to provide access to information where previously there were barriers. To fulfill this promise, however, the Web Accessibility Initiative must encourage Web content developers, browser manufacturers, and authoring tool manufacturers to exploit the accessibility-friendly features built into newer W3C Recommendations.

Browsing the Web from a range of devices, rather than just from traditional desktop computers, is becoming increasingly commonplace. An added bonus of accessible Web content is that it easily transforms for use on mobile phones, in-car computers and other devices with limited or no screen. WAI's technology developments and guidelines also support this increasing need for device-independent access to the Web.

THE W3C WEB ACCESSIBILITY INITIATIVE TEAM

As Director of the WAI International Program Office, Judy Brewer leads the growing WAI team. Daniel Dardailler, working from W3C's European host site at INRIA, France, manages the WAI Technical Activity. Other team members working in the WAI Domain include Marja-Riitta Koivunen (visiting engineer from Helsinki Telephone Corporation), Ian Jacobs (Technical Writer), Charles McCathieNevile (WAI Authoring Tool Guidelines WG), Masafumi Nakane (WAI Education and Outreach), and Masayasu Ishikawa (WAI liaison to the Mobile Access Interest Group).

W3C

WAI TECHNICAL ACTIVITY

The WAI Technical Activity encompasses three areas of work: Technology development, Guidelines, and Tools.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

The Protocols and Formats Working Group (PFWG) reviews all W3C specifications to identify accessibility requirements, and jointly explore solutions. WAI contributed to the design of HTML 4.0, CSS2, SMIL, and MathML, which now contain a number of features that support accessibility. Recent work has involved reviewing the Document Object Model (DOM) specification, and requirements for XML, Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), mobile computing, and a number of other areas as the W3C's scope continues to broaden.

GUIDELINES

An important part of the work of the Web Accessibility Initiative is the development of guidelines explaining how to make the Web more accessible.

Web Content Accessibility Guidelines: These are for people writing and designing Web pages. These include checkpoints and techniques for making Web content accessible to those with disabilities, including the need to include alternative text for images; how to design tables that can be read properly by screen readers; and how to design forms so that they work well for people who cannot easily use a mouse.

User Agent Accessibility Guidelines: These include guidance for browser manufacturers and developers of other user software such as multimedia players and voice browsers. The guidelines include how to make the software operable without a pointing device; having both visual as well as aural representations of controls such as menus, buttons, and short-cuts; and enabling users to set the color and font size.

Authoring Tool Accessibility Guidelines: These are guidelines for a broad range of authoring tools, including WYSIWIG HTML editors, save-as-HTML or XML converters, tools that dynamically generate Web pages, image editors, and site management tools. These WAI guidelines explain how to incorporate prompts, alerts, and validation into such software to promote the production of Web content that is accessible to those with disabilities. The guidelines also explain how to make the user interface of the tools accessible.

TOOLS

In the tools area, WAI gathers, coordinates, and further develops tools that can help evaluate and repair Web sites. The goal is to produce a toolkit that can be offered to content providers and users who encounter barriers when using the Web. Work on this toolkit involves stand-alone tools, as well as modules that can be incorporated into other Web authoring tools. It will enable the automated validation of accessibility, as well as more in-depth, semi-automated evaluation allowing for human judgment.

WAI INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE

The WAI International Program Office (IPO) coordinates the involvement of different parties with an interest in accessibility, including industry, disability organizations, research organizations, and government. The WAI IPO manages an interest group for the discussion of overall WAI activities; hosts the Education and Outreach Working Group; participates in standardization activities; promotes implementation of WAI guidelines; and tracks research and development which can affect future Web accessibility.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education and outreach to all sectors of the Web community tie together the WAI's developments in technology, guidelines and tools.The WAI Education and Outreach Working Group coordinates the development of curriculum modules, demonstration packages, workshops, and related materials in order to increase awareness of the need for and solutions to Web accessibility.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The WAI IPO monitors research and development that could affect the future accessibility of the Web. This may include giving input into technologies that hold the promise of enhancing the future accessibility of the Web, as well as technologies that could create new barriers on the Web, to ensure that developers are aware of the universal design ("design for all") approach.

membership

WHY YOUR ORGANIZATION SHOULD JOIN W3C

As a World Wide Web Consortium Member, your organization can participate in the collective voice of the global Web community. Member organizations gain access to W3C's technical expertise and can lead the evolution of innovative Web technologies in a neutral forum. There are already more than 300 Members: hardware and software vendors, content providers, telecommunications companies, corporate users, citizen groups, and government and academic entities.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

- Participation in working groups, workshops, and symposia
- A voice in providing strategic direction to the Consortium
- A seat on W3C's Advisory Committee (AC)
- Access to Members-only Web site, containing information on events, technologies, software releases, working groups, forums, mailing lists, news, and announcements
- Members-only weekly News Service
- Direct access to other experts in the Web community

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Membership in the World Wide Web Consortium is open to any organization that completes a Full or Affiliate Membership agreement. As described in W3C's Prospectus, http://www.w3.org/Consortium/Prospectus. Affiliate status is reserved for non-profit organizations and commercial firms with annual revenues under $50 million.

For more information about the World Wide Web Consortium and its Members, visit W3C's home page at http://www.w3.org/ or send email to membership@w3.org.

http://www.w3.org/

"The Web community is made up of all those who browse or put information on the Web, who use the Web as their workplace, who develop new products and services on the Web, who provide Internet access, and who have ideas about how to improve the Web. The Consortium is the neutral forum where these parties meet to agree on common specifications. W3C gains richness from the meeting of all these forces."

Tim Berners-Lee
Director, W3C

W3C

http://www.w3.org/

03-95297778 פבלו ניסם

Index:

File name: INTERNATIONAL WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT.doc (א)

Content: Affiliate Member Agreement for the Israel Internet Association with the W3C

File name: Confidentiality_backtoback.doc: (ב) (ב)

Content: Letter asking the legal counsel to prepare a back to back pledge to be signed by officers and members of the Israel Internet Association asking for access to the W3C documents.

File name: Re: Israel Internet Association membership in the W3C.doc

Content: Letter by Victor Ivan Herman, head of offices of the W3C summarising the understanding regarding membership of the Israel Internet Association in the W3C (ג)

אושר בעל פה אך לא מסמך המהווה חלק מההתקשרות

File name: Appendix 1.doc (ד)

Content: Appendix to the membership agreement with the W3C

File name: W3C_membership.doc

Content: Description of the conditions for membership (ה)

www.w3.org (1)

February 13, 2002

To

Eitan Pearl Latzer and Zedek Law Office

Legal Counselor of the Israel Internet Association

.c/o Matty Barzan

Shalom,

Re: Legal advice regarding membership of the Israel Internet Association in the W3C – World Wide Web Consortium

The Board of Directors of the Israel Internet Association has held an additional discussion last Monday, February 11 regarding our proposed membership in the W3C.

1. The Board agreed again that membership in the W3C is a goal for ISOC-IL that may serve its policies for advancing the Internet in Israel. The Board seeks to continue the necessary steps to achieve this goal and take the ~~necessary~~ steps to the incorporation of ISOC-IL as a member of W3C.
2. Some legal matters are on the path of achieving this goal and in the last two years we have been trying to get the help of your office as the legal counsel to ISOC-IL to solve them. The main one ~~being~~ the paragraph 5 g of the Consortium agreement that extend the rights and privileges granted under the Agreement to the paid employees of the Member, not to its members or sponsors.
3. I personally expected a pro-active and creative contribution from your office regarding this ~~and other matters pertaining to ISOC-IL~~. Instead of that we ~~have~~ got only passive reactions to specific proposals we ~~have~~ raised:
   a. Your office contacted "anonymously" the offices of the W3C at the time we corresponded with them seeking a solution to the legal problems without giving us previous notice.
   b. Your office rejected the suggestion that ISOC-I employ the members of our task forces that will operate in the W3C framework under a "One NIS a year contract". ~~However~~ you did not make in any way explicit which is the exposure for ISOC-IL of such arrangement. You did not make any substantive suggestions about alternative employment arrangements; their possible costs.
   c. You haven't suggested an alternative expression of the content of the mail exchanges we have held with the officers of the W3C in charge of processing Membership applications that in fact are in clear contrast to the said in the paragraph 5g above. You haven't attempted to ~~situate~~ this email exchange in the context of the Dispute Resolutions tools of the Consortium Agreement (Arbitration).
   d. You haven't checked what are employment practices under the Governing Law of the Consortium Agreement that is established under

article 18 as being those established "in all respects by laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Uniteds States of America and by the international treaties signed by the French and Japanese authorities and the Member's country."

e. You haven't made any attempt or reference to the dispute solution terms established by article 19 of the Agreement (Arbitration) and its possible implications minimizing the exposure of ISOC-IL in case of infringement of article 5g of the Consortium Agreement.

f. Following the telephone conference between me, Matti Barzan and Ellen Shenkman of last week you have been requested to prepare a short brief in preparation of our Board of Directors members meeting. The brief should have included an assessment of the exposure of ISOC-IL and the risk if we infringe article 5 g of the Consortium Agreement. Instead of such brief you preferred to send a barely understandable email message to ISOC-IL president and oral instructions to the office manager.

g. In summary, we have been left to our own wits in trying to deal with this complex matter.

h. In this context the Board had no other alternative but to adopt a very conservative decision that will be detailed in continuation. Even at this stage, I still would appreciate if you adopt a pro-active constructive approach and check alternatives and propose possible solutions and not only dead ends. The issue of the extent of the exposure in financial terms and the risks involved in different alternatives are essential.

4. The Board Decision

The Board of Directors of ISOC-IL at the request of its president Doron Shikmoni decided that an explicit and specific reference to the paragraph 5 g will be included in the Cover Letter that should be sent as part of our request of membership. This being so I have prepared the following text to be added at the <u>bottom of the Cover Letter before the signature of our legal representative.</u> The Board ask you to check all this documentation, make your observations and prepare the material for entering our Membership Request:

<u>Tex to be added to the Cover Letter:</u>

The Israel Internet Association is a not for profit <u>membership society</u> in the sense referred to in the <u>Consortium Agreement paragraph **5 g**</u> (Rights and Obligations of Member).

Being a membership society The Israel Internet Association will take the following measures in extending access to W3C information to the members of its tasks forces. These were set up in the correspondence we have maintained with the W3C office and a copy of which is annexed:

1. The Israel Internet Association will have the right to establish and maintain computer network links via the Internet with MIT, INRIA and KEIO sufficient to participate in Consortium activities.
2. The Israel Internet Association will designate the domain from which people active in our local working group (task forces) will have access to the documentation and software of the W3C. The access from this

domain will provided only ~~to authorized persons~~ through a cache system to be monitored by the Association.

3. All persons from the Israel Internet Association receiving access to software and documentation produced by the Consortium prior to the release of such software and documentation to non-members (through the above mentioned cache system) will sign a back-to-back pledge commitment to the bylaws of the W3C Membership agreement.

4. Up to five officers of the association, member of the Board of Directors or otherwise appointed by the Board of Directors of the Israel Internet Association will receive personal passwords from the W3C office to access the W3C documentation; these officers (only one per W3C WG) will be able to vote in the Standards Review Process of the W3C.

5. The Israel Internet Association will be able to establish as many local working groups parallel to those of the W3C, as we may deem necessary to advance our active involvement in the W3C work.

Best regards,

Dov Winer

Board Member

Israel Internet Association

Date: Mon, 19 Feb 2001 16:32:41 +0100

To: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>

From: Ivan Herman <ivan@w3.org>

Subject: Re: Israel Internet Association membership in the W3C

Dear Mr Winer

Everything you say is right, the information you received both from Ms. Fonteneau and Prof Bercovier are all correct. The reason of the last clauses is that you are a member organization yourself; please make this clear when you apply to the membership formally. I hope this means that I can welcome you as a new W3C member soon! I also know that you played an important role in setting up this office, for which we are grateful. If you have any practical problems concerning W3C, you can always contact Michel Bercovier who by now knows the inside outs of W3C and I am sure he can help you if and when problems arise.

I also heard from Prof Bercovier that, due to historical reasons, ISOC Israel currently holds the w3c.org.il domain name. I was wondering whether it would be possible that ISOC Israel would give away that domain name to the local office so that it would be under full control of W3C IL? I know that the registration rules are different from one country to the other but my understanding was that the W3C local office has the possibility to fully own that domain name which would be a much cleaner solution for us. I wonder whether you could comment on this issue.

Sincerely

Dr Ivan Herman
head of offices

At 14:46 19-02-01, you wrote:
>Dear Dr. Herman,
>
>Wishing to complete the arrangements for the membership of the Israel
>Internet Association in the W3C Consortium I have called today Mme. Christelle
>Fonteneau, as indicated by Prof. Michel Bercovier. Mme. Fonteneau asked me to
>contact you to better clarify the matters regarding our membership.
>As you may know from the information provided to you by Prof. Bercovier, the
>Israel Internet Association has been instrumental in establishing the W3C office in
>Israel.
>We have organized the seminar held with the participation of Jean Francois
>Abramatic at the Hebrew University in 1999 and have held an launching event for
>the W3C office in Israel, in the presence of the Minister of Communications,
>Beniamin Ben Eliezer and Mr. Ulrich Boes from the European Commission in
.February 2000; Prof. Bercovier was the main speaker at the last event.
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>We are also members of the board for the W3C office in Israel that apart
>from our association and the Hebrew University included originally also the
>Tel Aviv University, the Technion and the Israel Information Technologies
>Association (ILA).
>Prof. Bercovier lately resumed the activities of the office so we decided to
>complete the steps for our full membership in the Consortium. We feel that we are
>able to provide a significant contribution in expanding the W3C presence in Israel;
>this is important in face of the increasing role played by the Israel in the global
>Internet related industry.
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>The Israel Internet Association is the leading Internet related public body
>in Israel. It represents Israel in ICANN, CENTER, ISOC; ISTF; ECC; and other
>international bodies; it is a member of the European Internet Foundation
>established by members of the European Parliament; it runs several central
>services for the Israeli Internet community like the IIX - Israel Internet exchange
>where all providers exchange packets locally; it is also the ccTLD registrar for IL
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>1. Be commited to pay at least three consecutive years of membership for a
>total of US $ 15,000
>2. Appoint one representative to serve on the Advisory Committee and to
>participate in the Standards Review Process.
>3. The Member shall have the right to establish and maintain computer
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>dovw@isoc.org.il
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>________________________
>Personal Page: http://makash.org.il/dovw.htm

Ivan Herman
Head of Offices, World Wide Web Consortium
C/o W3C Dutch Office hosted at CWI, Kruislaan 413, 1098 SJ Amsterdam
tel: +31-20-5924163
fax: +31-20-5924312
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Dov Winer

From: "Dov Winer" <dovwiner@post.tau.ac.il>
To: "Doron Shikmoni" <doron@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 13 פברואר 2001 20:04
Subject: Fw: W3C arrangements - technical and legal

Shalom Doron,

Have you, by chance, already answered this message and I have missed your answer?
I came back from half a week travel with a lot of messages downloaded, so I may have missed it. If not I will appreciate to hear from you on this matter prior to contacting the W3C officer regarding additional information to be brought to the board on this matter.

Regards,
Dov
----- Original Message -----
From: Dov Winer
To: Doron Shikmoni
Sent: Tuesday, February 06, 2001 9:52 AM
Subject: W3C arrangements - technical and legal

Shalom Doron,

Thank you for anwering regarding filtering. For my it is quite a long time clear tha exe and vsb are deleted.
I would like to get your counsel regarding the W3C. You certainly have followed up the exchanges with Bercovier. In fact, the bylaws of the W3C are not so opaque. There are some matters we need clarify with them and to this purpose I would like to discuss the following with you:

1. Access to information 2. Voting in the Advisory Committee and in the standardization committees
3. Limitations on the use of software they develop and incorporating it into products.

1. Access to information: they provide it to users from a domain name which the associate organization provide or by specific passwords. Would it be possible to register a special domain for this purpose for ISOC-IL, install a proxy under such domain and provide access for the coordinator of our W3C WG through
the proxy? Would it be possible to maintain a log of the use of such proxy and tell those who receive access
that such log is maintained?
Each of the owners of access would then sign a document pledging to respect the limitations on intellectual property established by the W3C.

2. Voting: We can establish a consensus establishment procedure/ or voting procedures in the WGs we establish. The results of such procedures will be obligatory in determining the vote of the ISOC-IL representative in
a given standardization committee making recommendations to the Advisory Committee. In any case only one
representative of a W3C member per standardization committee seems to be allowed.

3. Members of the W3C commit themselves not to incorporate versions of software developed by the W3C in
their products before an official release by the W3C to its members (which occur it seems 6 months before the public release). We will get a back to back commitment from our members active in the WGs and will follow up this by monitoring (an announcing the monitoring) of the proxy server.

I will appreciate to hear your comments. We can then proceed with this process.

Regards,
Dov

Dov Winer

From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
To: <board@isoc.org.il>
Cc: <janet@w3.org>; <dovw@isoc.org.il>; <berco@w3.org>; <ivan@w3.org>; <isoc@netvision.net.il>; <registrar@relay.huji.ac.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 04 דצמבר 2001 11:23
Subject: W3C and ISOC.il

Dear ISOC Israel Board,

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Janet Daly, and I serve as Head of Communications for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Among my management responsibilities are Public Relations, Member Relations, The W3C Offices Program, Publishing, Logo use and Trademark use, and the sovereignty of W3C identified domains.

Your site has recently been brought to my attention for two reasons.

First, you currently use the W3C logo on this Web page with an incorrect link, and with no apparent context:

http://www.isoc.org.il/fs_isoc_about.html

The correct link is:

http://www.w3.org/

The second reason is that it has been brought to my attention that the Israel ISOC has claimed the W3C domain name for .il. Namely, the domain

www.w3c.org.il

has been registered by the following individuals, who provide their affiliation as

Israel Internet Association - ISOC-IL

Doron Shikmoni
Mey Tal Schwartz
Dov Winer

If it is the case that you, as registrar for domain names in Israel, were reserving this to prevent a wrongful registration, this is appreciated. However, we have an Israeli Office who has the right to register and hold the w3 and w3c domain names on our behalf.

I understand that Professor Michel Bercovier, the Head of our Israel Office since 1998, has been in touch with different people on your board, requesting that the domain name www.w3c.org.il be rightly returned to us, as we own and have registered the trademark internationally. I understand that the domain name remains held by you,

in spite of his repeated requests over more than one year.

Should you wish to engage in good faith efforts with W3C, these efforts must begin with the return of the domain name to W3C through the W3C Israel Office. While we would prefer that you give the domain name to us proactively, you should be aware that we have successfully filed complaints against others who have claimed the W3C domain in other countries.

Should you have questions, I invite you to contact me directly by phone. I am currently in France, and am reachable at the number listed below.

Best regards,

Janet

--

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

Janet Daly, Head of Communications
MIT/LCS NE43-363
200 Technology Square
Cambridge, MA 02139

voice: 617.253.5884
fax: 617.258.5999
http://www.w3.org/
janet@w3.org

Dov Winer

From: "Doron Shikmoni" <doron@isoc.org.il>
Sent: יום שישי 11 ינואר 2002 18:54
Subject: [Fwd: Re: W3C and ISOC.il]

FYI.

-------- Original Message --------
Subject: Re: W3C and ISOC.il
Date: Fri, 11 Jan 2002 18:51:26 +0200
From: Doron Shikmoni <doron@isoc.org.il>
To: Janet Daly <janet@w3.org>
References: <3C0C9625.873AF2A2@w3.org>
<003001c197c6$3f4b41e0$3b94003e@dov> <3C3A62B0.8010107@w3.org>
<3C3B4E86.F6953E00@isoc.org.il> <3C3BAF37.80001@w3.org>

Hello Janet,

Thank you for your reply.

If my mail suggested either (a) resentment towards W3C in general
or yourself in particular, or (b) "personal" or other claims to the
agenda
of the W3C office, then I must have not expressed myself properly;
if this is the case, then I must apologize and rephrase.

To make it absolutely clear, we have no issue or bad feelings towards
W3C.
Quite the contrary, in fact - we have nothing but great appreciation and
respect to the W3C. That is also why we were very pleased to accept
the suggestion that was made to us in 1999, to take part in the steering
of setting up the Israeli office. We feel that the W3C plays, and will
continue
to play, a tremendous role in the development of the Internet. We
respect
the organization, and will definitely not presume control or
second-guess
its agenda in any way.

The issue we have is strictly with Prof. Bercovier. I will not delve

back
into the chain of events - this is moot now. I will just say that he
presented
things (including the W3C's agenda on this matter) very differently when
he needed ISOC-IL's resources for the new venture (funds, public
visibility and facilities), as well as other organizations'. At the
time,
it was presented as a joint undertaking by the relevant organizations.
(For example, suffice would be to say that the registration of the
Domain Name and the preparations for setting up web presence
for the office was not done unilaterally - putting it gently).
Later, the picture became very different.

What really infuriated me and triggered my rather heated response,
is the fact that he later managed to portray ISOC-IL as trying to "hang"
onto the W3C name, brand and resources, in contradiction with W3C's
own agenda. This could not be more detached from the truth.

Let me stress, again, that ISOC-IL will be *very* happy to cooperate
with W3C, in any possible way, in the future (incidentally, we now
have a working group which is focused on net access for people
with disabilities; as far as I know, accessibility is a major issue
on W3C's agenda). It is just the current head of the Israeli office
with whom, unfortunately, cooperation appears impossible.

Best regards,
Doron

PS: The Domain Name "w3c.org.il" is still free, and has not been
registered to anyone...

Janet Daly wrote:

> Dear Dr. Shikmoni,
>
> I hope to provide some measure of constructive response. Your
> expressions of frustration are clear from your mail. Though I have yet
> to meet you, I have no doubt that you firmly believe your views. Please
> allow me to present mine.
>

> Yes, in 1999, both Danny and Jean-François came to speak. On the W3C
> side, this was a visit to build awareness of our work, and to determine
> whether there was both interest and commitment for creating a W3C Israel
> Office. As part of the management team (and, at that time, having
> responsibility for Public Information and press relations, worldwide), I
> was aware of Office development possibilities, and of the Israeli press
> interviews with Jean-François (though after the fact, as we were not
> consulted in advance).
>
> At the first meeting of the W3C Offices, in September 1999, I first met
> Dr. Bercovier, and was informed that HUJI had agreed to the following
> in short order:
>
> 1. To join W3C, which made them eligible to become the Office host and
> 2. To sign the contract to become the W3C Israel Office
>
> This was (and still is) considered a great opportunity. The connections
> with the Internet community in Israel - as we understood from the
> outside - were invaluable, and would lead to more fruitful results.
>
> Having one organization with good connections serve as the official W3C
> Office is a help to communities. We have seen excellent cooperation, for
> example, with the ISOC chapters in both the Netherlands and Germany.
> Both the W3C Office and the ISOC chapter are happy to work together in
> joint events, and refer people to each other's work when appropriate.
>
> However, these ISOC chapters do not decide how to help a W3C Office
> without securing agreement from the Office. I am concerned by the
> personal tone you have shown in your mail. It is the job of Dr.
> Bercovier to secure ownership of the domain name on behalf of W3C. Dr.
> Bercovier, in his role as W3C Israel Office Manager, reports to Ivan
> Herman, W3C Head of Offices. And Dr. Herman reports to me. As a result,
> your frustrations - and yes, perhaps your resentments - are better
> vented at me.
>
> I hope that, short of meeting you in person, I may be able to provide
> facts that alleviate these feelings - in spite of the limits of email.
> It would be a shame to allow such feelings to get in the way of getting
> the real message of the Web to Israel - of universality, of scale, of
> device independence.
>
> I am sure that Dr. Bercovier, Dr. Herman and I would look forward to
> collaboration opportunities. Altogether, we likely have more years of

> technical experience to fill two centuries, but our remaining time is
> not infinite. I'd advocate for making the most of what we have - in
> resources, wisdom and time. We are looking forward to working with you
> in the future.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Janet
>
> Doron Shikmoni wrote:
>
> > Dear Ms. Daly,
> >
> > I have followed the recent mail exchange with great frustration.
> >
> > Since 1999, ISOC-IL was instrumental in setting up
> > the Israeli W3C office. It reached out to help the people who
> > were then involved in this process (including Prof. Bercovier).
> > The formal announcement about the opening of the office
> > took place in a special event arranged by ISOC-IL during
> > its annual convention. We have registered the Domain Name
> > w3c.org.il, and we have arranged to set up a web site,
> > voluntarily of course, on ISOC-IL servers, for the newly born
> > office, which we considered to be partially parented by ISOC-IL.
> > We assisted (technically and financially) in arranging the
> > event where Prof. Abramatic and Mr. Weizner spoke, at HUJI.
> > Other assistance included PR and much more.
> >
> > A lot of good will (and also funding) went into this project.
> > But apparently, someone had other plans.
> >
> > I'm truly saddened to see that due to nothing else but personal
> > whims of Prof. Bercovier, an organization such as ISOC-IL
> > will not be able to help the W3C build up its presence in Israel.
> > (I believe ISOC-IL is the final one to be pushed out of what used
> > to be an open, collaborative joint effort of a set of important
> > and relevant organizations in Israel).
> >
> > As an Internet pioneer, as an active participant in the Israeli
> > Standards Institute, and as president of the Israeli ISOC
> > chapter, I sincerely wish the W3C a lot of success in Israel.
> > If, at any point in the future, there will be a change of personas,
> > ISOC-IL will be very happy to start over, reach out again and help.

> >
> > The Domain Name w3c.org.il will be free for registration
> > as of tomorrow morning (Wednesday, January 9).
> >
> > Sincerely,
> > Doron Shikmoni
> > President, ISOC-IL
> >
> >
> >
> >
> >
> > Janet Daly wrote:
> >
> >
> >>Dear Dr. Winer,
> >>
> >>Thank you for your reply. I would like to introduce points of
> >>clarification based on your mail.
> >>
> >>Since 1998, the W3C has discussed the establishment of an Israeli office
> >>with HUJI and Dr. Bercovier. It was in 1999, the year both Jean-François
> >>and Daniel Weitzner spoke at events in Israel, that HUJI was selected as
> >>the home for the W3C Israel Office. All contracts were signed between
> >>W3C and HUJI nearly three years ago.
> >>
> >>As a result, the domain rightly belongs to W3C's Official Office in
> >>Israel, which is represented by Dr. Bercovier at HUJI. This domain
> >>should be turned over to Dr. Bercovier in his role. The only confusion
> >>as I see it is in the delay in recognizing the right and legitimate role
> >>of HUJI and Dr. Bercovier as representatives of W3C in Israel.
> >>
> >>Fortunately, it is not too late to solve the problem. The turnover of
> >>the W3C domain names to the W3C Israel Office can be handily done, and
> >>we look forward to swift resolution.
> >>
> >>Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions you may have.
> >>
> >>Best regards,
> >>
> >>Janet
> >>
> >>Dov Winer wrote:

> >>
> >>
> >>>Dear Janet Daly,
> >>>Head of Communications for the W3C Consortium
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>Thank you very much for your message.
> >>>I am attaching a message sent to Prof. Bercovier regarding the issues you
> >>>have rised in your message.
> >>>As you can see from the attached letter, there is no impediment for the use
> >>>by the W3C office in Israel
> >>>of the domain http://w3c.org.il.
> >>>
> >>>On behalf of the Israel Internet Association, I have initiated the
> >>>establishment of the W3C office here.
> >>>We organized in 1999 a seminar with Prof. Abramatic and announced the office
> >>>at our conference in
> >>>the presence of our Minister of Communication and the EC IST project officer
> >>>for the W3C. Prof.
> >>>Bercovier was invited to be the main speaker on that occasion.
> >>>
> >>>A board for the office was constituted with the participation of Joshua
> >>>Maor, the chairman of ILA, The
> >>>Israel Information Technologies Association, representatives for the Hebrew
> >>>University, the Tel Aviv University and the
> >>>Technion (Israel Institute of Technology), and myself for the Israel
> >>>Internet Association. This board
> >>>was supposed to steer the activities of the W3C office here but it hasn't
> >>>been convened after its first meeting.
> >>>This has been the source of some misunderstandings.
> >>>
> >>>An additional matter: The registration of the Israel Internet Association as
> >>>a member of the W3C was supposed to be completed
> >>>a few months ago. Prof. Ivan Herman helped very much in providing the
> >>>clarifications asked by our
> >>>legal counsel. Prof. Bercovier also provided important information and we
> >>>completed the forms.
> >>>Our legal counsel still asked for additional clarifications and changes that
> >>>we
> >>>haven't been ble to complete so far. I hope to be able overcome this matter
> >>>as soon as possible.
> >>>
> >>>I look forward to work in close cooperation with you and the W3C offices

> >>>expanding its
> >>>presence in Israel.
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>Best regards,
> >>>
> >>>Dov
> >>>
> >>>Dov Winer
> >>>Israel Internet Association Board
> >>>dovw@isoc.org.il
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>----- Original Message -----
> >>>From: "Janet Daly" <janet@w3.org>
> >>>To: <board@isoc.org.il>
> >>>Cc: <janet@w3.org>; <dovw@isoc.org.il>; <berco@w3.org>; <ivan@w3.org>;
> >>><isoc@netvision.net.il>; <registrar@relay.huji.ac.il>
> >>>Sent: Tuesday, December 04, 2001 11:23 AM
> >>>Subject: W3C and ISOC.il
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>>Dear ISOC Israel Board,
> >>>>
> >>>>Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Janet Daly, and I serve
> >>>>as Head of Communications for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Among
> >>>>my management responsibilities are Public Relations, Member Relations,
> >>>>The W3C Offices Program, Publishing, Logo use and Trademark use, and the
> >>>>sovereignty of W3C identified domains.
> >>>>
> >>>>Your site has recently been brought to my attention for two reasons.
> >>>>
> >>>>First, you currently use the W3C logo on this Web page with an
> >>>>incorrect link, and with no apparent context:
> >>>>
> >>>>http://www.isoc.org.il/fs_isoc_about.html
> >>>>
> >>>>The correct link is:
> >>>>
> >>>>http://www.w3.org/
> >>>>

> >>>>The second reason is that it has been brought to my attention that the
> >>>>Israel ISOC has claimed the W3C domain name for .il. Namely, the domain
> >>>>
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> >>>>
> >>>>has been registered by the following individuals, who provide their
> >>>>affiliation as
> >>>>
> >>>>Israel Internet Association - ISOC-IL
> >>>>
> >>>>Doron Shikmoni
> >>>>Mey Tal Schwartz
> >>>>Dov Winer
> >>>>
> >>>>If it is the case that you, as registrar for domain names in Israel,
> >>>>were reserving this to prevent a wrongful registration, this is
> >>>>appreciated. However, we have an Israeli Office who has the right to
> >>>>register and hold the w3 and w3c domain names on our behalf.
> >>>>
> >>>>I understand that Professor Michel Bercovier, the Head of our Israel
> >>>>Office since 1998, has been in touch with different people on your
> >>>>board, requesting that the domain name www.w3c.org.il be rightly
> >>>>returned to us, as we own and have registered the trademark
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> >>>>must begin with the return of the domain name to W3C through the W3C
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> >>>>proactively, you should be aware that we have successfully filed
> >>>>complaints against others who have claimed the W3C domain in other
> >>>>countries.
> >>>>
> >>>>Should you have questions, I invite you to contact me directly by phone.
> >>>>I am currently in France, and am reachable at the number listed below.
> >>>>
> >>>>Best regards,
> >>>>
> >>>>Janet
> >>>>
> >>>>--
> >>>>
> >>>>World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

> >>>>
> >>>>Janet Daly, Head of Communications
> >>>>MIT/LCS NE43-363
> >>>>200 Technology Square
> >>>>Cambridge, MA 02139
> >>>>
> >>>>voice: 617.253.5884
> >>>>fax: 617.258.5999
> >>>>http://www.w3.org/
> >>>>janet@w3.org
> >>>>
>
> --
> --
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> USA
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Web Services Activity Statement

Activity statements provide an executive overview of W3C's work in this area, while the Web Services Activity Home Page points to highlights, events, specifications, discussion groups, software, and other resources.
Work on Web services is being managed as part of W3C's Architecture domain.

Introduction

The advent of XML makes it easier for systems in different environments to exchange information. The universality of XML makes it a very attractive way to communicate information between programs. Programmers can use different operating systems, programming languages, etc., and have their software communicate with each other in an interoperable manner. Moreover, XML, XML namespaces and XML schemas serve as useful tools for providing mechanisms to deal with structured extensibility in a distributed environment, especially when used in combination.
The same way programmatic interfaces have been been available since the early days of the World Wide Web via HTML forms, programs are now accessible by exchanging XML data through an interface, e.g. by using SOAP Version 1.2, the XML-based protocol produced by the XML Protocol Working Group. Those interfaces are called Web services.
The power of Web services, apart from their great interoperability and extensibility thanks to the use of XML, is that they can then be combined in order to achieve more complex operations.
In order to get a complete automation of such interactions, the architecture of Web services needs to be better understood, and several technologies need to be developed.

Role of W3C

W3C provides the platform for discussion for discussion and for planning and creation of a variety of technologies to design Web services.
In September 2000, W3C started the XML Protocol Activity in order to address the need of an XML-based protocol for application-to-application messaging.
In January 2002, the Activity was extended to address all the different aspects of Web services, and was renamed the Web Services Activity.
The goal of the Web Services Activity is to design a set of technologies in order to bring the development of Web services to its full potential. The goal of the Web Services Architecture Working Group is to identify the building blocks and how they interact with each other.

Current Situation and Accomplishments

The Web Services Activity is composed of three Working Groups and a Coordination Group:

Web Services Architecture Working Group

The Web Services Architecture Working Group is chartered with producing an architecture document identifying the technologies that the Activity needs to design, their scope and how they relate to each other.
The Working Group was started in January 2002 and is working on producing a requirements document for the Web services architecture.

XML Protocol Working Group

The XML Protocol Working Group is chartered to develop an XML-based protocol, in the form of four deliverables:

- An envelope to encapsulate XML data for transfer in an interoperable manner that allows for distributed extensibility, evolvability, as well as intermediaries like proxies, caches, and gateways.
- In cooperation with the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), an operating system-neutral convention for the content of the envelope when used for RPC (Remote Procedure Call) applications.
- A mechanism to serialize data based on XML Schema datatypes.
- In cooperation with the IETF, a non-exclusive mechanism layered on HTTP transport.

The following documents have been produced by the Working Group:

- a set of requirements for the protocol designed: XML Protocol (XMLP) Requirements.
- an abstract model: XML Protocol Abstract Model.
- a specification in two parts: SOAP Version 1.2 Part 1: Messaging Framework and SOAP Version 1.2 Part 2: Adjuncts.
- a primer: SOAP Version 1.2 Part 0: Primer.
- a set of usage scenarios: XML Protocol Usage Scenarios.
- a test collection: SOAP Version 1.2 Test Collection.

Web Services Description Working Group

The Web Services Description Working Group is chartered with designing a language for describing interfaces to Web services and how to interact with them. The Working Group is basing its work on the Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1.
The Working Group was started in January 2002 and is working on producing a requirements document for the developed technology.

Web Services Coordination Group

This role of the Web Services Coordination Working Group is to ensure coordination between the different groups of the Web Services Activity, as well as with the Semantic

Web Activity, which conducts related work.

What the Future Holds

The Web Services Architecture Working Group is expected to last 2 years, and to have a Recommendation mid-2002.
The XML Protocol Working Group is expected to last 1.5 years, through April, 2002. Deliverables will be made available to the public every three months. Publication and face-to-face meeting schedules have been drafted. Following the requirements document in October 2000, we expect a Candidate Recommendation, then a Proposed Recommendation, and finally a Recommendation around mid 2002.
The Web Services Description Working Group is expected to last 2 years, and to have a Recommendation in May 2003.
New Working Groups are expected to be started in the future as a result of the work going on in the Web Services Architecture Working Group.

Contact

Hugo Haas <hugo@w3.org> Activity Lead

Last modified $Date: 2002/01/25 16:48:47 $ GMT by $Author: hugo $

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Contact

Hugo Haas <hugo@w3.org> Activity Lead

Last modified $Date: 2002/01/25 16:48:47 $ GMT by $Author: hugo $

פעילות במסגרת ה- W3C

לקראת ישיבת הועד של איגוד האנטרנט הישראלי – 23 דצמבר 2002

1. בעקבות הצטרפותנו ל- W3C התחלנו לקבל הדיוור השוטף. יוזמה ראשונה בעלת חשיבות לאיגוד היא חידוש פעילות קבוצת המשימה לעניין ה- URI .

URI מגדיר כתובות במרחב ה- Web ומחוצה לו באמצעות קביעת הפרמטרים לסכמות מוגדרות. עקרונית, באמצעות כתובת URI ניתן להתייחס לאובייקטים המזוהים באמצעות מספר טלפון, ברקוד, מספר ISBN וכד'. אחד היישומים הראשונים נעשה על ידי הגדרת האופן להתייחסות למספרי טלפון על ידי RFC המגדיר ENUM .

פנינו למספר גורמים בארץ העשויים להיות בעלי עניין בדבר, ביניהם משרד התקשורת, התאחדות המו"לים בישראל, התאחדות התעשיינים (שירות ברקוד), ומשרד האוצר.

אני מציע שנמנה נציג במסגרת קבוצת המשימה. נחום קורדה, שהציג את נושא ה- Semantic Grid בסמינר ה- Semantic Web מוכן לפעול בתחום הזה. בכדי לשמר מסגרת העבודה עם ה- W3C מוצע שהדבר יעשה במסגרת חוזה ייעוץ גלובלי על סך 2,000 לשנה שיהפוך את נחום קורדה לעובד מטעמנו.

2. תכנית עבודה

a. מפגשים קבוצת עניין ב- W3C

במסגרת תכנית העבודה המקורית בעניין ה- W3C הוצע לקיים פעילות של קבוצת עניין באמצעות סדנאות למעונינים בכל 5 שבועות. מוצע לערוך המפגשים במסגרת בית מלון עם תשלום של המשתתפים עבור קפה וביסקוויטים.

b. דף W3C באזור החברים

c. הגדרת רשימת תפוצה של מעונינים ב-W3C

3. תקציב

מבוקש אישור של מסגרת תקציבית של כ- 10,000 דולר לשנה הקרובה לפעילות W3C של האיגוד. הדבר אמור לכסות הוצאות תשלום סמלי ליועצים שיציגו את האיגוד בקבוצות משימה של ה- W3C; השתתפות באירוח מרצים שיוזמנו להופיע בקבוצות העניין; הוצאות תפעול דף הווב והוצאות משרדיות מיוחדות שעשויות להידרש.

- על מה אפשר להוציא כסף ועל מה לא
- תכנית פעולה (ארגון / מפגשים
- דווח כל חודש הפעלות /)
- תקציב לוועד

Semantic Web Seminar

Jerusalem, October 31, 2002

eJewish.info Developing Jewish Networking Infrastructure

Israel Internet Association

ISERD - Israel Directorate for the EU RTD Programmes

The Semantic Web – the Internet of meanings – is a vision of the next generation web that may be used not just by humans, but also by machines.

This vision has been swiftly transformed into international research and standardization programmes and projects.

A Semantic Web seminar will be held in Jerusalem on October 31, 2002. It will present the Semantic Web programme and current developments in this area to the relevant professional community of Israel.
The presentation is anchored in the vision orienting the upcoming RTD (Research and Technological Development) Framework Program of the European Union (6FP).

Roberto Cencioni, Head of EC DG SOCINFO IST Unit "**Knowledge Technologies and Digital Content (media/leisure/entertainment industries) RTD**" will make the keynote presentation.

ISERD The Israel Directorate for the EU RTD Programme, eJewish.info Developing Jewish Networking Infrastructures (The Jewish Agency) and ISOC-IL the Israel Internet Association organize this event with the endorsement of leading public, research and professional institutions from Israel.

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Venue

Thursday, 31 October 2002 from 9:00 a.m. to 13:00

The Jewish Agency, Weizmann Hall, 48 King George St., Jerusalem

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Registration

Prior registration is required. There is a limited number of available places. To register send your **name, title, institution, phone number and email address** to

laurap@jazo.org.il or by telephone 02-6202995 or 03-5118122 indicating registration to the Semantic Web Seminar.

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Endorsing Institutions

The Andrea and Charles Bronfman Center for Media of the Jewish People, Tel Aviv University
http://www.tau.ac.il/institutes/bronfman/

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ASMI - Israel Society of Libraries and Information Centers
http://www.asmi.org.il/english.html

The Caesarea Rothschild Institute for Interdisciplinary Applications of Computer Science
http://www.cri.haifa.ac.il/

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Department of Communication , Library and Information Studies, University of Haifa
http://lib-stu.haifa.ac.il

Department of Communication, Tel Aviv University
http://spirit.tau.ac.il/comm

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Department of Information Science, Bar-Ilan University
http://www.is.biu.ac.il

Department of Computer Science, Bar-Ilan University
http://www.cs.biu.ac.il

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Faculty of Humanities, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
http://www.hum.huji.ac.il/index.htm

The Fleischman Faculty of Engineering, Tel Aviv University
http://www.eng.tau.ac.il/

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Government of Israel Internet Committee - Accountant General's Office - Ministry of Finance
http://www.mof.gov.il/micun/prof.htm

Graduate School of Business Administration - Bar-Ilan University
http://www.mba.biu.ac.il/

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The Institute for Information Retrieval and Computational Linguistics
http://bicsir.cs.biu.ac.il:8088/

Israel Association of Electronics and Information Industries
http://www.iaei.org.il/index-site.html

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The Israeli Center for Libraries
http://www.icl.org.il

IUCC - Inter University Computation Center
http://www.iucc.ac.il

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Jewish National and University Library
http://jnul.huji.ac.il

The Knesset , Israel Parliament - Committee on Science and Technological Development, Chaired by Anat Maor, M.K.
http://www.knesset.gov.il/committees/heb/vaada.asp?vaada=13

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The Knesset , Israel Parliament - Sub-Committee on the Internet and Information Technologies,
Chaired by Michael Eitan, M.K.
http://www.miki.org.il/category.asp?subid=5

Ministry of Communication
http://www.moc.gov.il/new/english/index.html

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SHOHAM- The Center For Technology in Distance Education at The Open University of Israel
http://www.openu.ac.il/shoham/

Society for Technical Communication (STC), Israel Chapter
http://www.stc-israel.org.il/

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School of Education, Tel-Aviv University
http://www.tau.ac.il/education/etext.htm

School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, The Hebrew University
http://sites.huji.ac.il/slais

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The William Davidson Faculty of Industrial Engineering and Management
http://ie.technion.ac.il

The World Wide Web Consortium Hebrew
http://www.w3c.org

Israel Internet Association (ISOC-IL)

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

תכנית עבודה לקראת הצטרפות איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי כחבר ב- World Wide Web Consortium - W3C

בעקבות החלטת הוועד אנו צריכים להיערך למימוש חברותנו ב- W3C . מעיון בתקנות מתברר שאם בקשתנו מוגשת חודש לפני תחילת הרבעון, ניתן לבקש שהחברות תחל ברבעון. כך, באמצעות הגשת הבקשה בשבוע הקרוב (ה- 1 בספטמבר), נוכל לממש את חברותנו החל מחודש אוקטובר.

להלן כמה הצעות לפעילויות שנוכל ליזום לאחר הצטרפותנו ל- W3C :

מוצע שהמשימה העיקרית בשנה הראשונה של חברותנו תהיה הפצת ההיכרות בישראל עם פעילויות של ה- W3C וצירוף אנשים מהאקדמיה, התעשייה, הממשל וממוסדות שונים, בפעילויות משמעותיות ליעדי ה- W3C.

הפעילות המוצעת צריכה להתבצע במתכונת של קבוצת עניין, עד שיהיה מספר משמעותי של מתעניינים שמתמקדים במשימות מוגדרות. ניתן יהיה אז להפעיל מספר קבוצות משימה על פי תחומי העניין שיאותרו בקרב המתעניינים.

לשם-כך, מוצע לקיים אירועים בתדירות של כל 3-2 חודשים, שבהם תוצגנה פעילויות ה- W3C שנעשו במגזרים השונים.

כמו-כן, מוצע לבנות את הפעילות על מערך של שותפויות עם גורמים רלוונטיים, על-מנת להגביר את התהודה ולהתחלק בעלויות.

1. <u>כלים לעבודה שוטפת</u>

a. מוצע להקים רשימת תפוצה ב- Listerv של האיגוד, שתשמש להפצת תמצית ידיעות הנוגעות לפעילות ה- W3C, ובמיוחד יוזמות האיגוד בהקשר זה. רשימת התפוצה צריכה לכלול ארכיון וברירת NoMail.

b. <u>אזור ה- W3C באתר האיגוד</u>

מוצע להגדיר אזור המוקדש לפעילויות האיגוד ב- W3C . חלקו צריך להיות פתוח לכלל הציבור, ובו הסבר כללי על זיקת האיגוד לפעילות ה- W3C . חלקו האחר יהיה פתוח רק לחברי האיגוד בעלי הרשאת כניסה. יש להגדיר את האזור באופן כזה שניתן יהיה לפעילים בתחום ה- W3C להעלות תכנים בעצמם.

2. <u>גיוס פעילים</u>

a. מוצע לפנות לגורמים שפעילות ה- W3C יכולה להוות עניין עבורם, ולעניין אותם בחברות באיגוד ו/או בשיתוף פעולה בנושאים הנוגעים ל- W3C.
להלן רשימה התחלתית של גורמים בעלי פרופיל כזה :

- ❑ מחלקות למדעי המחשב באוניברסיטאות ;
- ❑ בתי ספר למדעי המידע באוניברסיטאות ;
- ❑ מחלקות למנהל עסקים, תעשייה וניהול וכיו״ב ;
- ❑ איגודי תעשייה רלוונטיים : תעשיית המידע והאלקטרוניקה, איל״א, איגוד ספקי הסלולר, הממונה על תחום המחשוב במשרד המדען הראשי וכיו״ב ;
- ❑ איגודים נוספים : ארגון ספריות מיוחדות בישראל, מו״ח ; IEEE וכיו״ב.

b. עד כה, בכל אחד מהמקרים שפניתי וניסיתי לעניין אנשים בטכניון ובאוניברסיטה העברית, נעניתי ברצון והוזמנתי להציג את הנושא במסגרת הסמינר / קולוקוויום מחלקתי. ייתכן שהדבר ימשיך. מסגרת הפעילות המוצעת תאפשר כעת לקלוט את המתעניינים לפעילות בנושא ה-W3C באיגוד.

רחוב משה לוי 11, ראשון-לציון 75658 טל' 03-9618182 פקס' 03-9529778 isoc.org.il.http://www
11 Moshe Levi st. Rishon-Le'Zion 75658 Israel, Tel: +972-3-9618182 Fax: +972-3-9529778

3. **שותפויות עיקריות**

מוצע לעבוד עם שני הארגונים שלהלן, בתהליך הראשוני של הפצת הידיעה בדבר ה- W3C בישראל. לשניהם מטרות ציבוריות התואמות את מטרות האיגוד לקידום האינטרנט בישראל:

a. **ISERD – המנהלה הישראלית לתכנית המחקר האירופאית**

המנהלה מורכבת מהמועצה להשכלה גבוהה, לשכת המדען של משרד המסחר והתעשייה, ומשרד המדע. הכרנו את מאיר מורון, מנהל תחום ה- IST שהיה פעיל במסגרת הכנת כנס האיגוד בשנת 2001 .

שיתוף פעולה עם ISERD יקל על תהליך הזמנתם של מרצים מאירופה המשתתפים בתכנית המחקר של ה- EC לאירועים המתוכננים (ראה http://www.iserd.org.il).

b. **eJewish.info.- התכנית לפיתוח תשתיות בתקשוב יהודי** (*)

התכנית מיועדת ליצור שוק יהודי משותף תוך יישום כלים של ה- Semantic Web. יש לה הסכם עם מאגר ה- RDF העיקרי ברשת כיום, ה-Open Directory Project (ראה: http://dmoz.org) להעלאת המשאבים היהודיים. התכנית גם חברה בקונסורציון ה-

Ontology Based Information Exchange for Knowledge Management and Electronic Commerce – OntoWeb (http://www.ontoweb.org)

וב- DELOS (Network of Excellence for Digital Libraries) . לתכנית הזו עניין רב להרחיב את השתתפותם של גורמים ישראליים ויהודים בפעילויות הנוגעות ל- Semantic Web.

4. **לוח זמנים**

a. ספטמבר: הגשת בקשה רשמית לחברות.

b. ספטמבר–אוקטובר:

- ❑ עם אישור החברות, הפצת מכתב לארגונים ומוסדות העשויים להתעניין בפעילות האיגוד;
- ❑ הקמת רשימת התפוצה;
- ❑ הקמת אזור באתר הWeb.

c. סוף אוקטובר:

- ❑ אירוע ראשון יחד עם השותפים הראשיים;
- ❑ הודעה לעיתונות על תכניות האיגוד בנושא ה- W3C.

d. המשך תכנון הפעילות המשותפת עם שגרירות פינלנד

- ❑ נפגשתי עם הנספחת המדעית והיא מבררת אפשרות של תמיכה באירוע בהשתתפות מדענים מאוניברסיטת הלסינקי שארגנו את ה- National Semantic Web Initiative בפינלנד, לארגון אירוע דומה בארץ;
- ❑ תיאום עם מאיר מורון להזמנת אנשים מהנציבות ומפרוייקטים אירופאים לאורך השנה, בתדירות של חודשיים-שלושה.

e. מאי-יוני:

ניסיון לזהות, האם כבר קיימת מסה קריטית המאפשרת להגדיר קבוצת משימה אחת או שתיים לקידום נושאים מוגדרים.

הוכן על ידי דב וינר, אוגוסט 2002

(*) אני מנהל את מיזם ה- eJewish.info במסגרת הסוכנות היהודית.

Dov Winer

From: "Alan Kotok" <kotok@w3.org>
To: "Dov Winer" <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Cc: "Ivan Herman" <ivan@w3.org>; "Michel Bercovier" <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
Sent: יום שלישי 26 מרץ 2002 05:47
Subject: Your proposed W3C application Cover Letter

Dear Dov Winer,

Let me apologize for my delay in responding to your proposal, as forwarded by Ivan Herman.

While we at W3C are enthused at the prospect of having the Israel Internet Association as members, some of the extra provisions you propose are problematic.

The W3C tries to balance the benefits of memberships from other member organizations such as yours, and the potential costs of not having direct memberships from many of the same organizations. Thus we have established rules to allow a small number of people to represent your organization, while not passing through much of the benefits of W3C Membership to your members.

Thus, we would not allow you to set up your own server, available to an unknown subset your members, which accessed the Member-only area of our web site. We do not, in general, recommend that any member cache our web site, although in practice we have no control of what you do with the bits coming down the wire. We prefer that every authorized user obtain an account directly from our webmaster, using the form on our web site. As a membership organization with a limited number of such accounts, your Advisory Committee Representative would be consulted for authorization of these individuals, and to keep the number within established bounds.

While we state that 4 people beyond your AC Rep and paid staff can have access, we are prepared to allow others on special application, based on good cause, such as working group participation.

As to your point (e), regarding parallel working groups, we would not support such an arrangement. We prefer that all work done to develop W3C Recommendations be done in one forum, namely our working groups.

I am sorry that I cannot be more accommodating. I hope you remain interested in W3C, even within our more normal bounds.

Sincerely,

Alan Kotok
Associate Chairman, W3C

--

Alan Kotok, Associate Chairman mailto:kotok@w3.org
World Wide Web Consortium http://www.w3.org
MIT Laboratory for Computer Science, 200 Technology Square, Room NE43-364

Cambridge, MA 02139, USA Voice: +1-617-258-5728 Fax: +1-617-258-5999

Followup: OASIS and W3C

- *From*: **Jon.Bosak@eng.Sun.COM (Jon Bosak)**
- *To*: xml-dev@ic.ac.uk
- *Date*: Mon, 25 May 1998 16:09:43 -0700

About a month ago, I responded to a thread on the xml-dev list about ways in which independent developers could get access to the W3C process by suggesting that people interested in participating in an industry consortium related to XML should instead investigate OASIS, the industry consortium for companies committed to product-independent document and data interchange. Several responses to my suggestion expressed the belief that xml-dev participants could gain access to the W3C Member Area through devices such as the formation of non-profit W3C member organizations, and one in particular asked about the status of OASIS as a W3C member organization. I said that I would try to find out what I could about these questions and report back what I discovered.

In the time since then, I have reviewed what the W3C itself has said about its membership policy and have discussed these matters with both OASIS and with one representative non-profit organization that has joined the W3C in an attempt to gain access for individuals. This report summarizes what I have been able to learn.

As far as I can tell, there simply is no way for individuals to gain access to the W3C process as individuals. A handout prepared by the W3C that I picked up at the WWW7 Conference in Brisbane says:

> W3C is unable to accommodate individuals as members. Our processes are designed for organizational participation, and we do not have the support structure to handle large numbers of individual members.

It is possible to form a non-profit organization and join W3C (the HTML User's Group is possibly the clearest example). But access to the W3C Member Area is given only to specified staff members of the organization, not to the membership of the organization itself:

> Membership is open to other "membership organizations", but in this case the benefits of W3C membership only extend to the staff and officers of those organizations, and do not flow through to their own members.

Obviously it's possible to push the boundaries of this requirement, but my guess is that you would hit a limit at somewhere around a dozen people. I don't know how W3C would react to applications from a number of non-profits that just happened to consist entirely of a dozen staff members apiece, but I suspect that additional processes would be put into place to prevent this from happening.

The bottom line, in other words, is that W3C conceives of itself as an industry consortium in the classic sense, not a user forum like the IETF, and the impression that I'm left with is that it will resist attempts to get around its basic mission to represent the interests of

attempts to get around its basic mission to represent the interests of major WWW industry players. There is nothing unusual or surprising about this. (Try joining the Air Transport Association on the grounds that you have a personal interest in aircraft design.)

So while I certainly don't want to discourage anyone from trying whatever clever or devious way they can think of for getting access for individuals to the W3C process -- in fact, I wish them luck -- I don't come away from my investigations with a very hopeful estimation of the odds.

On the other hand, I am more convinced than ever that OASIS is the right consortium for those xml-dev participants who intend to make products or market services someday (whatever their licensing and distribution strategy might be). Here's why:

1. OASIS is the only industry consortium in the world whose charter is to promote open document and data interchange in general (both on the internet and off it).

2. OASIS is specifically organized to satisfy the marketing and technical needs of commercial enterprises (even individual consultants) whose business case is based on the interoperability of structured information -- in particular, of XML, SGML, and HTML applications.

It's true that OASIS is open only to companies, not individuals, but a "company" can simply be a sole proprietorship (for example, a single-person consultancy). In other words, you don't have to be incorporated, you just have to join under a business name. If your company is small -- five people or less -- then you can join as an "associate contributor" for $800 US per year or an "associate participant" for only $400 US per year. The difference is basically how much marketing support you want.

If you join as an "associate participant" then you and your employees (if any) get to participate in the technical work of the consortium, which is primarily focused on interoperability issues. Two important interoperability issues that will be getting a lot of attention in OASIS are DTD/schema/namespace registration and XML compliance (OASIS is collaborating on this with NIST, the U.S. Government agency responsible for commercial and scientific standards, and I think that it could benefit from the active participation of some members of the xml-dev list). Besides access to all of the technical work, you also get the right, even at this lowest level of membership, to vote for the OASIS Board of Directors, guaranteeing a minimum level of accountability of the organization to its members.

If you join as an "associate contributor" then you also get, for a very reasonable price, some essential basic marketing support -- inclusion by name in consortium press releases and public relations materials; press releases from your company and descriptions of your company and its products or services on the OASIS web site; use of the OASIS logo (branding your company as a supporter of interoperability); the ability to submit, review, and distribute OASIS white papers and educational materials; access to OASIS mailing lists; and most importantly, the opportunity to participate in OASIS seminars, conference panels, and exhibits at carefully targeted industry events throughout the year. OASIS maintains a presence at these events that can represent your services and products even when you can't be there in person.

At the September Seybold Publishing Conference in San Francisco, for example, OASIS will have a prominently located booth that can not only distribute your product or service descriptions but can also rent workstation demo space for the conference. OASIS also runs panels at selected events (Documation, for example) and even holds its own "XML Open for Business" expos to promote XML and related standards and to showcase the offerings of its members. In the coming year there will

be two "XML Open for Business" shows in Europe (the first one is scheduled for the Netherlands in November) and two in North America (including New York City in July). While the most interesting speakers available are selected for these events in order to maximize attendance, speaking priority is given to OASIS members and tabletop space for members in the expo area rents for as little $200. Finally, OASIS is co-chairing most of the big GCA XML events (such as the just-ended XML/SGML Europe '98 conference in Paris), which gives them considerable influence over program selection.

Now, W3C representation through OASIS is an interesting question. I raised this at the OASIS meeting following the XML/SGML Europe conference last week and was told that OASIS has applied for W3C membership as a non-profit. Assuming that the application is granted, OASIS will presumably fall under the rules already alluded to and be granted Advisory Committee representation by one person (probably a member of the OASIS Board) with access to W3C member forums limited to members of the OASIS staff as in the case of other non-profit W3C member organizations.

Clearly there will have to be processes put in place for certifying interested OASIS members as representatives to W3C working groups. Board approval would seem to be the simplest and most direct way to do this, but no one is sure at this point what the actual process will be; my impression is that there just haven't been that many requests from individuals who can support the rather stiff resource demands for W3C WG participation to make this an issue yet. But in any case, I think it's fair to say that any qualified member with the means to participate in a W3C Working Group that was still accepting participants would find it relatively easy to become the OASIS representative to that working group.

It's possible that the people on the xml-dev list who have indicated their intention to form shell organizations to gain W3C representation will find a better solution, but until this is demonstrated, I still believe that the best way for xml-dev subscribers who really want to participate in W3C working groups is through OASIS. It's cheap, any qualified consultant can join, you get lots of side benefits, and once the processes for working with W3C are in place, it looks to me like this will be the best avenue for people with the resources to meet W3C participation requirements to get into W3C working groups.

Contact recruit@oasis-open.org for further details if you want more information.

Jon

- Prev by Date: **Re: XSD: Proposed Goals**
- Next by Date: **Re: Followup: OASIS and W3C**
- Previous by thread: **SGML/XML 98 Paris (fwd from Betty Harvey)**
- Next by thread: **Re: Followup: OASIS and W3C**
- Index(es):
  - **Date**

- **Thread**

Search: this month Match: all Sort by: score
Words: Search

W3C WORLD WIDE WEB consortium

Dear Dov Winer,
Advisory Committee Representative for Israel Internet Association

This letter is to notify Israel Internet Association of two measures being implemented by the World Wide Web Consortium effective January 1, 2003, to help ensure the continued strength of the W3C as we together lead the Web to its full potential.

As announced at the most recent Advisory Committee meeting in Cambridge, and through an official W3C Press Release, W3C is happy to confirm that ERCIM, the European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics, will assume from INRIA the role of host for W3C in Europe and Africa. The three W3C host sites will now be ERCIM for Europe and Africa, the University of Keio for Japan and Korea, and M.I.T for the remainder of the world.

With ERCIM serving as European Host, W3C will be better able to leverage research relationships throughout Europe, while maintaining its historically strong relationship to INRIA, one of the ERCIM founders. The current W3C European staff (about 20 people) will be affected by this change only to a limited extent: they will become ERCIM employees on January 1, 2003, but they will remain in their present offices as ERCIM is also physically located at INRIA in Sophia Antipolis, France.

The second measure being implemented because of the assumption of responsibilities by ERCIM are the billing arrangements for W3C Members hosted by ERCIM and KEIO. Membership Fees for new Members with Member Agreements effective on or after January 1, 2003, and current Members entering their fourth year or beyond of an existing membership on or after January 1, 2003, that are hosted by ERCIM or KEIO, will be payable directly to the applicable Host. Membership Fees for new or existing Members whose host is M.I.T. will continue to make payments directly to M.I.T.

The applicable Host will invoice Members in the specified currency: U.S. Dollars for Members hosted by M.I.T.; Euros for Members hosted by ERCIM; and Yen for Members hosted by Keio University.

At the request of W3C Members, to minimize the risks associated with future currency fluctuations the Member Fees in Euros and Yen have been fixed as of the exchange rate in effect on September 30, 2002. The applicable Member Fees are as follows:

	Full	**Affiliate**
MIT	USD 57,500	USD 5,750
ERCIM	EUR 60,540	EUR 6,054
KEIO	JPY 7,076,460	JPY 707,646

We look forward to working together with you in the future.

Best Regards,

Steve Bratt, W3C COO

MIT/LCS • 545 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA • Tel: +1.617.253.2613 • Fax: +1.617.258.5999 • http://www.w3.org/



אינטרנט 2004

הכינוס השנתי ה-8
איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

8-9 במרץ, 2004

מלון דיויד אינטרקונטיננטל, ת"א

איגוד
האינטרנט
הישראלי

Internet Society

16:30-15:00 | מושבים מקבילים:

1 Voice Over IP

יו"ר - ד"ר אילון גנור
מנכ"ל ויו"ר מועצת המנהלים, VocalTech
מבט על VoIP מפי אחד מחלוצי התחום בעולם

דניאל בר-אילן
מומחה בכיר לטכנולוגיות מידע, IBM ישראל
טלפוניית **IP ביבמ - סיפור לקוח**

רפי שאלתיאל
סיסקו ישראל
Transforming Business with IP Communications

נועם בר-דין
יו"ר הדירקטוריון, Delta3
שוק ה-VoIP - פרספקטיבה של ספק שרות

דוידה לחמן מסר, עו"ד
משנה ליועץ המשפטי לממשלה (כלכלי-פיסקאלי)
למי תיפתח התחרות?

E ההרצאה תינתן באנגלית

2 עתיד הנייד

יו"ר - טל ברונשר
מנהל פיתוח מוצרים, יורוקום תקשורת סלולרית בע"מ

אלי אפרת
מנכ"ל Messagevine
שרותי מסרים מיידיים - החיבור בין האינטרנט לעולם הסלולרי

צבי סלונימסקי
מנכ"ל אלווריון
מהפיכת ה-BWA

מוטי מלול
מנהל פתוח עסקי, אריקסון ישראל
שרותי וידאו בדור השלישי של הסלולר

המושב בשיתוף IMA
ima Israel Mobile Association
www.imaworld.org

3 אינטרנט לכל - נגישות לאינטרנט

יו"ר - איציק כהן
סגן בכיר לחשב הכללי, משרד האוצר
הסתייעות בטכנולוגיות המידע להשגת יעדים לאומיים

ד"ר דינה פלדמן
נציבת שוויון לאנשים עם מוגבלות, משרד המשפטים
האינטרנט כאמצעי רב תכליתי לקידום השתלבותם של אנשים עם מוגבלות בחברה

Daniel Dardailler E
Associate Chairman for Europe of the W3C
Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

גילה גרטל-חסון
מתאמת פרוייקט נגישות לאינטרנט, איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי
נגישות לאינטרנט בישראל

אריה סקופ
מנכ"ל מיקרוסופט ישראל
נגישות בטכנולוגיות המידע

המושב יארח את חברי הועדה הלאומית לטכנולוגיית חברת המידע ואת חברי הועדה לצמצום הפער הדיגיטלי

16:45-16:30 | הפסקת קפה

17:45-16:45 | מושב סיכום:
התחרות על המַייל האחרון

פאנל:

יו"ר-אורי אולניק
מנכ"ל משרד התקשורת

רם בלניקוב
מנכ"ל HOT

יעקב גלברד
מנכ"ל פלאפון תקשורת

אילן בירן
יו"ר דירקטוריון Yes

דוידה לחמן מסר, עו"ד
משנה ליועץ המשפטי לממשלה (כלכלי-פיסקאלי)

19:30-18:00 | קבלת פנים וקוקטייל

יום ב' | 8.3.04

8:00-9:00	התכנסות, הרשמה וכיבוד קל
9:00-10:45	מושב פתיחה:

ברכות

Daniel Dardailler, Associate Chairman for Europe of the W3C

ד"ר אמיר עציוני, נשיא איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הרב ישראל מאיר לאו, הרב הראשי
אור וצל באינטרנט

הרצאת אורח
Keynote Speaker

יוסי ורדי
מלחמות באינטרנט

10:45-11:00 הפסקת קפה

11:00-12:30	מושבים מקבילים:

1 סכנות ואיומים בעידן האינטרנט

יו"ר - ניסים בר אל
נשיא קומסק
האם ישראל מוכנה לעידן ה-Syber Terror?

ד"ר עוזי ארד
ראש המכון למדיניות ואסטרטגיה
הרהורים על משמעויות אסטרטגיות בטכנולוגיה ובתקשורת והקרב העתידי

פרופ' אלי ביהם
הפקולטה למדעי המחשב, הטכניון
תקלות אבטחה חדשות ב-GSM

חיים רביה, עו"ד
מומחה משפטי למחשבים, אינטרנט וטכנולוגיות מידע, רביה ושות' עורכי דין
איך תתגונן מפני קצין אבטחת המידע שלך?

2 האינטרנט בדרך להסדרה פרטית

יו"ר - דניאל רוזן

ד"ר מיכאל בירנהק
המרכז למשפט וטכנולוגיה, אונ' חיפה
עקרונות ההסדרה הפרטית בסביבת המידע

ד"ר עמית שכטר, עו"ד
כהן-להט ושות' עורכי דין
הסדרה עצמית והאינטרנט: זוג משמים?

חיים גירון, עו"ד
סמנכ"ל בכיר הנדסה ורישוי, משרד התקשורת
הסדרה לעומת הסדרה עצמית

איתן אבריאל
עורך אתר TheMarker
טרם נקבע שם ההרצאה

טנה שפניץ, עו"ד
משנה ליועץ המשפטי לממשלה (משפט אזרחי)
שיקולים להסדרה בחוק

3 ביטוי אישי בעידן דיגיטלי

יו"ר - פרופ' שיזף רפאלי
ראש המרכז לחקר חברת המידע, ביה"ס למוסמכים במנהל עסקים, אונ' חיפה
קהילות אינטרנטיות: עולם קטן, נטול קנה מידה? טופולוגיה של רשת

אבינועם בן-זאב
ראש היחידה לשילוב הטכנולוגיה בחינוך, מכללת אורנים
אנשים בדויים בפעילות

ד"ר ירדן לוינסקי
פסיכיאטר, ביה"ח תל השומר ועורך מגזין קונספציה
בלוגים כמערכות ניהול מוניטין

צביה אלגלי
מתאמת פרוייקט שימוש נבון ברשת, איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי ועמותת אשנב
"חכם ברשת"
הצגת תכנית פעולה

12:30-13:30 ארוחת צהריים

13:30-15:00	מושב מליאה: Wireless Everywhere

עוזיה גליל, נשיא ויו"ר, חברת עוזיה יזום וניהול בע"מ

Dr. Edward Frank, VP R&D of Broadcom Corp. (E)
Wireless Everywhere

Enrico Deluchi, VP Cisco EMEA (E)
Mobility Vision - Driving you to the Next Level

(E) ההרצאה תינתן באנגלית

כמידי שנה, אנו שמחים להזמינכם לראות, לשמוע, להתעדכן וכמובן - להפגין נוכחות בכינוס מקצועי, מעשיר ואיכותי.

גם השנה, זהו האירוע של השנה בתחום האינטרנט: **"אינטרנט 2004" - הכינוס השנתי השמיני של איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי.** אירוע בו תוכלו להיחשף לנושאים החמים ביותר ולמגוון העשייה האינטרנטית העולמית והישראלית העכשווית. הכינוס הינו כינוס מקצועי המקיף את הצדדים הטכנולוגיים, החברתיים, העיסקיים והחינוכיים של האינטרנט בישראל.

מי יזכה בתחרות על המַייל האחרון? מהי הסדרה פרטית ברשת? כיצד נפרץ קוד ה-GSM על-ידי מוחות מבריקים מהטכניון? ומה יש לרב לאו לומר על האור והצל שבאינטרנט? מה יש למנהל ה-W3C באירופה לומר על נושאי נגישות לאינטרנט? מהו הדבר הבא בתחום האינטרנט הסלולרי? ומה יש לאורחים בכירים מחו"ל לומר על העתיד הדיגיטלי?
תשובות לשאלות אלו ונוספות ניתן יהיה לקבל ביומו הראשון והמרכזי של הכינוס מפי מרצים מהשורה הראשונה.

היום השני של הכינוס יוקדש לאנשים שמאחורי המסך - הגולשים. סדרה של סדנאות והרצאות המיועדות למעצבי ומפתחי האתרים ומנהלי הפרויקטים, תעסוקנה בשאלות כגון: לאילו מיומנויות חשיבה נזקק ה"אדם הדיגיטלי"? כיצד מתכננים, מעצבים ובונים אתרים וממשקים שימושיים ונגישים למשתמש?

ואיך אפשר בלי תרבות אינטרנטית - נשמע על Net Art, אופנות חזותיות בעיצוב Web, ונחזה בתערוכה **"חלל פרטי וחלל ציבורי באינטרנט"** בשיתוף המרכז לאומנות דיגיטלית בחולון.

מספר המקומות לכנס מוגבל. הקדימו להירשם.

8-9 במרץ, 2004
מלון דיויד אינטרקונטיננטל, ת"א

יום ג׳ | 9.3.04

8:00-9:00 | התכנסות, הרשמה וכיבוד קל
9:00-10:15 | מושב פתיחה:

ברכות
נאוה גלעד, מרכזת קבוצות משימה, איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הרצאת פתיחה
פרופ׳ יורם עשת
המכללה האקדמית תל-חי, האוניברסיטה הפתוחה
חשיבה דיגיטאלית: מיומנות הישרדות בסייברספייס
> מהן מיומנויות חשיבה ופתרון בעיות הנדרשות מאזרחי החברה הטכנולוגית? ומהן ההשלכות על היכולת לעצב עבורם סביבות שיהיו "תפורות" היטב לצרכיהם?

10:15-10:30 הפסקת קפה

10:30-12:00 | מושבים מקבילים:

יעל קנרק
מעצבת ואומנית רשת
מהנציגות הבולטות בזירה הניו-יורקית של אמני ה-Net Art (www.worldofawe.net)
עיצוב גרפי לאינטרנט בדגש שימושי
> כיצד מעצבים ויוצרים אסתטיקה עבור קהל היעד של אתר? כיצד מקבלים החלטות עיצוביות מעשיות לחלוטין, תוך שמירה על כללי היסוד והסטנדרטים המוסכמים?

דודו רשתי
מנכ"ל משותף בחברת אדוויז ומומחה שימושיות.
אורי כוכבי, מומחה שימושיות ומנהל פרוייקטים, חברת אדוויז (www.addwise.com)
שימושיות באינטרנט
> מהי חשיבותו של אפיון ממשק משתמש ידידותי? כיצד בודקים שימושיות של אתרי אינטרנט?

12:00-13:00 הפסקת צהריים

13:00-14:30 | מושבים מקבילים:

יעל קנרק
מעצבת ואומנית רשת
NetArt - האינטרנט כמדיום ליצירה אומנותית
> כיצד אמנים משתמשים באינטרנט ובטכנולוגיות הרשת כמדיום ליצירת אומנות?

דודו רשתי
מנכ"ל משותף בחברת אדוויז ומומחה שימושיות.
אורי כוכבי, מומחה שימושיות ומנהל פרוייקטים, חברת אדוויז
שימושיות באינטרנט - המשך

14:30-14:45 הפסקת קפה

14:45-17:30 | הרצאות מליאה:

14:45-17:00
גילה גרטל-חסון, מרכזת פרויקט נגישות, איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי (www.nagish.org.il)
גידי אהרונוביץ, גולש עיוור (www.giditull.com)
אינטרנט נגיש - הלכה למעשה
> לא כולם יכולים לגלוש באינטרנט. יותר מ 25% מהאוכלוסייה בישראל שאינם יכולים לגלוש באינטרנט בשל מוגבלויות פיזיות, קוגנטיביות או שפתיות. בסדנא נלמד כיצד לעצב ולבנות אתרים נגישים לכולם.

17:00-17:30
אמנון דקל
מעצב אינטראקציה וחוקר מדיה אינטראקטיבית
אופנות חזותיות בעיצוב Web - מבט על 10 השנים הראשונות
> מסע בשבילי ה"היסטוריה" של ה-Web על סגנונות העיצוב שבו, ומבט על אופנות עיצוב עכשוויות תוך ניסיון לזהות מספר כיווני התפתחות מבטיחים.

מידע כללי

מועד: ימים שני ושלישי, 8-9 במרץ, 2004

מקום: מלון דיוויד אינטרקונטיננטל, תל-אביב

שפה: הכינוס יתנהל בשפה העברית, למעט שלוש הרצאות של מרצים אורחים מחו"ל ביום הראשון של הכינוס, שתתנהלנה באנגלית. פרטים נוספים על כך- בתכנית הכנס

חניה: במלון קיים חניון בתשלום. חניונים מוזלים נוספים בקרבת המלון

גישה לנכים: לאולם דרכי גישה לנכים

הרשמה: מצ"ב טופס הרשמה לכינוס. הקדימו להירשם. מספר המקומות מוגבל

דמי הרשמה:	מחיר להרשמה עד **3.3**, 2004				מחיר להרשמה החל מ- **4.3**, 2004			
<	חבר איגוד	סטודנט*	חבר אילא	אחר	חבר איגוד	סטודנט*	חבר אילא	אחר
השתתפות ביום ב' 8.3	180 ש"ח	250 ש"ח	250 ש"ח	270 ש"ח	220 ש"ח	300 ש"ח	300 ש"ח	320 ש"ח
השתתפות ביום ג' 9.3	100 ש"ח	70 ש"ח	130 ש"ח	130 ש"ח	120 ש"ח	80 ש"ח	160 ש"ח	160 ש"ח
השתתפות בכל הכינוס	250 ש"ח	290 ש"ח	350 ש"ח	370 ש"ח	300 ש"ח	350 ש"ח	420 ש"ח	450 ש"ח

*בצירוף תעודת סטודנט עדכנית

במידה והינך מעוניין להירשם כחבר/ה באיגוד האינטרנט, אנא סמן במקום המתאים בטופס ההרשמה המצ"ב.

דמי הרשמה לכינוס (לכל אחד מהימים) כוללים:
* השתתפות בהרצאות ובסדנאות, קבלת חומר הכינוס וספר תקצירים
* הפסקות קפה / קפה ועוגה
* ארוחת צהריים במלון דייויד אינטרקונטיננטל
* קוקטייל למשתתפי הכינוס ביום הראשון בלבד
* כניסה לתערוכת אמנות דיגיטלית

ביטול הרשמה:
במקרה של ביטול השתתפות בכינוס, דמי הרשמה יוחזרו, לפי התנאים הבאים:
* ביטול שיתקבל עד ה-26 בפברואר - התשלום יוחזר במלואו
* ביטול שיתקבל בין ה-27 בפברואר ל-3 במרץ - יוחזר 50% מהתשלום
* ביטול שיתקבל לאחר ה-4 במרץ - דמי ההרשמה לא יוחזרו

הודעה על ביטול השתתפות יש לבצע בכתב בלבד

"חלל פרטי וחלל ציבורי באינטרנט"

במקביל לשני ימי הכנס תיערך תערוכת

Net Art

בשיתוף עם המרכז לאומנות דיגיטלית בחולון

"שווה לראות"

לפרטים נוספים והרשמה דרך האינטרנט: www.isoc.org.il/conf2004

הנחה לנרשמים דרך האתר

מזכירות הכינוס: כנס טללים בע"מ
קריית שדה התעופה, אייר פורט סיטי, ת.ד 144, נתב"ג 70100
טלפון:03-9727462, פקס: 03-9727470.

מוזה

טופס הרשמה

לתשומת לבכם:
טופס רישום זה הנו טופס משולב המאפשר הן הרשמה לכינוס השנתי השמיני "אינטרנט 2004"
והן רישום/חידוש חברות באיגוד.
אנא הקפידו למלא את כל הפרטים בכתב ברור ולהעביר בפקס או בדואר אל:
מזכירות הכינוס: כנס טללים בע"מ
אינטרנט 2004 - הכינוס השנתי השמיני של איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי
קריית שדה התעופה, אייר פורט סיטי, ת.ד 144, נתב"ג 70100
טלפון: 03-9727462, פקס: 03-9727470.

הנחה מיוחדת לנרשמים דרך האתר: www.isoc.org.il/conf2004

שם משפחה ______________ שם פרטי ______________

First Name ______________ Last Name ______________

תואר ○ פרופ' ○ דר' ○ מר ○ גב' ○ עו"ד

תפקיד ______________ חברה/מוסד ______________

רח' ______ מס' ______ דירה ______ עיר ______ מיקוד ______

טל. עבודה ______________ טל. בית ______________

טל. נייד ______________ פקס ______________

דואר אלקטרוני (חובה) ______________

ברצוני להירשם לכינוס ומצ"ב דמי הרשמה כדלהלן: נא סמן/י את הרישום המבוקש

○ **הרשמה לכינוס:**

>	מחיר להרשמה עד **3.3**, 2004				מחיר להרשמה החל מ-**4.3**, 2004			
	חבר איגוד	סטודנט*	חבר אילא	אחר	חבר איגוד	סטודנט*	חבר אילא	אחר
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השתתפות ביום ג' 9.3	100 ש"ח ○	70 ש"ח ○	130 ש"ח ○	130 ש"ח ○	120 ש"ח ○	80 ש"ח ○	160 ש"ח ○	160 ש"ח ○
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○ **הרשמה לאיגוד ל-12 חודשים:**
- ○ **חברות רגילה** 70 ש"ח
- ○ **חברות לנוער עד גיל 18* / חייל* / סטודנט* / פנסיונר* / נכה*** 50 ש"ח
- ○ **חברות משולבת אילא+איגוד** 275 ש"ח

*יש לצרף תעודה מתאימה לטופס ההרשמה

דרכי תשלום:

▭ נא לחייב כרטיס אשראי בסך __________ ש"ח

○ ויזה ○ ויזה אלפא ○ ישראכרט ○ דיינרס ○ אמריקן אקספרס ○ יורוכארד

מספר הכרטיס ____/____/____/____ תוקף __/__

שם בעל הכרטיס ______________ מס' ת"ז של בעל הכרטיס ______________

▭ מצורפת המחאה בסך __________ ש"ח לפקודת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

▭ מצ"ב התחייבות לתשלום על-ידי __________ על סך __________ ש"ח

(במקרה של תשלום ע"י גופים או מוסדות, חובה לצרף לטופס זה התחייבות לתשלום. התשלום בפועל יתבצע לא יאוחר מיום הכינוס)

קבלה על שם הנרשם תשלח אליכם בדואר. אם ברצונכם שהקבלה תהיה על שם אחר, אנא ציינו שם.

____

ביטול הרשמה - לתנאי ביטול, אנא ראו מידע כללי - ביטול הרשמה, בעלון המצ"ב.

תאריך: חתימה:

נשמח לראותכם בכינוס,

חברי ועדת תכנית הכינוס:
שלמה מרקל-יו"ר
מארק גזית
רון גזית, עו"ד
יהושע מאור
אסתר סקורניק
ד"ר אמיר עציוני

חברי ועדת הארגון:
רוני בס
דורון שקמוני
מיטל גרייבר-שורץ, מנהלת תפעול

חברי ועדת תוכנית היום השני:
נאוה גלעד, מרכזת קבוצות משימה
גילה גרטל-חסון, מתאמת פרויקט נגישות לאינטרנט
שאולה הייטנר

חברי הנהלת איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי:
ד"ר אמיר עציוני-נשיא
רוני בס
שאולה הייטנר
דב וינר
יהושע מאור
אסתר סקורניק
דורון שקמוני

העוסקות במלאכה:
נהורא דגן-הס
סיון פלד

איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי

הכינוס השנתי ה-8

Dov Winer

From: "Nehora Dagan-Hess" <nehora@isoc.org.il>
To: <BOARD@odyssey.ISOC.ORG.IL>
Sent: Wednesday, August 04, 2004 11:58 AM
Attach: נחום קורדה עדכון מאי 2004.doc; Fw_ רישום אתר Aonline של themarker.eml; ביצוע 2004-2.xls
Subject: נושאים לישיבת הבורד הקרובה 9/8/04

שלום,

להלן רשימת הנושאים לישיבת הבורד ביום שני, 9/8/04, בשעה 18:00:

1. קבלת החלטות ודיווחים להנהלה ע"י העובדים. (20 דקות)
2. כללי עדכון שרת ה-DNS . מצ"ב פנייתו של אמיר בנושא, בעקבות פניית דה-מרקר. (20 דקות)
3. תקציב ביצוע רבעון שני , 2004 - מצ"ב תקציב בצוע רבעון שני, 2004. (חצי שעה)
4. יצירת תתי ועדות לטיפול בפעילויות ונושאים שוטפים. (20 דקות)
5. דיווח על הפעילות במסגרת תכנית לדיגיטציה של המדע והמורשת התרבותית - מיזם בו משתתפים כל הגופים בעלי מעמד סטטוטורי בתחום. פרטים ב: http://www.ejewish.info/reka/minerva/index.htm (חצי שעה)
6. W3C ועדכון לגבי הפעילות בתחום - מצ"ב דו"ח הפעילות האחרון של נחום קורדה.(חצי שעה)
7. נושא ה-CERT - ניתן לראות פרטים ב: www.ynet.co.il/articles/0,7340,L-2950835,00.html (חצי שעה)

בברכה,
נהורא

W3C-I an Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium

Background

The Israeli IT industry has made considerable progress in the last two decades, to the extent that certain commentators have referred to Israel as a "second silicon valley". Every year large numbers of Asian and North American IT companies visit Israel to acquire innovative new technologies and to develop industrial partnerships. Writing for the French le Tribune newspaper in January 1999 about his visit to Salon Telecom '98, Serge Rozenblum compared the strong presence of North American and Asian IT companies in search of Israeli technologies and Israel based technology partners, to the relatively feeble presence of Europeans. Whatever the reason, it is clear that although Israeli industry has very strong co-operation with United States, there exist comparatively poor links between Israel and major European players. The IST programme in which Israel now participates provides a mechanism by which steps can be taken to redress this balance. An important domain in which to take immediate action is that of World Wide Web technology. Israel industry is as yet unaware of the work of the World Wide Web Consortium, yet there are potentially many members with the resources and the interest to become members.

(add list of major Israeli companies not yet on the list of members .. from media, publishing, IT, hardware and software, advertising etc.)

The World Wide Web Consortium – W3C, carries out a process of industrial consultation on the technical specification and functionality of the WWW. It provides reference software for use by industry. In doing so it guarantes that the WWW continues to develop as a universal platform on the basis of principles agreed through consultation with industry. This provides a mechanism to ensure that the platform and the market for products and services provided by this platform does not become fragmented on the basis of language, user-group, or application domain by a proliferation of mutually incompatible proprietary standards.

Based on the Euopean experience of variation in local response to the Web and to the development of WWW technologies, W3C has developed a partnership program with national organizations known as W3C Offices. Their role is to enable the W3C to better respond to local needs and issues. Local offices have already been established at

GMD	Germany
FORTH	Greece
SICS	Sweden
CWI	Netherlands
RAL	United Kingdom.

This list is not exhaustive and steps have recently been taken towards establishing regional offices in Morocco and Tunisia.

More specifically a typical W3C office:

- Is vendor neutral,
- Bases its activities on an established network of contacts,
- Promotes the work of the W3C,
- Helps recruit W3C members in the region,
- Maintains contact with W3C members in their region,
- Supports the work of the W3C by
    - Helping to organise local events,
    - Translating W3C documents
    - Establishing and managing a mirror site,
    - Providing a forum for members in the region,
    - Provides feed-back and local input to W3C,
    - Producing promotional brochures and CD Roms,
    - Supports W3C communications and press releases.

The W3C office does not carry out region-specific technical work. This is done by W3C based on regional requirements gathered via the W3C Internationalization Activity. Instead the office ensures adequate regional input to the W3C internationalisation activity. The W3C web-site is at http://w3c.org/.

(Demonstrate that ICTAF has an established network of contacts in Israel relevant to the work of a W3C office, ...)

This is a proposal to establish a W3C office at ICTAF, to act as an intelligent interface between the W3C, Israeli industry and the European effort in Web based product and service development. In general the role of the office would be to ensure that Israeli industry:

- Understands the work of W3C,
- That W3C specifications are disseminated and understood throughout the country,
- That the potential for Euro-Israeli co-operation in Web based products and service development is brought to the attention of relevant European industrial sectors.

Proposal

The objective is for ICTAF to:

- Become a W3C member,
- Assist at W3C meetings to learn the mechanisms by which the W3C operates, its decision making procedures, and understand how Israeli industry either as members of W3C or as members of a Israeli WWW-SIG can provide input to the process,
- Initiate the activities of a W3C office in Israel,
- Carry out a survey of Israeli industry to identify a high potential W3C client base,
- Carry out a multi-target dissemination campaign to illustrate the benefits of membership,
- Carry out experiments to develop sustainable services for delivery to the Israeli client base,

- Develop services directed at EU industry related to the technology offere from Israel,
- Develop a business model for sustainable operation of a W3C office in Israel,
- Establish a basic set of services which will guarantee sustainability in the near term, and provides a margin for experimentation in new services as industry and the medium evolves,
- In particular to develop services of assistance for the SME sector,
- Develop a W3C - Special Interest Group for SMEs, which are not big enough to enroll as members themselves,
- Aim to prove the principle, demonstrate results and enroll sufficient clients for sustainability within two years of launch of action (8 web-generations),

Potential Israeli members of the W3C include:

Software houses,
Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
Creators of web-based content,
TV, video, radio and other media companies,
Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
Web based service providers and integrators,
Advertising companies,
Personel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualisation, genome research etc.
Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension (Danny Dolev, etc.),
Members of the Israeli MM and Internet ...,

For each sector propose to identify:
The relevant short, medium and long-term issues for the sector currently being considered by the W3C,
Identify how they could contribute to the W3C industry working groups,
Identify hopw they would benefit from the contribuion,
Identify most-likely candidate members of the consortium,
Design a campaign targetting these to be delivered by consultants on a one-on-one basis to these companies,

issues for current and future need to identify

Tasks

Establish a local mirror site,
Develop complementary Hebrew content to explain the web, the role of W3C the Israeli office and the issues that are being addressed,

Create high quality promotional material in traditional as well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,

Survey local industry to:
Profile their current engagement in or dependence on web as a target for their products,
Profile their future interests or stake in Web technology development,
Identify interest in particpating as a full partner, an observer etc.

Date: 28th April 1999

Title: A Euro-Israeli Working Group to establish a W3C office in Israel, to extend to Israel the normalisation and standardisation process moderated by W3C, and to develop a range of industry oriented services for sustainable operation of the W3C office.

Acronym:	W3C - Israel
Call Identifier:	IST-99-1-2B
Type of Action:	Concerted Actions and Thematic Networks VIII.2.1 – Working Group
Research Programme:	IST
Thematic Priorities:	1.1.2 - User Friendly Information Society

Checklist

Form	Description	Responsible	Status - Comments
A0	Info. on Proposal		
A1	Administrative Overview		
	Contact person		
	Abstract (<= 1000 characters)		
A2	Proposal Summary		
	Objectives (< 1000 chars)		
	Description of Work (< 2000 chars)		
	Milestones (<5000)		
A3	Participant Profile , Information		
	Legal info. on part. orgs.		
	Org. details		
	Address of main dept.		
	Authorised person		
A4	Cost summary in Euro		

Form	Description	Responsible	Status
B1	Title Page		OK
B2	Content list for part B		
B3	Objectives		
B4	Contribution to Programme		
B5	Membership		
B6	Workplan		Draft provided by PC 29th April

Form	Description	Responsible	Status
C1	Title Page		OK
C2	Content list for part C		
C3	Community Added Value		
C4	Contribution to Social Objectives		
C5	Management		
C6	Description of Consortium		
C7	Description of Participants		
C8	Econ. Development, S+T Aspects		

Other Tasks

Task	Description	Responsible	Status
T1			
T2			
T3			
T4			
T5			
T6			
T7			

Netd@ys Europe 1998

ALMOG Database

israel

ALMOG Pedagogical Database

Beit Berl College

Almog Chat Room

Forums:

Curriculum Reform

Curriculum Planning with Pedagogical Databases

Technological Support System:Vision and Reality

Interdisciplinary Curriculum

College/School Partnership in Curriculum Work

ALMOG *contains pedagogical information about Israeli curriculum and instructional materials, some of which are also suitable for Jewish education abroad. Over 16,000 items with useful information are included for teachers, principals, teacher educators, curriculum developers and other educators. The materials cover most subject areas, are for formal and informal education, and relate to all age levels (from early childhood through high school and for teacher education). They are of various media, such as: textbooks, workbooks, kits, learning centers, films, software and Internet resources. Some of the materials have multimedia segments which can be downloaded by users. Materials of special high quality are recommended as well.* ALMOG *is based on an Internet standardized DB and is being constantly and dynamically updated.*

Users can interactively work with ALMOG: contribute new items, provide feedback on items and on the entire database, examine other users' feedback, and make complex -- yet friendly -- inquiries. In addition, our site offers other interactive functions: participation in discussion groups and chats, learning in virtual courses (currently under development). Users can also find important information in the curriculum glossary and recommended pedagogic sites in the Web.

Contact: Anat Kalderon
Address:Beit Berl Teachers' College, Tzofit, Hasharon

Israel Day
The 19th October !

- Home
- דף הבית
- Netdays Europe 1998
- Registration
- הרשמה
- Model Projects
- פרויקטי מופת
- Israeli Projects
- Hebrew Support
- Welcome to Israel !
- ברוכים הבאים
- Facts about Israel
- Schools
- Museums
- Archeology
- Culture
- Teachers Colleges
- Regional Colleges
- Universities
- Indexes
- אינדקסים
- Chats
- צ'ט
- Mailing Lists
- רשימות תפוצה
- Newsgroups

Delegation of the European Commission to the State of Israel

Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium (Draft)

Introduction

Hereby we propose the establishment of an Israeli Local Office for the World Wide Web Consortium.
This proposal grew up from the convergence of several initiatives:

1. The activities of ICTAF in the European context, lead by Prof. Motti Sokolov, with a focus in the IST program of the 5FP. These activities lead to an concrete proposal for the establishment of the Israeli Local Office of the W3C originated in association with the European partners.
2. The Computer Sciences Institute of the Hebrew University joined the W3C following the Cyprus EuroMed Conference in March 1998. This was an initiative by Prof. Danny Dolev, head of the Institute, and Prof. Michel Bercovier, now the representative of the University in the board of the W3C Consortium..
3. The initiative by the Internet Society, Israel Chapter, lead by Dov Winer and endorsed by the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Communications for the establishment of a National Contact Point for the W3C in Israel in the framework of ISOC-IL .

The present proposal seeks to integrate these initiatives and coordinate them through a joint proposal to be presented to the European Commission. The representation of the Israeli software industry in this effort can be enlarged through the invitation of ILA - The Israeli Information Technologies Association to the proposed partnership.

Organization

The proposed organization of the project will include::
Partners: The different institutions in Israel who initiated the actions toward the establishment of an W3C Office in Israel will be the partners in the project together with the European institutions. They will invite the ILA Israeli Information Technologies Association to join them. The Israeli partners will set up the Steering Committee for the project.
Steering Committee: The partners to the project will establish a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee will set the policy for the project; will set priorities; will allocate the resources for carrying out the different tasks. The chairman of the Steering Committee will convene the committee regularly and receive reports on the activities being carried out by the office and oversees its activities.
Director of the Israeli W3C Office: The project will employ a director for the W3C office. The director of the office will be in charge of the day to day operations of the project; will set up the office; hire personnel or sub-contract services; run the specific tasks set up as part of the project and implement the priorities determined by the policy established by the Steering Committee.

Proposed Partnership between:

ICTAF	Israel
ISOC-IL	Israel
HUJI CS Institute	Israel
ILA Israeli IT Association	Israel
European Partners	

Background

The World Wide Web Consortium – W3C, carries out a process of industrial consultation on the technical specification and functionality of the WWW. It provides reference software for use by industry. In doing so it guarantees that the WWW continues to develop as a universal platform on the basis of principles agreed through consultation with industry. This provides a mechanism to ensure that a proliferation of mutually incompatible proprietary platforms does not fragment the market for web based products and services

Based on the European experience of variation in local response to the Web and to the development of WWW technologies, W3C has developed a partnership program with national organizations known as W3C Offices. Their role is to enable the W3C to better respond to local needs and issues. Local offices have already been established at

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CWI	Netherlands
RAL	United Kingdom.

This list is not exhaustive and steps have recently been taken towards establishing regional offices in Morocco and Tunisia. In view of the list of potentially interested companies and the importance for the IT sector for Israel, we believe that Israel can eventually support a self-sustaining W3C office.

More specifically a typical W3C office:

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- Helps recruit W3C members in the region,
- Maintains contact with W3C members in their region,
- Supports the work of the W3C by
    - Helping to organize local events,
    - Translating W3C documents
    - Establishing and managing a mirror site,
    - Providing a forum for members in the region,
    - Provides feed-back and local input to W3C,

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- Supports W3C communications and press releases.

The W3C office does not carry out region-specific technical work. This is done by W3C based on regional requirements gathered via the W3C Internationalization Activity. Instead the office ensures adequate regional input to the W3C internationalization activity.

This is a proposal to establish a W3C office in Israel, to act as an intelligent interface between the W3C, Israeli industry and the European effort in Web based product and service development. In general the role of the office would be to ensure that Israeli industry:

- Understands the work of W3C,
- That W3C specifications are disseminated and understood throughout the country,
- That the potential for Euro-Israeli co-operation in Web based products and service development is brought to the attention of relevant European industrial sectors.

Proposal

The objective is for the office:

- Assist at W3C meetings to learn the mechanisms by which the W3C operates, its decision making procedures, and understand how Israeli industry either as members of W3C or as members of a Israeli WWW-SIG can provide input to the process,
- Initiate the activities of a W3C office in Israel,
- Carry out a survey of Israeli industry to identify a high potential W3C client base,
- Carry out a multi-target dissemination campaign to illustrate the benefits of membership,
- Carry out experiments to develop sustainable services for delivery to the Israeli client base,
- Develop services directed at EU industry related to the technology offers from Israel,
- Develop a business model for sustainable operation of a W3C office in Israel,
- Establish a basic set of services which will guarantee sustainability in the near term, and provides a margin for experimentation in new services as industry and the medium evolves,
- In particular to develop services of assistance for the SME sector,
- Develop a W3C - Special Interest Group for SMEs, which are not big enough to enroll as members themselves,
- Aim to prove the principle, demonstrate results and enroll sufficient clients for sustainability within two years of launch of action (8 web-generations),

Potential Israeli members of the W3C include:

Software houses,
Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
Creators of web-based content,
TV, video, radio and other media companies,
Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
Web based service providers and integrators,
Advertising companies,
Personnel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualization, genome research etc.
Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension ,
Members of the Israeli MM and Broadband Bezeq Magnet.

For each sector propose to identify:

The relevant short, medium and long-term issues for the sector currently being considered by the W3C,
Identify how they could contribute to the W3C industry working groups,
Identify how they would benefit from the contribution,
Identify most-likely candidate members of the consortium,
Design a campaign targeting these to be delivered by consultants on a one-on-one basis to these companies, issues for current and future need to identify

Tasks

- Establish a local mirror site,
- Develop complementary Hebrew content to explain the web, the role of W3C the Israeli office and the issues that are being addressed,
- Create high quality promotional material in traditional as well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,

Survey local industry to:

- Profile their current engagement in or dependence on web as a target for their products,
- Profile their future interests or stake in Web technology development,
- Identify interest in participating as a full partner, an observer etc.

Work-Packages (DRAFT) …

WP1: Overall co-ordination and administration,

- Accounting, management of outsourced tasks, purchasing,
- planning and contingencies vis a vis work packages,
- Diligence regards maintenance of schedule and execution of effort,
- Consolidation of reports,
- Centralization of deliverables,
- Communication with the Commission,

WP2: Relations with W3C in INRIA and Europe:

- Site visits to study operation of W3C at INRIA,
- Site visits to study work of successful EU offices,
- Participation in meetings of W3C and industrial consultations,
- Participation at related international for a and conferences

WP3: Establishment of mirror site:

- Acquire server,
- Specify universal content to be mirrored,
- Specify local content to be provided,
- Specify translation/localization policy,
- Implement mirror,
- Translation tasks,
- Establish local mailing lists and links to local sites, links to foreign sites, A panorama of local web-related research and industrial effort …
- Pages for venture capitalists … i-tech investors … internet stock reviews and evaluations ... a market place for internet - investors ….

WP4: Establishment of Industry Working group:

- Such a group would serve as a precursor to full membership and as a point of contact with smaller industry which cannot afford full membership, it would be a general or preliminary point of access to W3C for local industry,
- Main industry and government players should be involved, as well as internationally minded or export oriented hi-tech SME s,
- Eventually certain members would migrate to being full members of the W3C and having 'voting rights' in W3C consultations
- They should meet several times a year corresponding to major new events in web-technologies,
- A forum for discussing web-related issues to be raised with W3C,

- The working group could also serve as a sounding board to test the relevance of local scientific activity, and to announce main scientific trends in the technologies
- Costs of a secretariat, maintenance of lists, solicitation of speakers (sometimes high level or celebrity status speakers), the organization of demonstrations and other interest,

WP5: Develop corporate W3C membership

Study potential corporate memberships from different industry sectors:

- Software houses,
- Telecommunication and computer hardware creators,
- Creators of web-based content,
- TV, video, radio and other media companies,
- Newspapers, magazines, music and book publishers,
- Banks, insurance, finance and investment companies,
- Web based service providers and integrators,
- Advertising companies,
- Personel, headhunting, interim companies, business service providers,
- Confidence and trust brokers, trusted third parties etc.
- Groups carrying out research into web related technologies or services,
- Major scientific users from molecular dynamics, aero-space, engineering simulation, architecture, GIS, web-based computing, data-mining, warehousing, data-visualisation, genome research etc.
- Participants in the Israeli Quantum extension
- Members of the Israeli MM and other Magnet Consortia (Broadband etc.)

Develop a targetted marketing campaign starting with high possibility members, ie. organisations with a high commitment to technology, and the ability to invest in strategic actions to position for future developments,
Based on experience with the development of membership in the EU. For example Canal+ is a member. What do they consider as their strategic interest? Is this also true for the Israeli TV networks and communication companies
Identify the interests of the targeted high potential clients and turn initial focus of Israeli office activities on these specific issues. 'Show by doing' what the Israeli office can do for them ...
Build up a client relationship with these organizations ...

WP6: Development of business models for sustainability of W3C

- Payment of W3C membership for partners in the consortium for first two years of operation
- Study of financial cost of running a W3C office
- Development of alternative business model scenarios: Models which would permit one the basis of fees from local corporate membership, as well as value

added services such as just-in-time and SME oriented training materials, other information services, sales, licenses and royalties from the same .. to pay W3C membership, infrastructure, running costs and personnel.

- Phased testing, refinement and introduction over a period of two years of the viable business model

WP7: Develop and test models for the provision of new services,

- Profile the usage of the Web by Israeli industry, usage trends and future strategic issues,
- Profile investment in Web related research or product development by Israeli industry,
- Profile the web-related training actions in-house and out-house, and the anticipated skills requirements for the near future,
- Investigate models for just-in-time training actions, as well as for efficient, low-cost strategies for SME skill maintenance,
- Investigate possible research co-ordination and clustering actions, i.e. a follow-on proposal as an 'AM – Cluster',
- With the considerable interest in the web among investors, there may be services to provide to business and investment analysts who need to understand the technology issues and the direction being taken by industrial consensus …

WP8: Creation of high quality content for dissemination

- Create high quality professional promotional material in traditional and other formats well as web based formats, in video, CD-Rom, web-video-streaming, and paper, to describe the issues with which W3C is concerned, the role served by the W3C and the role of the Israeli office,
- More general dissemination to the public based on articles for newspapers, academic notices, trade press, and professional organisations, womens magazines to encourage women to enter the web-content industry, work from home with the web as a work-place .. maybe a franchised newsletter ..
- Dissemination and publicity for the work of the W3C office, report on the evolution of the Israeli office, its new initiatives, meetings, celebrate the W3C membership of the new Israeli companies etc.

PP

Officer?

Background

Support

Subject: Re: W3C Meeting in Israel - 30/5/99
Date: Thu, 20 May 1999 12:56:56 -0400
From: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il

At 11:11 PM 5/15/99 +0300, you wrote:
>
> *Shalom,*
>
> *Please find enclosed the invitation we are distributing towards the*
> *meeting with*
> *you in the 30th in the Hebrew University.*
> *I will appreciate hearing about the schedule for the 31th*

Hello, Dov,

The materials for the 30 May seminar look great. Both Jean-Francois and I and are looking forward to this. I'm especially looking forward to meeting you and your colleagues on the 31st. It looks like Jean-Francois's schedule will make it difficult for him to join us, however. He is free in the morning on the 31st, but has to be on an airplane back to Paris that leaves at 5:30. As I recall, you and your colleagues were not free in the morning. So, I am available Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning. Please just let me know what time is best for you and what the logistical details are.

Best,

Danny

~=~

Daniel J. Weitzner +1.617.253.8036(v)
Technology and Society Domain Leader +1.617.258.5999(f)
World Wide Web Consortium http://www.w3.org/
MIT/LCS

Subject: [Fwd:registration
Date: Sat, 08 May 1999 11:03:23 +0300
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il , shaula@ibm.net

--
==
Prof. Michel Bercovier e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
==

Subject: Re: compco 99 (http://www.isoc.org.il/w3c/)
Date: Thu, 06 May 1999 16:09:13 +0300
From: Rosalind Arzt <msrarzt@mscc.huji.ac.il>
Organization: SICSA
To: w3c@cs.huji.ac.il

I would like to participate in the W3C conference at the Hebrew Univ. in Jerusalem on May 30, 1999.
--
Rosalind Arzt, Information Manager, Computer Coordinator, Webmaster
SICSA - Vidal Sassoon International Center for the Study of Antisemitism

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Mount Scopus, 91905 Jerusalem ISRAEL

Email: msrarzt@mscc.huji.ac.il * Phon: 972 2 5882870 * Fax: 972 2 5881002
http://sicsa.huji.ac.il

Subject: 99 (http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/events/w3c/)
Date: Thu, 6 May 1999 15:52:27 +0200
From: Rafi Hoyda <hoydar@MOC.GOV.IL>
To: '"W3C@cs.huji.ac.il'" <w3c@cs.huji.ac.il>

<<99.url>> pls register myself to w3c seminar-Rafi Hoyda,Ministry of Communications,P.O.Box 29107,Tel-Aviv 61290,tel-03-5198251.

rafi

http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/events/w3c/

99.url	Name: 99.url Type: Internet Shortcut (application/x-unknown-content-type-InternetShortcut)

Subject: RE: W3C
Date: Thu, 6 May 1999 15:53:20 +0200
From: Rafi Hoyda <hoydar@MOC.GOV.IL>
To: 'Michel Bercovier' <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>

thanks-i'll attend the seminar-rafi

-----Original Message-----
From: Michel Bercovier [SMTP:berco@cs.huji.ac.il]
Sent: יאמ ה 06 1999 15:07
To: Rafi Hoyda
Subject: Re: W3C

Dear Rafi

Here is an announcement that will be of interest to you

http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/events/w3c

Michel
--
==

Prof. Michel Bercovier
Institute of Computer Science	Tel 972-2-6584961
Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Fax 972-2-6585439
Ross Bldg. - GIVAT RAM -	Sec. -2-6584949
91904 Jerusalem Israel	e-mail berco@cs.huji.ac.il

Subject: registration
Date: Thu, 06 May 1999 17:24:03 +0300
From: Uzi Achituv <uachituv@johnbryce.co.il>
Organization: John Bryce Products
To: w3c@cs.huji.ac.il

```
i would like to register to the may 30 meeting
uzi achituv
managing director  broad-net
uachituv@johnbryce.co.il
phone 03-7335724
```

Subject: W3C
Date: Thu, 6 May 1999 16:50:36 +0200
From: Abel Browarnik <abel@actcom.co.il>
To: "'w3c@cs.huji.ac.il'" <w3c@cs.huji.ac.il>

```
Please enter my name to the list of participants.

Thank you

Abel Browarnik
A. Browarnik IT Consulting
```

54 Bet Lehem Rd.
93504 Jerusalem

+972-2-6727644

Subject: May 30
Date: Fri, 7 May 1999 13:27:21 +0300
From: "Yesha Y. Sivan" <yesha@klab.com>
To: "'w3c@cs.huji.ac.il'" <w3c@cs.huji.ac.il>

Plz sign me to the web day on May 30 --Yesha

Dr. Yesha Y. Sivan recommends that you "Think as a doer and do as a thinker" ;-)

Lecturer. Tel Aviv University, Israel. http://www.tau.ac.il/~yesha yesha@post.tau.ac.il
Chief Scientist. Klab.com, Israel. http://www.klab.com yesha@klab.com

Subject: Re: W3C Day
Date: Sun, 09 May 1999 22:40:17 +0300
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC: "shaula@ibm.net" <shaula@ibm.net>

I suggest that we see how things are coming by the end
of the week .
Then we can decide to whom to send the FINAL invitation
it should be prepared with the sentence I gave to Shaula...

I will be away from th 17th till 25th too. But I will
keep in touch by e-mail...

The CS administrator , will deal with all
final arrangements , her name is Drora at 02 5684949
droras@cs.huji.ac.il

Michel
--

==
Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
==

Subject: Re: Motti is back - would you like to comment?
Date: Thu, 29 Apr 1999 18:26:33 +0200
From: Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>
Organization: Amstar Consultants Limited
To: dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il
CC: "Verdoner, Eddo" <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il> , "Sokolov, Moti" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>

Dov,

Apologies for the lapsus .. but I am back.

Page 50 of the IST Workprogramme (Final Draft ..) in 6.1 says that

> .. international consensus and standardisation will be a priority in IST work and in international co-operation. In 1999 accompanying measures will be established within key actions .. to stimulate and coordinate European input to ETSI, CEN/CENELEC, ITU working groups, and to industry consensus frameworks (DAVIC, DVB, OMG, IETF, W3C etc.) ..

If you look at the IST support measures VIII.2.1 they include a description of Working Groups ...

> .. working groups may also be used to support normalisation and standardisation activities ...

also VIII.3.1 includes studies ..

> which provide both technology and market analysis to the research community with a view to matching the research activities with international and socio-economic trends ... etc. etc.

The main one seems to be Working Groups .. and is covered by the present call:

I have enclosed
1) part A of the application,
2) part B of the application,
3) part C of the applciation,
4) A checklist we can use for managing the work ..
5) as well as an update of the general description of the outline proposal I sent to Moti a while ago.
This update contains a description of 9 work-packages ...
(parts a, b and c are sent seperately as my modem dos not behave well these days .. and cuts out in large uploads)

We should agree as soon as possible on such things and then start work on filling in the details: ie. who does what, how many man-months the tasks require, what other budget items are required and how much all of this will cost.

As for Russia .. we need to talk with Abramatic on this .. but so as to bring up the subject with him when he visits I have inserted a work-package for that too .. we can develop it .. and it does not have to go into this proposal, but if you like it we can use it another time anyway.

By the way I go to Rome on Sunday and will be back in Brussels from Wednesday evening.

Regards
Pat

מקש

לקידום החברה בישראל: יישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע

- Example of Ad
דוגמת מודעה

עמותה 58-013-922-8 מ- 12.1.1989
ת.ד. 151 דואר האלה 99875 טלפון: 02-5332286 פקס: 02-5333269

Dov Winer wrote:

Patrick,

Motti Sokolov has come back yesterday from Japan.
I will probably meet him tomorrow and would appreciate to have your reaction to the
attached message I sent you a few days ago.
I will appreciate to have your comments specially in what regards:

>Patrick - please send me your suggestions how we can advance
>both initiatives: (1) The accompanying measure setting an W3C
>office here (2) The Russian initiative.

Regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
===
ESIS II - Israel Project Manager
ICTAF
Interdisciplinary Center for Technological Assesment and Forecasting
at the Tel-Aviv University
===
Personal Page: http://makash.org.il/dovw.htm
Phone: +972.2.5332286 Fax: +972.2.5333269
===

Subject: Re: W3C - European Backing?
Date: Thu, 22 Apr 1999 14:25:06 +0300
From: Dov Winer <dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il>
To: Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>
CC: "Motti (Prof.) Sokolov" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>,
Eddo Verdoner <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il>

Patrick,

I've enjoyed very much your message... and the criativity.
Certainly your ideas concerning the needs of the Israeli economy as related to the computer industry are sound. We really may be able to serve also as a bridge for the operation of the W3C in Russia. The presence of russian immigrants in our computer industry is quite significant.
Regarding the questions you ask or clarify:
1. The contact with Daniel Weitzner was made as his domain of responsibility, Society and Technology with implications for metadata, privacy, filtering of contents, ecommerce seems quite in line with the ICTAF interests and of other faculty in TAU. Although he is based in the MIT his name was considered as one of the W3C officers and not specifically to make a separate project with him personnally. The project to be considered is with the W3C itself and with the EC support.

2. The basic idea is to have the W3C office for Israel based in ICTAF. I am very glad to hear about your contacts with Ulrich Boes and the possibility of an accompanying measure to help set up an Israeli W3C office. We can start working on such proposal on the basis of the draft you have sent.
My previous message was intended to map for you the contacts held by the Hebrew University and by ISOC-IL concerning this matter so we may have a common

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context and avoid possible misunderstandings. Motti was supposed to talk with the Hebrew University people prior to his travel to Japan. He certainly will do so when he returns.

3. Regarding your question about the ISOC-IL . This is a local organization which has an important role in providing some strategic services for the Internet in Israel. You can visit our site at http://www.isoc.org.il (there is there my presentation in the Internet II workshop held by ISPO and ISOC-ECC last December). The two main services are the IIX (Israel Internet eXchange) which connects all the Israeli ISP's so maintaining internal traffic in Israel itself. The other main service provided is Domain Name registration under the IL top level domain.
ISOC-IL was established during the transition period for the Internet here from an academic network to an R&D one. In the board there is a strong presence of the universities although in the last elections two board members were elected from the computer industry here.
This is mainly a LOCAL organization and the ISOC link is not central to its role and responsibilities in the Israeli scene.
As I told you in my previous letter the task you suggested for an umbrella organization of SMEs for participation in the W3C activities is quite what I envisaged when started this initiative of ISOC-IL.

Patrick - please send me your suggestions how we can advance both initiatives: (1) The accompanying measure setting an W3C office here (2) The Russian initiative.

Regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
Manager - ESIS II Israel Project
==
ICTAF
Interdisciplinary Center for Technological
Assesment and Forecasting
http://www.eng.tau.ac.il/~ictafweb/
==
Personal Page
http://makash.org.il/dovw.htm
==

Checklist.doc	**Name:** Checklist.doc **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

w3c_Israel.doc	**Name:** w3c_Israel.doc **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

Subject: Re: W3C - European Backing?
Date: Mon, 19 Apr 1999 17:14:07 +0200
From: Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>
Organization: Amstar Consultants Limited
To: dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il
CC: "Verdoner, Eddo" <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il> , "Sokolov, Moti" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>

Dov, noTII FY

Thanks for your note. Today I spoke with Ulrich Boes, the project officer in the Commission for W3C, and explained ot him what we had been discussing, an accompanying measure to help set up an Israeli W3C office.

He was positive about it, encouraged me to press ahead, and expressed his willingness to discuss with me any proposal we come up with.

Furthermore he will meet JFA at the end of May, probably after his visit to Israel and will discuss the matter with him.
Ulrich mentioned that Abramatic is very interested in Russia these days, and would like to do something with Russia however there are not very many funding opportunities via the 5th FP for Russian participations. I suggested that there could be away to do this via Israel.

1) Israel has difficulties matching demand for IT expertise with local supply and so many companies either outsource or go off-shore top meet their needs
2) Israel has an important number of (former) Russian Jews ie. engineers, scientists, secretaries etc. who speak Russian and could be considered raw material for co-operation with Russia ..

The idea is that whatever Abramatic wants to do with Russia .. it could be managed and outsourced from Israel, and that if everyone agreed on this course extra budget could be forseen in an Israeli action to accommodate an apropriate Russian sub-activity .. (Although Russian partners would receive no money in an IST action, they could act as sub-contractors, and receive funding that way. The disadvantage with sub-contracting is that the subcontractor gets no share of IP generated in an action. Otherewise there is no restriction as it is just the purchase of a service.)

UIrich liked the idea .. what do you guys think of it? This may be something to discuss with Abramatic when he is in Israel, to see if he has something concrete with respect to Russia in mind .....

You mentioned a number of orgs. I have some questions ...
What is the status of ISOC-IL is it already up and running?
What is its relation to the Israel MM and Internet Forum?
In my understanding the work of W3C and internet societies is quite different does ISOC-IL have a mission description, a list of service sprovided to the members it represents? Does it have a physical location, a company status seperate from that of ICTAF etc.?

Regards
Pat

> *Shalom Eddo and Patrick,*
>
> *I've received from Motti the draft proposal prepared by Patrick and*
> *appreciate it much.*
> *Since the Cyprus Euromed conference I've been in touch with Jean*
> *Francois Abramatic*
> *and the W3C office in my role as board member of the Internet Society in*
> *Israel.*
> *I've been advancing an initiative to set up ISOC-IL, in coordination*
> *with Rafi Hoyda our Chief*
> *Scientist of the Ministry of Communications, as a national contact*
> *point.*

> At my request the legal counsel of ISOC-IL has done the necessary legal
> work examining the
> compatibility between W3C bylaws requirements and the Israel labor
> legislation.
> Meanwhile the Hebrew University became a member.HUJI and ISOC-IL are
> hosting a visit of Jean Francois at the end of May which I am
> coordinating with another
> board member (Shaula Heitner) and Prof. Bercovier (HUJI).
> JFA will give a seminar for a selected group from the industry, academy
> and government on the W3C.
> -
> In the proposal that Patrick prepared he included an item concerning a
> possible association that may
> intermediate the participation of SMEs which are not large enough for
> direct membership in
> the W3C. This is exactly the envisaged role for ISOC-IL there may be no
> conflict in this
> matter.
> -
> Meanwhile I've been in touch with another member of the W3C office, D.
> Weitzner,
> head of the Technology and Society domain. I have invited him to come
> and visit ICTAF
> to discuss the collaboration to be developed (I will send you his
> answer).
> -
> I hope that the above may provide you both with some necessary
> background information on
> my involvement in this matter. I will be glad to elaborate if necessary.
>
> -
> My main question is: what are the support sourcesthat may be expected
> for the establishment
> of an W3C office in ICTAF? Which institutions are supposed to provide
> such support: the W3C
> itself? Or, like the case of Morocco and Tounisia, the Commission in the
> framework of its
> Euromed initiatives? To whom the proposal should be addressed? What are
> the amounts
> ICTAF may expect? Would it be ongoing support or only seed money to
> which the
> established office will need to create in continuation its own local
> sources of support?
> -
> You understand that the JFA seminar and D.Weitzner visit to ICTAF create
> good conditions
> to advance this project. I need the requested information so to be able
> to try and structure
> the correct strategy here. For now the players here are in addition to
> ICTAF: HUJI,
> the computer trade association and ISOC-IL.
>
> Best regards,
>
> Dov
>

> Dov Winer
>
> ===
> ESIS II - Israel Project Manager
> ICTAF
> Interdisciplinary Center for Technological Assesment and Forecasting
> at the Tel-Aviv University
> ===
> Personal Page: http://makash.ac.il/dovw.htm
> Phone: +972.2.5332286 Fax: +972.2.5333269
> ===

Subject: Daniel Weitzner .. and co-operation etc.
Date: Mon, 19 Apr 1999 17:23:21 +0200
From: Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>
Organization: Amstar Consultants Limited
To: Dov Winer <dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il>
CC: "Sokolov, Moti" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il> , "Verdoner, Eddo" <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il>

Dov,

I do not know Daniel Weitzner. Is he based in MIT or INRIA? If he is based in INRIA great and there will be no problem looking for money from the EU. But if he is based in MIT and the co-operation you propose is with MIT and ICTAF .. this might be more complex. The EC would not exclude MIT as a partner, but it would have no money for MIT (obviously). However it could happen that MIT would want to exclude INRIA as a partner .. in the past when American interests have been strong, arguments have arisen over geographical competencies between INRIA and MIT. Abramatic is in MIT this year so I am sure he will manage this, but his salary is from INRIA, and in an EU project context the main EU partner would have to be INRIA.

Just a thought
Pat

Subject: W3C - European Backing?
Date: Fri, 16 Apr 1999 20:03:57 +0300
From: Dov Winer <dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il>
To: Eddo Verdoner <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il>, Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>
CC: "Motti (Prof.) Sokolov" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>

Shalom Eddo and Patrick,

I've received from Motti the draft proposal prepared by Patrick and appreciate it much.
Since the Cyprus Euromed conference I've been in touch with Jean Francois Abramatic
and the W3C office in my role as board member of the Internet Society in Israel.
I've been advancing an initiative to set up ISOC-IL, in coordination with Rafi Hoyda our Chief
Scientist of the Ministry of Communications, as a national contact point.
At my request the legal counsel of ISOC-IL has done the necessary legal work examining the
compatibility between W3C bylaws requirements and the Israel labor legislation.
Meanwhile the Hebrew University became a member.HUJI and ISOC-IL are hosting a visit of Jean Francois at the end of May which I am coordinating with another
board member (Shaula Heitner) and Prof. Bercovier (HUJI).
JFA will give a seminar for a selected group from the industry, academy and government on the W3C.
-
In the proposal that Patrick prepared he included an item concerning a possible association that may
intermediate the participation of SMEs which are not large enough for direct membership in
the W3C. This is exactly the envisaged role for ISOC-IL there may be no conflict in this
matter.
-
Meanwhile I've been in touch with another member of the W3C office, D. Weitzner,
head of the Technology and Society domain. I have invited him to come and visit ICTAF
to discuss the collaboration to be developed (I will send you his answer).
-
I hope that the above may provide you both with some necessary background information on
my involvement in this matter. I will be glad to elaborate if necessary.

-
My main question is: what are the support sourcesthat may be expected for the establishment
of an W3C office in ICTAF? Which institutions are supposed to provide such support: the W3C
itself? Or, like the case of Morocco and Tounisia, the Commission in the framework of its
Euromed initiatives? To whom the proposal should be addressed? What are the amounts
ICTAF may expect? Would it be ongoing support or only seed money to which the
established office will need to create in continuation its own local sources of support?
-
You understand that the JFA seminar and D.Weitzner visit to ICTAF create

good conditions
to advance this project. I need the requested information so to be able
to try and structure
the correct strategy here. For now the players here are in addition to
ICTAF: HUJI,
the computer trade association and ISOC-IL.

Best regards,

Dov

Dov Winer

==
ESIS II - Israel Project Manager
ICTAF
Interdisciplinary Center for Technological Assesment and Forecasting
at the Tel-Aviv University
==
Personal Page: http://makash.ac.il/dovw.htm
Phone: +972.2.5332286 Fax: +972.2.5333269
==

Subject: Fwd: W3C
Date: Wed, 14 Apr 1999 12:54:07 +0300
From: Moti Sokolov <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>
To: dovw@mofet.macam98.ac.il
CC: Eddo Verdoner <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il>

Eddo and Dov,
Dov will replace me Viz a vie W3C.
Best Moti

>Date: Wed, 14 Apr 1999 11:28:12 +0300
>From: Eddo Verdoner <eddo@eng.tau.ac.il>
>X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; I)
>To: Patrick Crehan <amstar@euronet.be>,
> "motis@eng.tau.ac.il" <motis@eng.tau.ac.il>
>Subject: W3C
>
>Hi Patrick,
>
>Thanks for sending the W3C material. I had some remarks.
>
>1. The purpose of Israeli membership and the benefit for the European
>partners can elaborated upon more by highlighting technology transfer,
>possibilities for joint ventures, balance US-Israeli Internet ties
>(backweb, etc.) by Euro-Israeli development efforts, usage of Israel to
>access other regional markets (Jordan, Egypt, PA), try and make Europe
>more trendsetting i.s.o. trendfollowing in terms of Internet.
>
>2. At the paragraph named 'proposal', you propose a.o. to
>
>> Carry out a multi-target dissemination campaign to illustrate the
>benefits of membership
>----- Could you explain what you mean by this?
>> Carry out experiments to develop sustainable services for delivery to
>the Israeli client base,
>----- Could you specify this?
>
>We could also here include some of the following activities:
>
>- Provision of a general marketdescription in terms of most important
>players, trends, main drivers, resources, competition, cooperation and
>interlinkages, etc
>- Monthly monitor or newsleter that keeps the finger on the pulse of new
>developments in the industry
>- A list of points of contact in Israel; This list should include both
>companies and public/private trade institutions that (could) play a role
>in establishing business contacts in Israel.
>- Organization of symposia on new technological developments: Here
>Israeli and European representatives could meet and exchange views & new
>ideas for cooperation
>
>(Aside from the survey yo propose on webdependability, stake in webtech
>development, etc.)
>
>3. We could mention some examples of companies who marketleaders in
>their field in order emphasize mutual benefits from network membership.
>Examples are Checkpoint in security, Backweb in intranet/webcasting and
>Mirabilis (ICQ) in chat/realtime communication.
>
>4. Maybe we should try and elaborate on the way such an office would be
>run at ICTAF, i.e. managerial structure, existing infrastructure,
>existing projects (ESIS, ESTO, OPET, etc.), quality control etc.
>
>If you would like some input before your meeting with the W3C, please
>let me know.

>from you soon,
>
>Kind regards,
>
>Bruno Lorenzelli
>EU research projects
>Tel. 00 32 2 639 05 89
>Fax. 00 32 2 648 82 30
>e-mail: bl@bvdmc.com
>
>P.S. as we have agreed we can merge the 2 parts in Israel and draw up a new
>agenda whereby the invitees can stay over the agreed time schedule. I am
>thinking to 1 and half day or 2 maximum.
>
> <<Elements of a Memorandum of Association.rtf>> <<General Mission of an IT
>Node.doc>> <<Outline mgt workshop.doc>> <<ITN_GEN5.DOC>> <<Mgt workshop
>agenda.doc>>
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>

Elements of a Memorandum of Association.rtf	**Name:** Elements of a Memorandum of Association.rtf **Type:** Winword File (application/rtf)

General Mission of an IT Node.doc	**Name:** General Mission of an IT Node.doc **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

Outline mgt workshop.doc	**Name:** Outline mgt workshop.doc **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

ITN_GEN5.DOC	**Name:** ITN_GEN5.DOC **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

Mgt workshop agenda.doc	**Name:** Mgt workshop agenda.doc **Type:** Winword File (application/msword) **Encoding:** base64

Subject: Re: [Fwd: Israel et W3C]
Date: Fri, 02 Apr 1999 22:56:39 +0300
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: ISOC-IL Internet Society - Israeli Chapter
To: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
CC: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
BCC: Israeli ISOC Management Board <board@isoc.org.il>

Shalom Daniel,

I am very happy to hear that I will have the opportunity to meet you
personnally
here in Israel. Following Michel's initiative for the invitation of
Jean-Francois Abramatic,
the Hebrew University (Michel and Danny Dolev) proposed that ISOC-IL be a
partner in
hosting the visit and organizing the public event .
In my capacity as board member of ISOC-IL I have been in touch with Michel
regarding
settin up this event; we will have also the support of Shaula Heitner from
ISOC-IL board.
-
Earlier last year I've been in touch with Abramatic and later with Josiane
concerning
the membership of ISOC-IL in the W3C and I expect this to be an occasion to
advance
this initiative.

Michel forwarded me the abstract of your proposed presentation here in Israel.
It deals with fundamental issues with which the R&D community here is coping;
It will also
be of much interest for senior decision makers from the public and commercial
areas in Israel. We expect to have a significant presence of these communities
in the seminarl taking place the 30th in the campus of the Hebrew University.

See you here !

Dov

Dov Winer
dovw@isoc.org.il

> Subject: Re: Israel et W3C
> Date: Tue, 30 Mar 1999 16:49:14 -0500
> From: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
> To: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
> CC: jean-francois abramatic <jfa@w3.org>, djweitzner@w3.org, josiane@w3.org
> References: <36FC9D60.538E55C@cs.huji.ac.il>
>   <3.0.1.32.19990224135450.00bffae0@localhost>
>   <3.0.1.32.19990326161524.00d81d80@maillol.inria.fr>
>
> Hello Michel,
>
> I would be very pleased to be able to participate in the the W3C visit to
> Jerusalem. I've appended a brief abstract of the talk I propose to give
> below. If this is agreable, please let know know about logistics such as
> time allocated for the presentation.
>
> I look forward to meeting you.
>
> Danny Weitzner
>
> At 11:47 AM 3/29/99 +0200, jean-francois abramatic wrote:

> >Michel,
> >
> >You will find enclosed title and abstract of my prsentation.
> >
> >Danny,
> >
> >If you confirm your participation to this seminar in Israel,
> >would you please send a title of your presentation.
> >
> >I suggest the scenario under which I present W3C as a whole
> >and announce more details on the Technology and Society domain
> >in your talk. If you have any reason to focus on a particular
> >topic within T&S, please do so, otherwise an overview
> >of T&S activities will do.
>
> Identity, Money, and Property on the Web
> Daniel J. Weitzner
> Technology and Society Domain Leader, W3C
>
> [Abstract]
>
> As the World Wide Web takes a leading role in both commercial and
> non-commercial interactions, we face challenges that go to the heart of
> people's day-to-day commercial and cultural, and personal lives. We have
> the opportunity, and in some cases nearly a mandate, to shape Web
> technology that will effect human interaction in three arenas: identity,
> money, and property. Identity comprises both the ability to protect
> against misuse of personal information (privacy) and the tools to prove
> one's identity. Money, in large and small amounts, is obviously critical
> to robust development of electronic commerce. On the small end of the
> scale, we must work to promote interoperability among emerging micropayment
> technologies. On the large end, exploration of the EDI/business data
> landscape is important. Finally, intellectual property is the leading form
> property exchanged in new ecommerce markets. With broad international
> agreement on new copyright provisions covering digital media through the
> World Intellectual Property Organization treaty, the issue has assumed a
> new degree of importance. Technology standards bodies such as W3C and the
> IETF have been called on to create technical standards for protection of
> intellectual property. At the same time, preserving the free flow of
> information that has been the hallmark of the Web is a vital priority. The
> very nature and character of property on the Web will be shaped by the
> technical tools developed to represent, account for, and protect
> intellectual property. The talk will illustrate how W3C addresses these
> challenges in the context of a wide diversity of legal and public policy
> environments around the world.
>
> ~=~
> Daniel J. Weitzner   +1.617.253.8036(v)
> Technology and Society Domain Leader   +1.617.258.5999(f)
> World Wide Web Consortium   http://www.w3.org/

Subject: [Fwd: Israel et W3C]
Date: Tue, 30 Mar 1999 09:45:12 +0300
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il

--


```
==========================================================================
Prof. Michel Bercovier       e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM-   91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961  Fax -2-6585439  Secr. -2-6584949
==========================================================================
```


Subject: Re: Israel et W3C
Date: Mon, 29 Mar 1999 11:47:38 +0200
From: jean-francois abramatic <jfa@w3.org>
To: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
CC: djweitzner@w3.org , josiane@w3.org

Michel,

You will find enclosed title and abstract of my prsentation.

Danny,

If you confirm your participation to this seminar in Israel,
would you please send a title of your presentation.

I suggest the scenario under which I present W3C as a whole
and announce more details on the Technology and Society domain
in your talk. If you have any reason to focus on a particular
topic within T&S, please do so, otherwise an overview
of T&S activities will do.

Logistics :

I will fly to Israel on Friday May 28, visit on Saturday 29.
The seminar is scheduled for Sunday May 30.
I will return to France on Monday May 31.

Cheers,
Jean-Fran□ois

A 10:57 27/03/99 +0200, Michel Bercovier a 'crit :
>D'accord sur toute la ligen.
>J'ai besoin de facon URGENTE de titres de presentation...
>

Leading the Web to its full potential
Jean-Fran□ois Abramatic
Chairman, W3C

The World Wide Web is a key element of the Global Information
Infrastructure, under development around the world. To reach its full
potential, the Web needs to evolve and serve useful human needs, while
keeping its familiar simplicity and worldwide interoperability. The World
Wide Web Consortium (W3C) with over 300 participating companies, is the
organization, hosted by MIT LCS, INRIA and Keio, chartered by
the community to lead this evolution. The forces that drive the W3C effort
and cause the Web to evolve are (1) market related, since the Web is used
by over 100 million people and is the basis for many emerging businesses;
(2) architectural, since the Web is a generic technology for a universal
information space that must be widely accessible and must support changing

technological capabilities and human needs; and (3) societal, since the Web is a new communication medium with social interactions and repercussions that straddle our planet. The talk will discuss key components of the W3C effort, resulting from these forces. The talk will also address challenges facing the W3C and describe the future components that are envisioned to meet these challenges.

>jean-francois abramatic wrote:
>>
>> Michel,
>>
>> Aprטs rיflexion, je viendrai seul, au sens privי du terme.
>> Par contre, je suggטre que Danny Weitzner m'accompagne
>> et que nous partagions les prיsentations.
>>
>> Danny est responsable du domaine Technologie et Sociיtי au W3C.
>> Il est dיjא en contact avec Dov Winer.
>>
>> Je pense que venir א deux renforcerait le tיmoignage du grand
>> intיrךt du W3C א voir Israel jouer un rפle important dans
>> nos travaux.
>>
>> Essaie de me confirmer rapidement ton accord de maniטre
>> א ce que nous puissions prיparer le voyage.
>>
>> Merci d'avance,
>> Jean-Franחois
>>
>> A 14:07 23/02/99 +0200, vous avez יcrit :
>> >a bientot donc et la presentation aur lieu le 30/05
>> >amities
>> >MB
>> >--
>> >===
>> >Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
>> >Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
>> >Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
>> >Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
>> >==
>> >
>
>--
>===
>Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
>Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
>Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
>Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
>==
>

Subject: [Fwd: Israel et W3C]
Date: Mon, 29 Mar 1999 18:09:07 +0200
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il

Subject: Re: Israel et W3C
Date: Mon, 29 Mar 1999 11:47:38 +0200
From: jean-francois abramatic <jfa@w3.org>
To: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
CC: djweitzner@w3.org , josiane@w3.org

Michel,

You will find enclosed title and abstract of my prsentation.

Danny,

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>> >Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
>> >Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
>> >Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM-   91904 JERUSALEM Israel
>> >Tel 972-2-6584961   Fax -2-6585439   Secr. -2-6584949
>> >===
>> >
>
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>Prof. Michel Bercovier   e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
>Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
>Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM-   91904 JERUSALEM Israel
>Tel 972-2-6584961   Fax -2-6585439   Secr. -2-6584949
>===
>

Subject: [Fwd: isoc strategic planing meeting
Date: Mon, 15 Mar 1999 06:41:09 +0200
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: ISOC-IL Internet Society - Israeli Chapter
To: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>

Subject: Re: isoc strategic planing meeting - INFO NEEDED.../ " UNITED ISOC NATIONS ORGANISATION "
Date: Fri, 12 Mar 1999 17:00:46 +0100
From: Richard.DELMAS@BXL.DG13.CEC.BE
Reply-To: Open discussionlist for ISOC European Coordination Council <ISOC-ECC@NIC.SUR
To: ISOC-ECC@NIC.SURFNET.NL

Dear all

I would add to Mark's list of issues:

- Research in Digital Culture

- Access and deployment of digital reference rooms, libraries, webliographies (UCL), museums, authority lists, content archives

- Intellectual Framework for Interoperability of Contents (EU Medici)

- Links with G8, W3C, Unesco, US & EU programmes, etc.

Richard

Subject: ISOC and W3C
Date: Sun, 14 Mar 1999 13:44:44 +0200
From: Dov Winer <dovw@isoc.org.il>
Organization: ISOC-IL Internet Society - Israeli Chapter
To: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
CC: Jean-Francois Abramatic <jfa@w3.org>

Shalom Daniel,

Many thanks for your message. I've been trying to clarify the position
of ISOC
regarding the W3C Society and Technology domain. This resulted from an
interesting
thread has been going in the ISOC-ECC (European Coordination Committee)
regarding
the establishment of an Internet Society Task Force as a counterpart to
the Engineering
one.
-
I am forwarding you the reply I received from Don Heath to my direct
question on
this matter. I will forward also some of the messages sent lately
concerning the
agenda for such ISTF. It seems to me a that much energy may be lost if
there is not
at least an attempt in defining mutual expectations regarding these
actions.
Your domain is carrying important basic R&D in crucial issues and at
least should be some kind of dialogue.
-
I will become deeply involved in the coming months coordinating an EC
funded project
surveying Information Society projects and activities in Israel. It is
the ESIS II
program recently extended to the Mediterranean countries
http://www.ispo.cec.be/esis/ .
-
In this framework I expect to be able to develop some of my interests
concerning
electronic democracy and universal access. I have made an pilot attempt
with the resolution
at the latest World Zionist Congress on Jewish Electronic Citizenship
(which followed from a game I run called the Virtual Zionist Congress).
-
I have been in touch with Michel Bercovier from the Hebrew University
regarding the
planning and hosting here in Israel at the end of May of Jean-Francois
Abramatic.
Hope this will be also an opportunity to discuss these matters with him.

Regards,

Dov

Dov Winer
dovw@isoc.org.il

Subject: Re: Joining forces with the W3C - Re: internet engineering task force - internet society task force?
Date: Fri, 05 Mar 1999 00:42:51 -0500
From: Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il
CC: Jean-Francois Abramatic <jfa@w3.org> , Daniel Weitzner <djweitzner@w3.org>

Shalom l'cha,

I'd be very pleased to talk with you about your ideas in this regard. I'm traveling this week, but perhaps you could provide me with a bit more detail on the current ISOC thinking by email. Then we should be able to talk about how to move the discussion forward.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Best,

Danny

At 12:26 AM 3/3/99 +0200, Dov Winer wrote:
>*Shalom,*
>
>*The suggestion for establishing a Task Force dealing with broad Societal* issues is
>*excellent.*
>*I would like very much to be active in such framework; this has been very* much my
>*task in the*
>*present board of ISOC-IL - trying to translate between the two worlds.* Most of our
>*board is*
>*composed by excellent networking wizards and I am the only social sciences* person
>*around.*
>-
>*I would like to suggest that this initiative be coordinate from the* beginning with
>*another*
>*dynamic framework concerned with advancing the Internet - the W3C.*
>-
>*One of the main domains of action of the W3C is the "Technology and* Society Domain"
>
>*lead by Daniel Weitzner (formerly Deputy Director of the Center for* Democracy and
>*Technology, and the Electronic Frontier Foundation).*
>-
>*Their stated aims is understanding the social impact of the Web and* reaching out
>*to affected communities and its mission statement:*
>*"The explosive growth of technology has forced the entire Web community to* look at
>*society's ethical and legal issues from a new international perspective. The*
>*Technology & Society Domain seeks to understand these issues in light of new*
>*technology -- partly by changing the technology, and partly by educating* users
>*about the technology's benefits, costs, and limits. "*
>-
>*Give a look at their page in: http://www.w3.org/TandS/*
>-
>*I would be very glad in we are able in the course of establishing the* Internet
>*Society Task*
>*Force to enjoy from the experience and lessons already learned in that* framework.

>
>Regards,
>Dov
>
>Dov Winer
>dovw@isoc.org.il
>
>"vinton g. cerf" wrote:
>
>> daniel, the strategic planning has to do with the isoc board
>> which has a duty to isoc with regard to guiding the organization.
>> that does not mean we cannot engage in discussions on strategic
>> goals and initiatives in the discussion lists - in fact, such
>> discussions have already proven helpful to the board and I would
>> expect them to continue both among individual members and also
>> in the chapters context.
>>
>> Vint
>>
>> At 10:53 PM 3/2/99 +0100, you wrote:
>> >Dear All
>> >
>> >> this is a very good suggestion and the timing is excellent. As you
know,
>> >> ISOC is in the early stages of a Strategic Planning process and in
fact we
>> >> have identified similar requirements/opportunities. For the purposes of
>> >> our discussions we were using the term social and commercial
standards (For
>> >> your information, I've included the bullet point we're discussing.) So,
>> >> your comments are much appreciated.
>> >
>> >who are we???
>> >>
>> >> · Proactive involvement in commercial and social standards that help to
>> >> ensure confidence in Internet-based transactions/communications.
>> >>
>> >> Many individuals are already involved in the planning process (for
instance
>> >> all chapter heads have been asked to participate in a special chapter
>> >> survey) and many more will be in the future as our work continues to
>> >> evolve. We will obviously keep everyone informed and expect more
folks to
>> >> be involved in the future. Thanks again.
>> >
>> >I propose an open inclusive dialogue rather than having strategic planning
>> >(sic) relegated to the few. In my experience running strategic processes
>> >and teaching strategy to MBAs strategies and scenarios developed by
"the few
>> >for the many" fail to get the critical mass needed for action. There is a
>> >real opportunity here to build an organisation that as a whole understand
>> >the strategic complexities that a we face. ISOC should reflect the nature
>> >of the Net: self organisation through open inclusive discussions.
>> >
>> >With support I'm willing to run these strategic processes. If ISOC is
>> >relegating our strategic thinking to the "few" and Sascha's opinion is
>> >sidelined to the level of "commentary" then I fear for the future of ISOC.
>> >ISOS as a body will not be able to deal with the new complexities of the
>> >Internet if it is unable to embrace the very principles that it is
trying to
>> >protect.
>> >
>> >My .02
>> >
>> >Daniel
>> >
>> >
>> >>

>> >> *Best Regards,*
>> >>
>> >> *Lynn*
>> >>
>> >> *Lynn St.Amour phone: +41 22 929 5786*
>> >> *Executive Director -ISOC mobile: +41 79 202 3127*
>> >>
>> >> *Make your plans now for:*
>> >>
>> >> *INET'99, San Jose, California; June 22-25, 1999*
<http://www.isoc.org/inet99>
>> >>
>> >>
>> >> *Lynn St.Amour phone: +41 22 929 5786*
>> >> *Executive Director -ISOC mobile: +41 79 202 3127*
>> >>
>> >> *Make your plans now for:*
>> >>
>> >> *INET'99, San Jose, California; June 22-25, 1999*
<http://www.isoc.org/inet99>
>> >
>> ===
>>
>> *See you at INET'99, San Jose, CA, June 22-25,1999*
>> *http://www.isoc.org/inet99/*
>

~=~

Daniel J. Weitzner +1.617.253.8036(v)
Technology and Society Domain Leader +1.617.258.5999(f)
World Wide Web Consortium http://www.w3.org/

Subject: Re: Abramatic
Date: Sat, 27 Feb 1999 12:40:46 +0200
From: Michel Bercovier <berco@cs.huji.ac.il>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il, dolev@cs.huji.ac.il, berco@cs.huji.ac.il

Dear Dov
I am for the next two weeks away from JERUSALEM.
We should proceed by e-mail. Moreover I meet Abramatic
in 10 days.

We must plan a 1/2 day event.And since it is a sunday
the afternoon is better.
Next question is where?
We would prefer I guess Jerusalem, at least for the symbol
and the echo inside W3C afterwards.And we could use facilities
here... This choice will dictate the budget...

We should ask one or two big actors to sponsor and pay the costs...
IBM for instance,...

The question is who/how many would
be coming.? We should 1rst contact industries ,
I know a few that would be interested.

After my meeting with Jean Francois we will be able to
have a complete agenda and annouce that through the press, then.

Best regards
Michel

Dov Winer wrote:
>
> *Shalom Michel,*
>
> *Well done !*
> *Please let me know when are you available next week and I will come to the*
> *University so we can start planning.*
>
> *Regards,*
>
> *Dov*
>
> > --

--
===
Prof. Michel Bercovier e-mail : berco@cs.huji.ac.il
Institute of Computer Science -Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ross Bldg. -GIVAT RAM- 91904 JERUSALEM Israel
Tel 972-2-6584961 Fax -2-6585439 Secr. -2-6584949
===

Shalom,

Following my meeting with Jean Francois Abramatic in the Cyprus Euromed conference we corresponded concerning the eventual affiliation of the Internet Society - Israeli Chapter to the W3C.

We are now renewing the process leading to a formal request for membership. In this process I met with Prof. Danny Dolev who heads the CS Department in the Hebrew University and with Michel Bercovier. Prof Dolev met Abramatic in the same occasion in Cyprus and They have already completed their application to W3C membership and we discussed ways for cooperation. Michel told us that he is promoting the invitation of Jean Francois Abramatic for a visit to Israel. We agreed that ISOC-IL will be involved in promotion and organization of this visit when it is concretized.

Now some words about ISOC-IL. Our organization plays a central role in the Internet scene in Israel. You are invited to visit our site at http://www.isoc.org.il and have further information.

Among the services we provide are the Israeli Internet eXchange that interconnects all ISPs in Israel; the Domain Name Registration for IL top level domain; arbitration services for Domain Name Disputes. We have several SIG groups. Until lately we received office services from ILA , The Israeli Information Technologies Association. We are now in the process of establishing independent offices; the services for our organization are carried out by our employees and sub-contractors; the board members do not receive compensation for their public services although these sometimes include highly technical tasks.

The present board is composed by members elected by the general assembly as individual members of the Society and do not represent any outside institutions. I include in the following list the organizations to which they are associated at your request. Yehavi Bourvine (Hebrew University), Hank Nussbacher (independent consultant), Georges Mayer (Israel Electric Company), Doron Shikmoni (Independent Consultant), Dr Morton Taragin (Weizmann Institute), Dov Winer (Independent Consultant).

As part of our preparations for our formal request to you I have asked our legal consultants to read the W3C bylaws and instruct us on the adequate procedures that enable us to comply with them. We haven't asked them to address you about this matter. They were asked to provide an to a the question how establish employee relationships with members of the ISOC-IL task forces for W3C Working Groups to as to comply with the W3C bylaws.

I will be very glad to provide you with any further information you may need or be interested. Soon I expect to be able to contact you and start the application procedures for membership.

In any case we will be very glad to have Jean Francois Abramatic visiting Israel. Such visit can much contribute to the a better exposure of W3C work. We will make our best efforts to contribute to its success.

Best regards,

Dov Winer

ISOC-IL Board of Directors

Subject: Re: W3C Office in Germany
Date: Tue, 12 Jan 1999 11:59:27 +0100
From: Klaus Birkenbihl <Klaus.Birkenbihl@gmd.de>
To: dovw@isoc.org.il

At 12:43 08.01.99 +0200, you wrote:
>Klaus,
>
>We met in Brussels last november. I am writing you as I noticed in the
>signature of this message that you host the W3C office for Germany.
That's right.

>I am now leading an initiative to increment Israel participation in the
>W3C. I have
>had a meeting last with the Hebrew University and we are expecting to be
>able
>to host a visit by Jean Francois Abramatic next March (initiative by HUJI
>to be joined by
>ISOC-IL in organizing it).
>I will appreciate to know what are the functions of the W3C office for
>Germany you
>are hosting in the same facilities, as I understand, as the ISOC German
>Chapter.
Formally both are seperate activities. By chance ;-) the
manager and the secretary of both are the same. W3C is sponsor
and guest of ISOC.DE events and there is a close cooperation.

Nevertheless the two offices have completely different tasks.
ISOC.DE-office does the whole admin work for ISOC.DE esp.
membership admin., collecting fees, selling products ...
W3C office is only busy in establishing contacts between
potential members and W3C organising events (some together
with ISOC.DE) and give help to existing members.

>Your model may perhaps be adequate for us to emulate.
ISOC.DE-office is financed by the members, W3C-office
has a kind of royalty agreement with W3C.

Regards, Klaus

Klaus Birkenbihl
GMD-IMK
Birlinghoven Schloss
D 53754 Sankt Augustin

Phone: +49 2241 14 2910/Fax: +49 2241 14 2071
mailto:Klaus.Birkenbihl@gmd.de
http://www.gmd.de/People/Klaus.Birkenbihl/
(incl. PGP Public Key)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
W3C and ISOC.DE Offices:
http://www.gmd.de/w3c/welcome.html
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Leading the Web to its Full Potential...

W3C Issues Recommendation for Resource Description Framework (RDF)

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) Model and Syntax specification is the result of cross-industry and expert agreement on a wide range of features for using and providing metadata on the Web. *"The Web is quickly becoming the world's fastest growing repository of data,"* explained Tim Berners-Lee, W3C Director. *"RDF provides the necessary foundation and infrastructure to support the description and management of this data. RDF can transform the Web into a more useful and powerful information resource."* (Press Release)

Other W3C news from March 1999:

- HTTP/1.1 moved to IETF Draft Standard.

Join Tim Berners-Lee, Director of the Web Consortium (W3C) and inventor of the Web, at the 8th International World Wide Web Conference in Toronto, Canada May 11-14, where he will present the opening Keynote Address. Don't miss the W3C Track May 12-13.

About W3C
Contact W3C / Join W3C
The Members / The Team

About the Web
History and general information about the Web

Member Information
For W3C Member employees only
[Get a personal password]

Press Information
Contacts, news releases, W3C in the press

Technical Reports & Publications
W3C's specifications, including current Recommendations, Working Drafts, and Notes

W3C Open Source Code
W3C's Open Source software, including Amaya, Jigsaw, Libwww, and more.

Search [W3C site and public mailing lists archives ▼]
[ ] [Submit]

User Interface

HTML
Style Sheets: *CSS*, *XSL*
Document Object Model: *DOM*
Synchronized Multimedia: *SMIL*
Math: *MathML*
Graphics: *SVG*
Voice Browser
Internationalization
Mobile Access
Amaya browser/editor

Technology and Society

Digital Signature Initiative: *DSIG*
Metadata: *RDF*, *PICS*
Privacy: *P3P*
Electronic Commerce

Architecture

HTTP
HTTP-NG
Web Characterization
Extensible Markup Language: *XML*
Television and the Web
Jigsaw Web server
Libwww protocol library

Web Accessibility Initiative

Accessibility Guidelines
Technical Activity
International Program Office

W3C Services

HTML Validation Service
CSS2 Package:
· W3C Core Styles
· CSS2 Validation Service
· CSS Test Suite
Mailing Lists
Search

Historical

Moved

Arena

MIT, by INRIA and Keio University with support from DARPA and the European Commission.

Help! on navigating this site.
Webmaster

W3C The Technology & Society Domain

Technology & Society: understanding the social impact of the Web and reaching out to affected communities

Mission

The explosive growth of technology has forced the entire Web community to look at society's ethical and legal issues from a new international perspective. The Technology & Society Domain seeks to understand these issues in light of new technology -- partly by changing the technology, and partly by educating users about the technology's benefits, costs, and limits.

News

- Announced the W3C Workshop on Query Languages (QL'98), forthcoming 3-4 Dec 1998 in Boston.
- Policy Interest Group and Electronic Commerce Interest Group met in Seattle, 6-8 January 1998
- W3C Releases PICSRules 1.1 as a Recommendation
- W3C Releases Digital Signature Block Label Specification as a Proposed Recommendations
- W3C Releases Resource Description Framework (RDF) Data Model and Syntax as an initial Working Draft for public review
- Dublin Core endorses W3C work on RDF

Introduction: Trust on the Web

The W3C Technology and Society Domain concentrates on issues that arise from applications of Web technology. This includes devoting significant resources to international public policy issues, including a full-time policy analyst. Since Web technology cuts across nations and cultures, W3C is committed to designing mechanisms which will support a diverse range of public policy options. Local policy control must be possible without cultural fragmentation or domination. In turn, W3C's Team and its Members work to educate the public and policy makers about the Web's capabilities, and how these affect, and are affected by, proposed policies. Our current focus is, broadly, on establishing trust in the new medium of the Web. This is a difficult problem, involving both social and technical issues. Trust is established through a complex and ill-understood social mechanism including relationships, social norms, laws, regulations, traditions, and track records. Our activities are chosen to focus on specific areas that are both important and tractable. There is a core of technical issues that are required in any system that is to be trusted:

1. The ability to make statements that have agreed upon meanings. The W3C Metadata Activity provides a means to create machine-readable statements.
2. The ability to know who made the statement and to be assured that the statement is really theirs. The W3C Digital Signature Initiative provides a mechanism for signing

metadata in order to establish who is making the machine-readable statement.

3. The ability to establish rules that permit actions to be taken, based on the statements and a relationship to those who made the statements. The PICS Rules specification allows rules to be written down so they can be understood by machines and exchanged by users.
4. The ability to negotiate binding terms and conditions. The now-completed JEPI project created the Protocol Extension Protocol (PEP) to provide for negotiation on the Web. Negotiation is also at the core of the Platform for Privacy Preferences Project (P3P).

Domain Activities

Metadata

Metadata means "data about data" or "information about information" but probably more importantly now it should be taken to mean "machine understandable information, about information on the web". The Metadata activity was formed in 1997 from the recognition within the Consortium of a common subtask to existing activities such as PICS and DSig at W3C, HTTP and WebDAV at the IETF, the Dublin Core and many other projects.

The Metadata activity is the architectural underpinning of many of the Technology and Society activities. W3C's work on Digital Signatures, Privacy Protection, and Intellectual Property Rights Management are all based on the Resource Description Framework (RDF) work that is at the heart of the Metadata Activity. In addition, W3C is commited to creating a graceful transition from its current metadata technology (PICS) to RDF.

A full set of charters for the Metadata activities has been sent to the W3C Advisory Committee for approval:

1. The Activity statement of the Metadata Activity
2. [members only] The Metadata Coordination Group charter
3. The PICS Interest Group charter
4. [members only] The PICS Rules Working Group charter
5. [members only] The RDF Model and Syntax Working Group charter
6. [members only] The RDF Schema Working Group charter

Milestones for the RDF groups are assembled together on the [members only] Metadata Coordination Group's home page.

Digital Signature Initiative (DSig)

One element of trust is the ability to reliably associate a statement with the person or organization who made it. While the underlying cryptographic technology to accomplish this is available and widely known, it has not yet been applied to a general-purpose system for creating machine readable statements. The Digital Signature Initiative (DSig) fills this important role by specifying how to sign statements expressed as metadata (PICS or RDF). DSig provides a plug-and-play mechanism for specifying the algorithms and data formats used for the encryption, digesting, and certificates used in the signature.

Engineers from a dozen W3C member companies are actively participating in DSig. The project will produce both specifications and sample code implementations.

Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P)

This area involves the constant struggle between the need for Web content providers to gain information about their readership and the need for these individuals to control the release of this information to others. The recently initiated P3P Project will address the twin goals of meeting the data privacy expectations of consumers on the Web while assuring that the medium remains available and productive for electronic commerce. Following the principle of providing consumers notice of site privacy polices, and allowing users to express and act upon their privacy preferences in a flexible manner, one goal enhances the success of the other.

Public Policy Role

Since Web technology cuts across nations and cultures, W3C is committed to designing mechanisms which will support a
diverse range of public policy options. Local policy control must be possible without cultural fragmentation or domination. In turn,
W3C's Team and its Members work to educate the public and policy makers about the Web's capabilities, and how these affect,
and are affected by, proposed policies.

Electronic Commerce

An important factor in the growth of the Web is electronic commerce: the ability to buy, sell, and advertise goods and services to customers and consumers. The Web is a new communications medium and, like all new media, requires us to rethink the existing solutions to age-old problems. The World Wide Web Consortium is concerned with the evolution of the medium
itself. We must both understand the problems and work with our members to contribute to the solutions. The Electronic Commerce Interest Group is a forum designed to allow the members to share information with the Consortium staff and other members about problems and solutions, priorities and work underway in the area of Electronic Commerce.

Security

An important factor in the growth of the Web is the trust that can be placed in the quality, provenance, reliability, and privacy of
information available from or transferred over the Web. The Web, while relying on the underlying security offered by the Internet,
has trust and security problems related to the needs of applications, and these cannot be supplied strictly at the network level.
The World Wide Web Consortium is concerned with the evolution of the Web, and that requires understanding the security and
trust requirements placed on the applications that use the Web. The Security Interest Group deals with these issues.

About the Technology & Society Team

The Technology & Society Team now comprises seven staff members. Daniel Weitzner is the Domain Leader. Danny joined the W3C Team in September, 1998. Before joining the W3C,

he was co-founder and Deputy Director of the Center for Democracy and Technology, an Internet civil liberties organization in Washington, DC. He was also Deputy Policy Director of the Electronic Frontier Foundation. The team has expertise in a number of areas, including security, electronic commerce, intellectual property rights, and public policy. Furthermore, the team has considerable knowledge in project management and multilateral Member development groups.

Future Work Items

Intellectual Property Rights

In early 1996, a number of Members expressed interest in having the Consortium work with them to address issues of protecting intellectual property on the Internet. Member concerns include clarifying their corporate positions on the subject and suggesting other organizations with whom W3C might wish to partner to further investigate policy issues. W3C is currently identifying in which areas it can be most helpful.

Other Interesting Links

W3C Supervised Theses

Alan Kotok

VISION – Volunteers from Israel for the Online Information Society

תמצית

מוצע להקים מוקד התנדבות מקוון באמצעותו מתנדבים מישראל יציעו את שירותיהם לטובת קידום חברת המידע במדינות מתפתחות. מטרת מרכזית של המוקד למצב את ישראל בזירה הבינלאומית כמדינה בעלת יכולות טכנולוגיות מתקדמות המבקשת לרתום את יכולות שלה להתמודדות עם משימות כלכליות, חברתיות וחינוכיות של לקידום החברה בארצות מתפתחות.

יעד נוסף של המוקד יהיה להרחיב את מסכת הקשרים שמקיימים אזרחים ישראלים, חברות מסחריות ומוסדות מחקר, תרבות וחינוך עם מדינות מתפתחות בעולם. צפוי שהרחבת מסכת קשרים כזו תתרום ליצירתם של שותפויות כלכליות, חברתיות ופוליטיות.

המוקד יפעיל מספר כלים לקידום מטרותיו:

- ✓ קשר עם מדינות מתפתחות ומוסדות בינלאומיים לזיהוי מטלות למתנדבים
- ✓ הדרכת המועמדים להתנדבות על דרישות התפקיד, מחויבויותיהם, הדרכים לבצע את תפקידם.
- ✓ הדרכת המתנדבים בפועל על הדרכים לספק השירותים על הצד הטוב ביותר לקידום מטרות המוסדות הנעזרים בהם ובכדי לקדם את ענייניהם של ישראל.
- ✓ רישום מתנדבים תוך פילוח אוכלוסיית המתנדבים על פי המיומנויות הדרושות למטלות ההתנדבות.

מבוא

משרד החוץ, המחלקה כלכלית III מוביל את היערכות ישראל לקראת הפורום העולמי לחברת המידע המאורגן על ידי האו"ם ואונסקו. במסגרת ההערכות זימן המשרד גורמים מובילים בישראל בתחום להתייעצות. במסגרת המפגש הועלו מספר הצעות. אחד ההצעות שקיבלה תמיכה ממספר משתתפים דיברה על הקמת מוקד התנדבות מקוון דרכו יוכלו מתנדבים מישראל לסייע לארצות מתפתחות בקידום חברתם. המדובר באזרחים, עובדי תעשיית טכנולוגית העילית בישראל, אנשי חינוך, מחקר ובעלי תפקידים בשירות הציבורי להתנדב בכדי לסייע לארצות מתפתחות. מוקד ההתנדבות יסייע למצב את ישראל בזירה הבינלאומית כמדינת עתירת טכנולוגיות, המודעת לצרים של מדינות מתפתחות ונכונה לסייע להן וכן בכדי לפתוח אפיקי פעילות נוספים לתעשייה ולמוסדות מישראל.

ההצעה שלהלן גובשה בעקבות המפגש הנ"ל.

מקש

מקש לקידום יישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע הוקמה ב- 1989 במטרה לרתום טכנולוגיות התקשוב לפיתוח אזורי, תחילה באזור שדרות שער הנגב. במשך השנים המוסד פיתח מערכת ענפה של קשרים עם הנציבות האירופאית בתחום קידום חברת המידע. הוא משמש כמוקד הקשר עם רשת משרדי החינוך האירופאיים (http://www.eun.org) ; מנהל בישראל את פעילות Netdays Europe http://netdays.org.il ו- eSchola http://eschola.org.il . המוסד שותף בתכניות במסגרת תכנית המחקר של הנציבות האירופאית: ETB משאבי למידה אירופאיים

http://etb.eun.org ומיזם חדש, CELEBRATE , אוניית הדגל של הנציבות האירופאית לפיתוח שוק לתוכן חינוכי דיגיטלי http://celebrate.eun.org .

מסכת הקשרים הבינלאומיים שפותחו על ידי מקש מציבים אותה בעמדה טובה בכדי לאכסן את מוקד ההתנדבות של ישראל לסיוע מדינות מתפתחות בתחום חברת המידע.

יוזמות בינלאומיות

מצורפים העתקים של דפים המתארים יוזמות בינלאומיות המפעילות מתנדבים באמצעות רשת האינטרנט לסיוע לארצות מתפתחות.

בין היוזמות המתוארות:

NetAid

UN Volunteers

International Conference Volunteers

VITA – Volunteers in Technical Assicstance

היוזמה המוצעת תקיים קשר הדוק עם יוזמות דומות מרחבי העולם ויסתייע בידע שנרכש על ידם בהפעלת מתנדבים. היוזמה גם תציע את שירותיהם של מתנדבים מישראל במסגרת המיזמים המופעלים במסגרות הללו.

שותפים בישראל

השותפים הטבעיים בתהליך הקמת מוקד ההתנדבות ובהיגויו הם התאחדויות מקצועיות בישראל המאגדות את תעשיית הטכנולוגית העילי, האקדמיה ומערכת החינוך על היבטיה השונים. באופן ספציפי ניתן להזכיר לדוגמה:

- ✓ מתימו"פ – מרכז התעשייה הישראלית למחקר ופיתוח המיישם את ההסכמים למו"פ דו לאומי של ישראל ומקיים מאגר מידע נרחב של התעשייה בישראל בעלת עניין בשיתוף פעולה בינלאומי
- ✓ התאחדות תעשיית האלקטרוניקה והמידע
- ✓ אילא – איגוד ישראלי לטכנולוגיות המידע
- ✓ ISOC-IL איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי
- ✓ מחב"א - מרכז החישובים הבין אוניברסיטאי
- ✓ מערך הסיוע החוץ של ישראל

חברות מוגדרות יהיו מעונינות לרתום את עובדיהם לסייע בפעילות המוקד המוצע.

כלים שיופעלו על ידי VISION

המוקד יפעיל מספר כלים לקידום מטרותיו:

- ✓ קשר עם מדינות מתפתחות ומוסדות בינלאומיים לזיהוי מטלות למתנדבים

p.o.box 151 doar haela 99875 phone: +972.2.5332286 fax: +972.2.5333269
email: admin@makash.org.il **homepages:** http://makash.org.il http://eschola.org.il

makash

advancing society through computer mediated communications in education

- ✓ הדרכת המועמדים להתנדבות על דרישות התפקיד, מחויבויותיהם, הדרכים לבצע את תפקידם.
- ✓ הדרכת המתנדבים בפועל על הדרכים לספק השירותים על הצד הטוב ביותר לקידום מטרות המוסדות הנעזרים בהם ובכדי לקדם את ענייניהם של ישראל.
- ✓ רישום מתנדבים תוך פילוח אוכלוסיית המתנדבים על פי המיומנויות הדרושות למטלות ההתנדבות.

הכלים הנ"ל יופעלו באמצעות הקמת:

- ✓ אתר שיופעל במספר שפות תוך שימוש בטכנולוגיה ניהול תוכן מתקמת
- ✓ מאגר מידע אליו יקלטו הנתונים של המתנדבים והפניות
- ✓ מרכז המוקד ושירותי מזכירות
- ✓ עורך לפרסומים המדריכים את המתנדבים ואת הפונים למוקד
- ✓ רשימות תפוצה בדואר אלקטרוני לקשר עם המוסדות התומכים, המתנדבים והפונים למוקד

הצעדים הבאים

במידע ויתקבל אישור עקרוני ליוזמה ממשרד החוץ יערך מסמך אפיון מפורט, הערכת עלויות, קשר עם השותפים שנזכרו לעיל וזיהוי מקורות התמיכה להבטחת פעילות נמשכת של המוקד.

הוכן על ידי דב וינר, מנהל, מקש

דף אישי: http://makash.org.il/dovw.htm

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VISION – Volunteers from Israel for the Online Information Society

תמצית

מוצע להקים מוקד התנדבות מקוון באמצעותו מתנדבים מישראל יציעו את שירותיהם לטובת קידום חברת המידע במדינות מתפתחות. מטרת מרכזית של המוקד למצב את ישראל בזירה הבינלאומית כמדינה בעלת יכולות טכנולוגיות מתקדמות המבקשת לרתום את יכולות שלה להתמודדות עם משימות כלכליות, חברתיות וחינוכיות של לקידום החברה בארצות מתפתחות.

יעד נוסף של המוקד יהיה להרחיב את מסכת הקשרים שמקיימים אזרחים ישראלים, חברות מסחריות ומוסדות מחקר, תרבות וחינוך עם מדינות מתפתחות בעולם. צפוי שהרחבת מסכת קשרים כזו תתרום ליצירתם של שותפויות כלכליות, חברתיות ופוליטיות.

המוקד יפעיל מספר כלים לקידום מטרותיו:

- ✓ קשר עם מדינות מתפתחות ומוסדות בינלאומיים לזיהוי מטלות למתנדבים
- ✓ הדרכת המועמדים להתנדבות על דרישות התפקיד, מחויבויותיהם, הדרכים לבצע את תפקידם.
- ✓ הדרכת המתנדבים בפועל על הדרכים לספק השירותים על הצד הטוב ביותר לקידום מטרות המוסדות הנעזרים בהם ובכדי לקדם את ענייניהם של ישראל.
- ✓ רישום מתנדבים תוך פילוח אוכלוסיית המתנדבים על פי המיומנויות הדרושות למטלות ההתנדבות.

מבוא

משרד החוץ, המחלקה כלכלית III מוביל את היערכות ישראל לקראת הפורום העולמי לחברת המידע המאורגן על ידי האו"ם ואונסקו. במסגרת ההערכות זימן המשרד גורמים מובילים בישראל בתחום להתייעצות. במסגרת המפגש הועלו מספר הצעות. אחד ההצעות שקיבלה תמיכה ממספר משתתפים דיברה על הקמת מוקד התנדבות מקוון דרכו יוכלו מתנדבים מישראל לסייע לארצות מתפתחות בקידום חברתם. המדובר באזרחים, עובדי תעשיית טכנולוגית העילית בישראל, אנשי חינוך, מחקר ובעלי תפקידים בשירות הציבורי להתנדב בכדי לסייע לארצות מתפתחות. מוקד ההתנדבות יסייע למצב את ישראל בזירה הבינלאומית כמדינת עתירת טכנולוגיות, המודעת לצרים של מדינות מתפתחות ונכונה לסייע להן וכן בכדי לפתוח אפיקי פעילות נוספים לתעשייה ולמוסדות מישראל.

ההצעה שלהלן גובשה בעקבות המפגש הנ"ל.

מקש

מקש לקידום יישומי תקשורת מחשבים בחינוך, תרבות ומדע הוקמה ב- 1989 במטרה לרתום טכנולוגיות התקשוב לפיתוח אזורי, תחילה באזור שדרות שער הנגב. במשך השנים המוסד פיתח מערכת ענפה של קשרים עם הנציבות האירופאית בתחום קידום חברת המידע. הוא משמש כמוקד הקשר עם רשת משרדי החינוך האירופאיים

MAKASH - ADVANCING CMC APPLICATIONS IN EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SOCIETY

Public Non-Profit Association (Amuta) - Register number: 58-013-922-8 from 12.1.1989

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Netdays Europe מנהל בישראל את פעילות ; (http://www.eun.org)
http://netdays.org.il ו- eSchola http://eschola.org.il . המוסד שותף בתכניות
במסגרת תכנית המחקר של הנציבות האירופאית: ETB משאבי למידה אירופאיים
http://etb.eun.org ומיזם חדש, CELEBRATE , אוניית הדגל של הנציבות האירופאית
לפיתוח שוק לתוכן חינוכי דיגיטלי http://celebrate.eun.org .

מסכת הקשרים הבינלאומיים שפותחו על ידי מקש מציבים אותה בעמדה טובה בכדי לאכסן את מוקד ההתנדבות של ישראל לסיוע מדינות מתפתחות בתחום חברת המידע.

האתגר

יוזמות בינלאומיות

מצורפים העתקים של דפים המתארים יוזמות בינלאומיות המפעילות מתנדבים באמצעות רשת האינטרנט לסיוע לארצות מתפתחות.

בין היוזמות המתוארות:

NetAid

UN Volunteers

International Conference Volunteers

VITA – Volunteers in Technical Assicstance

היוזמה המוצעת תקיים קשר הדוק עם יוזמות דומות מרחבי העולם ויסתייע בידע שנרכש על ידם בהפעלת מתנדבים. היוזמה גם תציע את שירותיהם של מתנדבים מישראל במסגרת המיזמים המופעלים במסגרות הללו.

שותפים בישראל

השותפים הטבעיים בתהליך הקמת מוקד ההתנדבות ובהיגויו הם התאחדויות מקצועיות בישראל המאגדות את תעשיית הטכנולוגית העילי, האקדמיה ומערכת החינוך על היבטיה השונים. באופן ספציפי ניתן להזכיר לדוגמה:

- ✓ מתימו"פ – מרכז התעשייה הישראלית למחקר ופיתוח המיישם את ההסכמים למו"פ דו לאומי של ישראל ומקיים מאגר מידע נרחב של התעשייה בישראל בעלת עניין בשיתוף פעולה בינלאומי
- ✓ התאחדות תעשיית האלקטרוניקה והמידע
- ✓ אילא – איגוד ישראלי לטכנולוגיות המידע
- ✓ ISOC-IL איגוד האינטרנט הישראלי
- ✓ מחב"א - מרכז החישובים הבין אוניברסיטאי
- ✓ מערך הסיוע החוץ של ישראל

חברות מוגדרות יהיו מעונינות לרתום את עובדיהם לסייע בפעילות המוקד המוצע.

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כלים שיופעלו על ידי VISION

המוקד יפעיל מספר כלים לקידום מטרותיו:

- ✓ קשר עם מדינות מתפתחות ומוסדות בינלאומיים לזיהוי מטלות למתנדבים
- ✓ הדרכת המועמדים להתנדבות על דרישות התפקיד, מחויבויותיהם, הדרכים לבצע את תפקידם.
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הכלים הנ"ל יופעלו באמצעות הקמת:

- ✓ אתר שיופעל במספר שפות תוך שימוש בטכנולוגיה ניהול תוכן מתקמת
- ✓ מאגר מידע אליו יקלטו הנתונים של המתנדבים והפניות
- ✓ מרכז המוקד ושירותי מזכירות
- ✓ עורך לפרסומים המדריכים את המתנדבים ואת הפונים למוקד
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Dov Winer

From: "Barbara Fillip" <vze2mjvc@verizon.net>
To: <eccr@listserv.vub.ac.be>
Sent: יום שני 03 פברואר 2003 05:25
Subject: [eccr] Course Announcement

Dear list members,

The next session of my course on "ICTs for Developing Countries" will start April 14th, 2003. As in the past, this course will be offered through the USDA Graduate School. What is new, however, is that the course will also be offered in Spanish at the same time, but through Knowledge for Development, LLC. The Spanish version of the course is being developed and will be taught by Mila Gascó. It is not a translation of the English version but rather an adaptation with a Latin American target audience in mind. You can find out more about the Spanish version of the course on Knowledge for Development's web site.

Below is some basic information for the English version that I will be teaching.

INSTRUCTOR: Barbara Fillip, Ph.D.
<http://www.knowledgefordevelopment.com>

INSTITUTION
United States Department of Agriculture - Graduate School, aka USDA Graduate School. Evening and Weekend Program - E-learning. For more information about the USDA Graduate School, see the school's web site at <http://grad.usda.gov>

Note: the USDA Graduate School has nothing to do with agriculture except its institutional origins.

COURSE DURATION AND SCHEDULE
12 weeks: April 12-July 6, 2003

COURSE OBJECTIVES
The course is meant to give participants:

1. A clear conceptual framework for addressing issues related to the use of ICTs for sustainable development purposes and the identification of key issues and relevant concepts; 2. Specific examples of ongoing activities in developing countries that involve the use of ICTs for development purposes, covering fields such as education, health, e-commerce, agriculture and e-governance; 3. A broad picture of ongoing programs and activities undertaken or supported by bilateral and multilateral agencies as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

DELIVERY MODE

VITA
VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Volunteer Registration Form

We are sorry that our volunteer services are temporarily unavailable. VITA is currently reorganizing its volunteer-based services and we anticipate this service will not be available until early next year.

Complete the Following Information and **submit** it to the Resource Database.
Form Errors or Problems and Data Updates: send e-mail to form@vita.org

First Name:
Last Name:
Address:
Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Country: Select One
Phone:
Fax:
E-Mail:
Year of Birth:

**Describe Language Abilities
Consider Speaking, Reading and Writing
Level of Fluency in Each**

Describe Professional Skills

Instructions and Information:

The second Address line is to be used for a second line of address, not a second address.

E-Mail is a required entry as your name will be placed on a listserv list using that address. The lists on which you will be placed will be determined from the boxes checked at the bottom of the form, which give the broad category nature of the registrant's capabilities.

Professional Skills is a required entry box. The information given for skills and other will be used to substantiate inclusion in specified listservs.

Experience is also a required entry box.

This information will be placed in a temporary *holding* file for review. Following review it will be added to the master data set and the e-mail address will be added to the appropriate listservs.

The password (minimum of four characters) will be used to validate access to an individual's record. In order to make changes in the data, it will be necessary to use the password. If the password is forgotten, then a *tickler* can be accessed for a given last name. That tickler needs to be enough information for the user to recall his or her password. Other people may see the tickler.

Describe Experience and Other Information
Also Note Education, Awards, Major Publications, Significant Hobby and so on

In the **experience** text box, please give good account of overseas work experience.

Check Boxes:

Business/Industry includes development and marketing and management techniques, as well as specific industry expertise.

Credit/Financial includes micro-enterprise, as well as banking and other finance institutions.

Communication/Information includes networking and other communication and information systems, as well as information management.

The password must be a minimum of four characters. The reminder can be recalled if the password is forgotten and should be written as a reminder of what is your password. This password will be used when accessing and updating the database record.

Password:

Reminder:

Identify Primary Skill Area

Requests for volunteer assistance are typically e-mailed through a listserv. In order to place each Volunteer on a list, the information below is used. By checking a box your e-mail address will be added to the corresponding listserv.

- [ ] **Agriculture**
- [ ] **Business/Industry**
- [ ] **Communication/Information**
- [ ] **Credit/Financial**
- [ ] **Energy**
- [ ] **Food**
- [ ] **Health/Medicine**
- [ ] **Transportation**
- [ ] **Water Supply/Sanitation**

Submit Reset

Home

Report on the New Networked Economy Symposium at the World Bank, Washington, November 9-10, 1999

Dov Winer - Israel Internet Association - ISOC-IL

I have participated in the process that established the Internet Societal Task Force and am a member of its interim steering committee; in these capacities I was invited to take part in the World Bank's symposium. The event was organized by the infoDev program, a joint program of the bank in association with some large multinational companies in the computing area like IBM and Cisco.

Among the participants were high level government and international institutions officials and representatives of foundations, non-profits and NGOs. Officers from the ISOC and the W3C were also present. Previous to the face to face meeting in Washington an online discussion was carried out during the month of October, moderated by VITA (Volunteers in International Technical Assistance).

The basic statement that lead to the symposium (and to the establishment of the infoDev program) is:

"There is growing recognition that telecommunications and information access are no longer a luxury for developing countries, but rather a strategic factor for development and poverty reduction that need to be prominently and systematically integrated in development strategies. As the primary enabler of the knowledge economy, information infrastructure now pervades all sectors of society - education, health, environment, agriculture, manufacturing and trade.

The networked economy, however, can offer both opportunity and risk for developing countries -- the opportunity for an acceleration of economic and social development for the 4.8 billion people in the World Bank's client countries, and the risk of a more narrow concentration of economic activity and power, locking large areas of the world into a low income trap."

Sessions:

1. The issue at the first session was the ways the World Bank could assist developing countries in the formulation of information infrastructure strategies to alleviate poverty, reduce the knowledge gap and boost economic development. However it was mainly ceremonial with speeches by James Wolfensohn president of the Bank stressing its new role as a "Bank of Knowledge". He told how he made his money by flying between Europe and the United States as a consultant telling his clients how they could earn money through the information he brought to them concerning these different markets - an impossible mission today with the free flow of information. The other presentations were by Thabo Mbeki, president of South Africa and Kim Dae-Jung president of Korea.

2. The issue at the second session concerned the **Internet**. The main contrast is between the opportunities offered by lowering barriers to market entry and increasing the tradability of goods and services across frontiers. On the other hand barriers in developing countries remain high: limited competition, high tariffs, low bandwidth, poor quality connections, lack of international connectivity, lack of local knowledge, skills and content.

Vint Cerf participated actively as well as Nili Quaynor head of the Ghana Internet Corporation whom we know from the chapters list. The chairman of the FCC, William Keynard, is a very young guy and expressed consistently a regulatory policy of hands off and minimun intervention. Ronaldo Sardenberg, the new Minister of Science and

Technology of Brazil described the process of privatization of the telecommunications and its contribution to updating of the infrastructure. He referred to national programs for dissemination of Internet access.

Vint Cerf provided some time after this session; I told him of our expectation to have him visiting us in the near future. I suggested that one of the main concerns of the ISTF may be that of international assistance based on the chapters. Vint welcomed warmly the suggestion.

3. The main question of the third session regarded the **polarization risk**. Can fundamental differences between developed and developing markets be overcome, or will they lead to further isolation. Why are some developing countries moving more quickly than others and what lessons can be learned.

The central event in this session was the presentation by Prof. Ivan Moura Campos from Brazil, the former secretary for strategic planning at the Ministry of Science and Technology. Ivan has had a leading role in establishing the Information Society policy in Brazil and is now leading the group writing the green paper on this issue that following public discussion will lead to the White Paper on IS Policy in Brazil.

Ivan told the audience that Brazil opened completely his telecom market to international competition and privatization. He asked however that Brazil be allowed to have some "piece of action". He showed some tables pointing out that although globalization, liberalization and privatization are the order of the day in practice this is an unilateral process. He showed how the dominance of the main international companies in their home markets is absolute - Nokia in Finland, Erikson with more than 90% of the Swedish market; the same for Siemens in Germany and so on. He pointed out that Telefonica (Spain) systematically buys equipment almost only from Alcatel. This way of operation discriminates against local providers in the markets that were opened for so called global competition.

Ivan added that agriculture subsidies in the European Union and less so in the USA in practice close these markets to the agriculture products of the developing countries.

A funny answer was provided by Alessandro Ovi (Telecom Italia, Mediterranean Bridge Initiative). He initially answered that there should be no relation between agriculture and telecommunications.... Then he added "but the farmers in Europe are such a strong political pressure group"....

4. Investment and Finance

In this session several representatives of banks and investment companies described how much they are seeking opportunities for risk capital investment. The motto was that the main requirement was for good ideas and initiatives and almost any market can attract such investments.

5. Future of Regulation

Esther Dyson was very happy regarding the successful compromise obtained by ICANN with Network Solutions through the intervention of the American government; she stressed that without such help the ICANN process would have remained deadlocked.

This was one of the interesting sessions and dealt mainly with the problems regarding the establishment an appropriate regulatory environment for the development of adequate infrastructures. Lack of knowledge and skills and corruption seem to be the two main problems. Although several international organizations seek to provide training and assistance in several occasions developing countries do not have adequate officers and decision makers able to understand well what is at stake. One of the incidents was the presentation of the Minister of Communications from Uganda who was proud of the process of

privatization in his country of the telecom. The reaction was that there is nothing worse that a governmental monopoly than a private monopoly. In answer to a question from the public the former secretary of the ITU, Trajan, spoke to the Uganda Minister: "Sir, you should have cared more for the interests of your country that you have done". A very heavy hint regarding what happened there. There were talks that steps should be taken so that regulation in Africa becomes an international affair and not one set up by national governments that do not have the necessary skills and are too prone to corruption. It seems that the main players in the telecom arena do not like the present situation in which a few international players are taking all the cake.

In this session a good presentation was that of Mustafa Terrab, now the Director General of the National Agency for Regulation of Telecommunications in Morocco. He just completed successfully the tender for a cellular network receiving more than a billion dollars with an investment of almost two billion. I have been in touch with Mustafa in his former position as secretary of MENA (Middle East North Africa) Economic Conference. He was very friendly and received very well the compliments for his successful regulatory project.

6. Applications Platform

In this session participated Tim Berners-Lee which stressed the need to maintain and develop the Web protocols so as to guarantee the platform for the new economy. The star of the session was John Gage, director of the Science Office from Sun.

He is the originator of the Netday project in the USA that became the Netdays in Europe. He was full of ideas and suggestions - one of them being that every contractor of the World Bank should, as part of his contract for water, road, sewage or any other infrastructure to put optic cables in place as a very marginal investment.

He keeps insisting that the idea that telecommunications are expensive and necessarily implies in marginalization as being totally out of touch with reality. It express only the interests of those companies who do not want to change and continue to milk large profits. Telecommunications are cheap and conditions should be set by international organizations like the World Bank to express this.

Meeting with Daniel Weitzner

Daniel Weitzner the head of the Technology and Society area of the W3C was present accompanying Tim Berners-Lee. He thanked me warmly for the IIA - ISOC-IL role in establishing the W3C office successfully in Israel. He told me that Jean Francois Abramatic updated him on this matter.

Meeting with George Sadowski:

George Sadowski is the vice-president for education of ISOC. I asked beforehand to meet him and we have had a very good discussion. I described to him our role regarding the IIX, domain name registration, interest groups and our position in the Internet scene in Israel. Due to our close relationships with the government and universities he compared us to the French chapter.

We discussed the possible establishment of an International Cooperation Working Group in our chapter. I asked for his counsel in view of his large experience in this area. The previous talk with Vint Cerf helped much. George suggested the following action paths:

1. Workshops. He provided the example of the initiative by Jacques Guidot from the French Chapter that carry workshops in French Africa funded by the French government.

2. Internships. To bring interns to Israel to universities, government departments, companies. Provide them a place to learn; define skills needed in the developing countries; support them.
3. Volunteers. Provide volunteers for specific tasks in developing countries -set up a network; set up a training program; support a tender process. An extension of the volunteer venue may be the adoption of a specific country in various aspects of its networking development.

I discussed funding alternatives for setting up such programs. George observed that he is also a member of the technical committee of the infoDev program. He is unable to ask for funds for the INET workshops. The person who applies is Allen Greenberg from McGill University. Allen is George's partners in carrying out the INET workshops and may be a partner in our efforts too. In case that we develop our WG for International Cooperation and come up with some good ideas he may be a good partner for applying to the infoDev program for support.

Other meetings

During the two days of the conference I talked with several Brazilian representatives including the Minister of Science and Technology, Ronaldo Sardenberg; his executive secretary; the head of the IS Steering Committee, Prof. Ivan Moura Campos; Carlos Afonso, a veteran in CMC applications to social issues (who refused to meet me in Rio de Janeiro in the early 90's); Prof. Dion, former head of the National Council for Research during the military government (now a private consultant).who showed extraordinary knowledge regarding Israel, water and agriculture development and computer applications.

Conclusion

The dissemination of sophisticated and cheap telecommunications technologies set up the ground for the new networked economy. It has many promises for developing countries due to the increased accessibility to markets and knowledge. On the other hand there are a concrete risk of widening of present socioeconomic gaps both in the national societies and between nations. Among risk factors: differentials on access to political power; the fluidity of capital movements in the financial markets around the globe; basic state of present infrastructures and level of education of the population; lack of knowledge at the level of officers and decision makers in charge of setting up policy and regulation; corruption.

IIA ISOC-IL may have an important role to play in this process. Israel, is one of the countries enjoying the boom provided by the globalization process. We have been able to attract investments and capitals; our hi-tech industry has developed extraordinarily in late years. We may set up two goals in the context of our role regarding emerging economies:

1. We may create a framework able to provide support through technical assistance at the individual and institutional level to developing countries in areas like regulation, setting up of infrastructures, training, distance education and the like.
2. We may provide Israeli companies with additional opportunities for expanding their presence in these emerging markets through the presence and contacts established by technical assistance programs.